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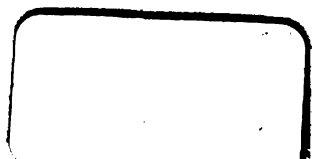
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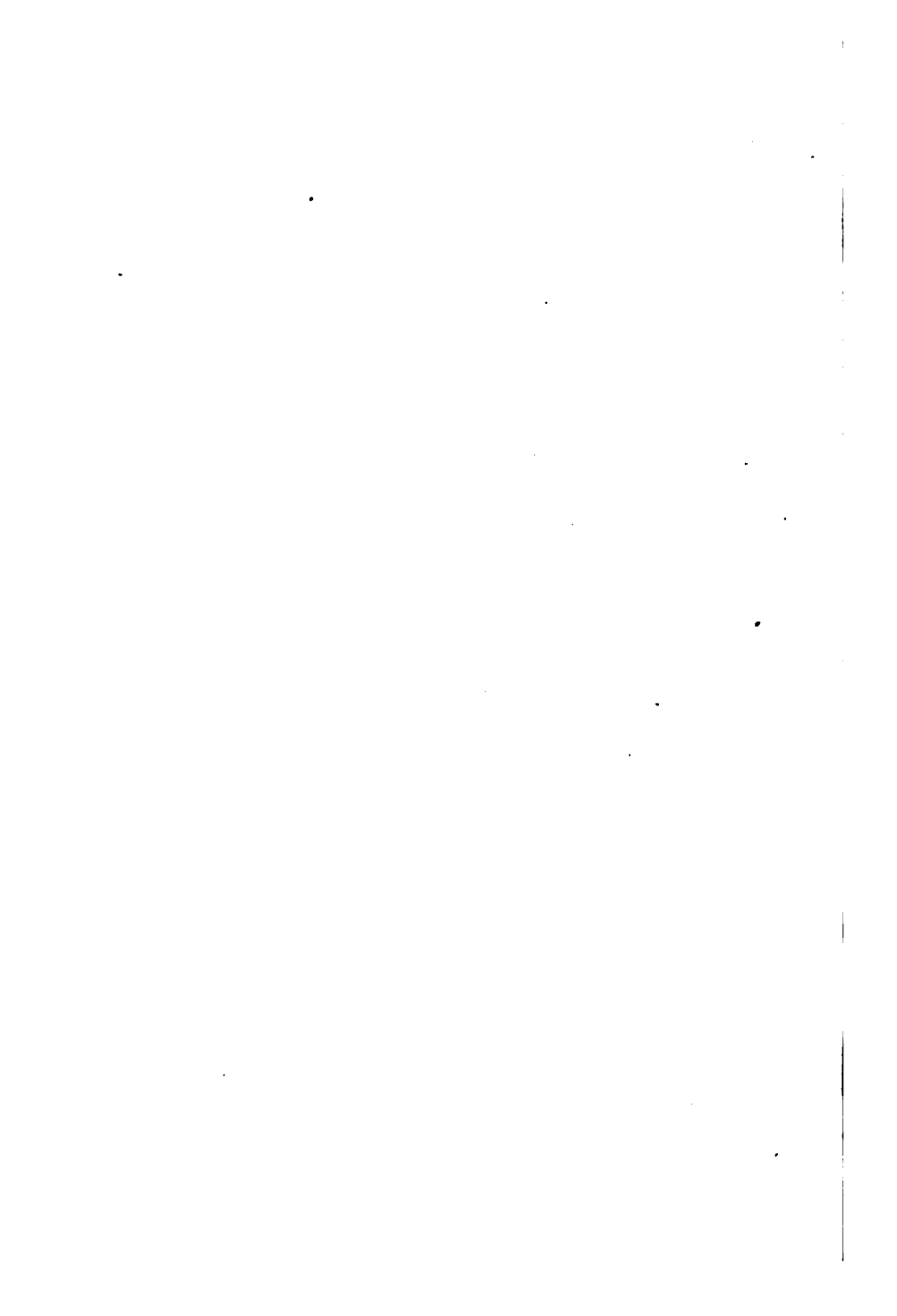
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HAYDEN'S ANNUAL

Cyclopedia of Insurance

IN THE

UNITED STATES

1905-1906

ESTABLISHED IN 1891 BY H. R. HAYDEN

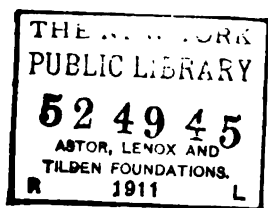
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THE INSURANCE JOURNAL COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

1906



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HARTFORD, CONN.

Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company

1906

Annual Cyclopedia of Insurance.

A

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. Joseph A. Kelsey, manager for the United States, with headquarters at New York; Cæsar Bertheau, San Francisco, is manager of the Pacific Coast department.

ABANDONMENT. In marine insurance the relinquishment of an insured ship or cargo to the underwriters when the same is damaged and the claim is for a total loss. There is no abandonment in fire underwriting.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE. The ordinary accident insurance policy grants a fixed compensation to the insured for a limited time in case of disabling accident, and also a definite amount to be paid to a designated person if death results from accident. Such policies are in general strictly limited by their terms to accidents which totally disable or kill the insured. Some companies issue modified forms providing for injury and death, with an additional clause as to partial disabilities of a permanent nature, such as loss of a limb, an eye, a hand, or foot. In order to recover, the injury must arise from "external, violent, and accidental means," and must be incurred while the insured is not unnecessarily exposing himself to "obvious danger," and while he is not engaged in an occupation more hazardous than that in which he has elected to be classified and insured; or if more hazardously occupied at the time of the injury, then recovery can be had only to the extent to which the premium paid would have purchased insurance in the more hazardous class. Within these limits there has been found a great deal of ground for differences of opinion, and many of the points which have been settled have only been disposed of after harassing litigation. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance. Accident Insurance.]

The following is a statement of the personal accident business of the principal stock companies in 1905:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.
Ætna Life,.....	\$1,455,479	\$652,827
American Casualty,.....	29,138	8,241
" Fidelity,.....	38,426	11,425
Central Accident,.....	369,018	159,102
Continental Casualty,.....	1,878,759	929,343
Employers Liability,.....	237,359	114,742
Fidelity and Casualty,.....	1,564,335	604,750
Frankfort Marine Acc. & Plate Glass,.....	25,745	10,054
Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity,.....	240,778	85,163
London Guarantee & Accident,.....	159,998	85,907
Maryland Casualty,.....	426,442	200,549
Metropolitan Plate Glass,.....	51,015	13,995
National Casualty,.....	282,718	118,054
New Amsterdam,.....	101,275	44,114
North American,.....	607,940	219,156
Ocean Accident & Guarantee,.....	186,812	75,155
Pacific Mutual,.....	541,866	222,183
Pennsylvania Casualty,.....	66,981	28,514
Philadelphia Casualty,.....	88,555	35,526
Phoenix Preferred,.....	11,444	1,005
Preferred Accident,.....	1,182,507	430,982
Standard Life & Accident,.....	818,973	388,646
Travelers,.....	2,722,553	1,280,590
United States Casualty,.....	509,528	256,857
	\$13,597,644	\$5,985,880

ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association.]

ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA was organized April 25, 1889. [For an account of the origin, charter, and early proceedings of this organization see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1890-1*.] The first president was Sheppard Homans, the second David Parks Fackler, elected in 1891; the third Howell W. St. John, elected in 1893; the fourth Emory McClintock, elected in 1895, the fifth Bloomfield J. Miller, elected in 1897, the sixth Thomas B. Macaulay, elected in 1899, the seventh Oscar B. Ireland, elected in 1901, eighth Israel C. Pierson, elected in 1903 and 1904; the ninth Rufus W. Weeks, elected in 1905. [See the *Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1890-1 to 1904-5 inclusive*.]

The seventeenth annual meeting was held in the city of New York May 18 and 19, 1905, with the president, Israel C. Pierson, in the chair. Fifty-one members and thirty associates were present. The president read his annual address, briefly reviewing the year's history, and reports of officers were read.

The secretary reported that the following-named associates, having successfully passed the examination prescribed by the council,

had been admitted as members of the society under date of May 13, 1905: R. V. Carpenter and James D. Craig. The secretary further reported that the following-named candidates, having passed the prescribed examination, had been enrolled as associates of the society: William Young, H. B. Allstrom, S. A. Joffe, E. B. Morris, A. H. Mowbray, J. H. Woodward, C. A. Gamwell.

The secretary reported that the total membership was 159, of which 120 were members and 39 associates.

The society elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Rufus W. Weeks, president; Daniel H. Wells, first vice-president; John K. Gore, second vice-president; Arthur Hunter, secretary; Archibald A. Welch, treasurer; Clayton C. Hall, editor of the Transactions; members of the council for three years: Walter S. Nichols, Robert Henderson, Sydney N. Ogden; for two years, Joseph A. De Boer, John Tatlock; for one year, Charles A. Loveland.

Papers read during the two days session were as follows: "The Theory of Lines from a Fire Underwriting Standpoint," by Walter S. Nichols; "A Note on Personal Selection," by F. H. Johnston; "Relative Results of Valuations by Different Methods," by Douglas H. Rose; "A Method of Verifying Valuation Results," by W. H. Peiler; "Some Suggestions Regarding the Education of Actuarial Students and the Future Activities of the Society," by Arthur Hunter; "An Accumulation Formula for Policy Values," by Percy C. H. Pappas; "Note on Limit of Risk," by Robert Henderson; "Mortality Among Athletes and Other Graduates of Yale University," by John M. Gaines and Arthur Hunter. Papers read at the previous meeting were also discussed.

Members and associates dined together at the Hotel Astor on the evening of May 18th.

The regular autumn meeting of the society was held at the Hotel Astor, New York, October 19 and 20, with President Weeks in the chair. Forty-six members and twenty associates were present.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted designating members as "Fellows," or "Associates," with the right to affix to their names either "F. A. S." or "A. A. S." (Fellow or Associate of the Society as the case may be.)

Papers were read as follows: "An Equitable Method of Keeping the Accounts of Deferred Dividends," by Rufus W. Weeks, written for general circulation, but read on request of the council; "Note on Intervaluation," by S. E. Stilwell; "Double Interpolation," by E. E. Hardcastle; "A New Form of Select Mortality Table," by M. M. Dawson; "Mortality Statistics of Yale Divinity School," by W. M. Strong; "A Short Survey of the Methods Used in Calculating the Expected Mortality of a Life Insurance Company," by R. G. Hunter; "Group Valuation and Mortality Register," by H. Moir; "Mortality Experience of the Travelers Insurance Company According to Age at Death, Cause of Death and Geographical Distribution," by H. J. Messinger.

The eighteenth annual meeting was held in the city of New York May 17 and 18, 1906. President Weeks presided and fifty-six fel-

lows and thirty associates were present. The president addressed the meeting on the subject "An Actuarial Retrospect and Forecast," and reports of committees were presented.

The secretary reported that the following named associates, having successfully passed the examination prescribed by the council, had been admitted as fellows of the society: Richard H. Cole, E. B. Fackler, B. J. Flynn, M. S. Hallman, S. A. Joffe, E. B. Morris, J. H. Woodward, and William Young. The secretary also reported that the following having passed the prescribed examination had been enrolled as associates of the society: W. C. Baber, W. A. Bain, E. G. Blackadar, E. M. Blehl, Franklin Brough, W. Chubb, J. J. Cooper, Mervyn Davis, A. P. Earle, C. C. Ferguson, Lorne K. File, J. W. Fisher, C. H. Fitzgerald, W. G. Fitzgerald, C. S. Forbes, W. H. Gould, George Graham, Jr., M. D. Grant, B. W. N. Griggs, A. F. Hall, J. B. Hall, D. E. Kilgour, J. M. Laing, J. M. Langstaff, J. A. Macfarlane, Alfred McDougald, J. B. McKechnie, M. A. Mackenzie, F. D. Macquodale, Donald Matheson, C. Cecil Moore, C. P. Muckle, John Ballantine Niven, O. W. Perrin, T. A. Phillips, Sydney H. Pipe, A. G. Portch, E. E. Reid, W. H. Somerville, A. W. Strong, J. S. Thompson, D. A. Walker, A. W. Watt, and W. A. P. Wood.

Officers were elected as follows: Daniel H. Wells, president; John K. Gore, first vice-president; A. A. Welch, second vice-president; Arthur Hunter, secretary; D. G. Alsop, treasurer; C. C. Hall, editor of the *Transactions*. Members of the council for three years: W. C. Macdonald, Henry Moir, and W. A. Marshall.

The papers read during the session were as follows: "Formula for Obtaining the Cost of Insurance with Its Application in the Method of Computing the Values of Canceled Policies," by James D. Craig; "A Few Suggestions as to the Assessment of Expenses," by Percy C. H. Papps; "A Practical Interpolation Formula with a Theoretical Introduction," by Robert Henderson; "Mortality Rates Experienced by the New York Life Insurance Company, Taken by Amounts Insured," by Arthur Hunter.

An executive session was held during the second day at which the legislation enacted in New York state was the subject of general discussion.

The following was the official membership roll of the society on June 1, 1906:

The Council—Officers: Daniel H. Wells, president; John K. Gore, first vice-president; Archibald A. Welch, second vice-president; Arthur Hunter, secretary; David G. Alsop, treasurer; Clayton C. Hall, editor of the *Transactions*; ex-presidents David Parks Fackler, Howell W. St. John, Emory McClintock, Thomas B. Macaulay, Oscar B. Ireland, Israel C. Pierson, Rufus W. Weeks; elected: James M. Craig, May, 1907; Joseph A. DeBoer, May, 1907; John Tatlock, May, 1907; Walter S. Nichols, May, 1908; Robert Henderson, May, 1908; Sydney N. Ogden, May, 1908; William A. Marshall, May, 1909; Henry Moir, May, 1909; William C. Macdonald, May, 1909.

FELLOWS.

Thomas Gans Ackland, F. I. A., F. S. S., London, England.
David Griscom Alsop, Actuary, Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

- * Jesse John Barker, Actuary, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Amedee Begault, Actuary of the Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Generales sur la Vie, Brussels.
- Alfred Kimball Blackadar, A. M., F. I. A., Actuary, Canada Insurance Department, Ottawa, Canada.
- Samuel Sweet Boyden, Actuary, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, Me.
- Thomas Bradshaw, F. I. A., Actuary, Imperial Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
- John Jones Brinkerhoff, A.M., Actuary Illinois Insurance Department, Springfield, Ill.
- David Carment, F. I. A., F. F. A., Assistant Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sidney, Australia.
- Raymond VanArsdale Carpenter, M. Sc., Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
- James Chrisholm, F. I. A., F. F. A., Crossfield, Alberta, Canada.
- * Hubert Cillis, Vice-President and Secretary, Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Henry Cockburn, F. I. A., F. F. A., Life Manager and Actuary, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, London, England.
- James Douglas Craig, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * James McIntosh Craig, Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.
- James Camp Crawford, A.M., Assistant Actuary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Emma Warren Cushman, Actuary, Massachusetts Insurance Department, Boston, Mass.
- Adolph Davidson, B. S., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Actuarial Department, New York Life Insurance Company, European Office, Paris, France.
- * Miles Menander Dawson, F. I. A., New York.
- * Joseph Arend De Boer, A. M., President National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.
- William Roadley Dovey, F. F. A., London, England.
- * David Parks Fackler, A. M., Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng., I. A. Fr., and Consulting Actuary, New York.
- Edward Bathurst Fackler, A. B., LL. B., New York.
- * Robert Patterson Field, A. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Benedict Devine Flynn, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford.
- Morris Fox, A. I. A., Actuary, New Zealand Insurance Department, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Frederick William Frankland, F. I. A., Okataina, Foxton, Manawatu, New Zealand.
- John Marshall Gaines, Ph.D., A. I. A., New York, N. Y.
- William S. Gaylord, Home Life Insurance Company, New York.
- John Kinsey Gore, A.M., Actuary, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
- James Howard Gore, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics, George Washington University, Washington.
- William Joseph Graham, Actuary, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis.
- * Paul Guieysse, President of the Institut des Actuaries Français, former Actuary, Compagnie l'Union, Paris.
- * Clayton Colman Hall, LL.B., A. M., Consulting Actuary, Baltimore, Md.
- Samuel Stickney Hall, A. B., Actuarial Assistant, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Menno Snyder Hallman, A. I. A., Assistant Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario.
- Robert George Hann, A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
- Edward E. Hardcastle, M. A., A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O.
- Francis Henry Hemperly, Actuary, Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Robert Henderson, B. A., F. I. A., Assistant Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

* Charter members.

- * William Hendry, Consulting Actuary, Berlin, Ontario, Canada.
- Charles Daniel Higham, F. I. A., Actuary and Secretary, London Life Association, London, England.
- Charles Hildebrand, Ph. B., Assistant Actuary, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.
- William Richmond Hitchins, A. B., A. I. A., Assistant Actuary, Toronto, Canada.
- * John Marshall Holcombe, A. M., President, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
- George William Hubbell, A. B., Actuary, United States Life Insurance Company, New York.
- William Hughes, F. I. A., London, England.
- Arthur Hunter, F. F. A., A. I. A., Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Robertson Gilbert Hunter, A. I. A., Resident Mathematician, New York Life Insurance Company, Chicago.
- Robert Watkinson Huntington, Jr., A. B., President, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
- William Anderson Hutcheson, F. I. A., F. F. A., Associate Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * Oscar Brown Ireland, A.M., Actuary, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.
- Solomon A. Joffe, M. Sc., Mathematician Foreign Department, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Frederick Henry Johnston, A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark.
- George King, F. I. A., F. F. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., and A. A. Belg., London, England.
- George Halsey Kirkpatrick, Assistant Actuary, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
- Christopher Kyle, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * James Morgan Lee, Actuary, Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
- Omer Lepreux, Director General of the Caisse Generale d'Epargne et de Retraite, Brussels, Belgium. President of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Actuaries.
- George Leslie, Actuary and Register, Friendly Societies Register Office, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Louis Linzmeyer, Assistant Actuary, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * Charles Alvin Loveland, Actuary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
- * John Bodine Lunger, Vice-President Travelers Insurance Company.
- * Emory McClintock, Ph. D., LL. D., F. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. F. and A. A. Belg., Vice-President and Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.
- * Thomas Bassett Macaulay, F. I. A., F. S. S., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Secretary and Actuary Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal.
- * William Campbell Macdonald, Actuary, Confederation Life Association, Toronto.
- Henry William Manley, F. I. A., Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, London.
- Leon Marie, A. B., Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng., and A. A. Belg., Sec. Gen. I. A. Fr., sub-director Campagnie le Phenix, Paris France.
- * Elbert Pike Marshall, A. B., Secretary and Actuary, Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- * William Andrew Marshall, Vice-President and Actuary, Home Life Insurance Company, New York.
- Hiram John Messenger, Ph. D., Actuary, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford.
- Henry Moir, F. I. A., F. F. A., Actuary, Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, New York.
- Edward B. Morris, Ph.B., Assistant Actuary, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
- Walter Smith Nichols, A.M., Editor of the Insurance Monitor, New York.
- * Joseph Howard Nitchie, A. B., Consulting Actuary, Chicago, Ill.

* Charter members.

Sydney Norris Ogden, Actuary, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

Percy Charles Herbert Papps, A. I. A., Actuary, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada.

John Sherman Paterson, Actuary, New York Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y.

Maximilian Heinrich Peiler, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

* Israel Coriell Pierson, Ph. D., A. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. F. and A. A. Belg., Consulting Actuary, New York.

Gardner Ladd Plumley, Washington Life Insurance Company, New York.

Jules Chéaul Albert Quiquet, Actuary of La Nationale D'Assurances of Paris.

Charles Grant Reiter, Assistant Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Josephus Hargreaves Richardson, F. F. A., A. I. A., Commissioner, New Zealand Life Insurance Department, Wellington.

John George Richter, General Manager and Actuary, London Life Insurance Company, London, Canada.

Hugh Wilfred Robertson, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

John Francis Roche, Second Vice-President and Actuary, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

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* Howell William St. John, Ph. B., Cor. Mem. I. A. F., Actuary, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

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* George White Sanders, A.B., Actuary, Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Sanderson, A. M., A. I. A., F. S. S., Actuary, Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Canada.

Edward James Sartelle, Actuary, State Mutual Life Assurance Company, Worcester, Mass.

Frederick Schooling, F. I. A., Actuary, Prudential Assurance Company, London, England.

Ernst Willem Scott, A. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. F., Managing Director, Algemeene Maatschappij van Levensverzekering en Lijfrente, Amsterdam, Holland.

Herbert Norton Sheppard, B. A., A. I. A., Assistant Actuary, Home Life Insurance Company, New York.

William Simeon Smith, A.M., Actuary, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

Edward Lincoln Stabler, Ph.D., Actuary, New York.

* William Thomas Standen, Actuary, Capitol Life Insurance Company of Colorado, Denver, Col.

Samuel Edgar Stilwell, Actuary, Insurance Department, Columbus, O.

Wendell Melville Strong, Ph.D., Assistant Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.

John Tatlock, Jr., M. A., F. R. A. S., A. I. A., Cor. Mem. A. A. Belg., President, Washington Life Insurance Company, New York.

Richard Teece, F. I. A., F. F. A., Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, Australia.

Herbert Cecil Thiselton, F. I. A., F. F. A., Manager and Actuary, Commercial Union Assurance Company, London.

Morris Whittemore Torrey, Secretary and Actuary, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Joel Garetson Van Cise, Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

James Douglas Watson, Actuary, English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association, London, England.

* Rufus Wells Weeks, A. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. F., Vice-President and Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

George Wegenast, Manager, Mutual Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Canada.

Archibald Ashley Welch, A. B., Vice-President and Actuary, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

* Charter members.

* Daniel Halsey Wells, Ph. B., C. E., Actuary, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

William Joseph Hutchins Whittall, F. I. A., Actuary and Secretary, Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society, London, England.

* Asa Shove Wing, Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., President, Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Arthur Barton Wood, A. B., F. I. A., Assistant Actuary, Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal, Canada.

Ernest Woods, F. I. A., Actuary, Westminster and General Life Assurance Association, London, England.

* George Badger Woodward, Third Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Peter Troth Wright, A. M., Assistant Actuary, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Walter Channing Wright, Consulting Actuary, Boston, Mass.

Frank Bertrand Wyatt, F. I. A., Actuary, Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, London, England.

Tsuneta Yano, Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Director, First Mutual Life Insurance Company, Tokio, Japan.

Thomas Emley Young, B. A., F. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., and A. A. Belg., London, Eng.

William Young, F. F. A., New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

The constitution of the Actuarial Society states that its object is "the promotion of actuarial science by personal intercourse, presentation of appropriate papers, discussion, and such other methods as may be found desirable."

There are two grades in the society, viz.: Fellows and associates, and, practically speaking, no one can become a member without having passed through the grade of associate. Anyone twenty-one years of age who has been pursuing actuarial studies with the intention of entering the actuarial profession, and is favorably known to two members of the society, may make application to the council, and, if his application is approved by the council and he can then pass the examination prescribed by the council, he will be admitted as an associate.

Any associate, who has been such for at least ten months and is twenty-five years of age, may apply to the council for fellowship, and if his application is approved and he passes a further examination, he will then become a Fellow. Fellows of the Society may append to his name the initials F. A. S.; and an associate the initials A. A. S.

The council have directed that examinations shall take place on the first Wednesday and Thursday after the eighth day of April in each year, and the custom has been to hold them in several places and in such localities as will be convenient to two or more candidates. Examinations thus far have been exclusively in writing.

An application for admission to examination must be submitted to the council, which cannot act thereon until at least twenty days after the secretary has given notice of such candidacy to all the members of the society; and, as the council meets only at long intervals, any person who wishes to apply for admission to the ex-

* Charter members.

amination should do so some months ahead of the time for the examination, if possible; otherwise it may not be practicable to give the prescribed notice to the members twenty days before some council meeting preceding the examination day, and his nomination may, therefore, have to be held over until after the examination, so that he would have to wait until next year.

The fee for admission to examination is ten dollars. The annual dues of associates are five dollars, and of fellows ten dollars (except for fellows not residing on this continent, who pay five dollars only). If a candidate for enrollment as an associate has passed an equivalent examination by another recognized association of actuaries the council may waive the examination which is prescribed, and in such case no fee is required, although the regular form of application must be furnished.

Applications for admission should be made on the society's blank form, which may be obtained by enclosing a stamped and directed envelope to the secretary of the society, or to the chairman of the examination committee. The secretary is Mr. Arthur Hunter, New York city.

ACTUARY. Originally a public officer in the Roman courts of justice, who drew up contracts, etc., in the presence of the magistrates. Actuaries also kept the military accounts of the Romans. [See Walford.] In the United States the profession of actuary is confined principally to the mathematical questions involved in the practice of life insurance, such as the construction of premiums, distribution of surplus, surrender values, etc. The actuary is usually an officer of his company, but is seldom, contrary to the English practice, a manager.

ADAMS, ALEXANDER C., assistant secretary of the *Ætna* Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Barnstable, Mass., April 9, 1847. After a country school education he went to Boston to seek his fortune, spent two years in a mercantile house, and then found his true vocation in fire insurance. He was in the service of the Howard of Boston from 1865 to 1872, then assistant secretary of the Globe of Boston until 1877. In that year he received the appointment of New England field representative of the Liverpool and London and Globe. He served in that capacity for fourteen years, and in 1891 transferred his allegiance to the *Ætna*. He was the first chairman of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange, elected vice-president in 1885, and president in 1891. The latter distinction he was obliged to decline in deference to the wishes of the company which he then represented. On being again elected in 1893 he was at liberty to accept, and occupied the office until the election of his successor in January, 1895. April 7, 1897, Mr. Adams was elected assistant secretary of the *Ætna*, and moved to Hartford.

ADAMS, GEORGE H., insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, is a native of that state and was born at Campton of American parentage, May 18, 1851. He was educated in the public schools

and graduated from Dartmouth College, class of 1873, and was for a year after graduation principal of the Middleboro, Mass., high school. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1876. In that year he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and was elected to the legislature in 1883. He was prosecuting attorney for Grafton county from 1895 to 1899, and in the latter year was elected to the state senate, and was also appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by President Harrison in 1889. He was appointed inspector for the New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters in 1905 and was appointed insurance commissioner in September, 1905. He is president of the Pemigewasset National bank, a position he has held for eighteen years, and is also treasurer of the New Hampshire State Normal School.

✓ ADAMS, JOHN H., secretary of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, was born on a farm in Davis county, Iowa, July 23, 1848, and educated in the country schools and the city schools of Bloomfield, Ia. He attended the North Missouri Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., but did not graduate. His early occupations were farming and school teaching. He was special agent of the American Central Insurance Company from March 1, 1883, to May 1, 1890, and assistant secretary from 1890 to 1894, when he was appointed to his present position.

ADJUSTER. The business of an adjuster as known in American fire insurance is to examine into losses and settle upon the amounts due. He is a regular employe of the company, usually, although there are some independent adjusters who work for any company employing them, temporarily, or on particular losses. In most cases, also, the adjuster acts as appraiser except where an official or technical appraisal is to be had. There have been at various times adjusting bureaus and adjusting companies, as well as adjusters for the insured, but as a rule the policy-holder is satisfied with the company's adjuster.

ADJUSTMENT. In fire insurance practice in the United States this word covers the act of the adjuster in settling a loss as well as its apportionment between different insurers. The latter is sometimes difficult and puzzling in the case of non-concurrent policies, and these difficulties have given rise to a number of rules for such apportionment. Among these are the "Firm," the "Albany," which is similar; the "National Board," "Griswold," and "Kinne."

ÆTNA INDEMNITY COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1897; capital, \$500,000. Arthur P. Heinze, president; Beekman Hunt, first vice-president and general manager; Charles I. Brooks, secretary. The executive offices of the company are in New York.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford was incorporated in 1819, and began business August 19th. Its capital stock was

fixed at \$150,000, 10 per cent. of which was paid in. The Ætina was one of the pioneers in the agency business, and wrote policies in Chicago as early as 1834. Its present capital is \$4,000,000, and its stockholders have at various times paid in cash \$3,695,000 of that amount. Up to the date of the Chicago fire, in 1871, there had been paid in \$195,000, and the capital was \$3,000,000. After the fire it was reduced one-half, and immediately restored by the payment of \$1,500,000. After the Boston fire, in 1872, it was reduced to \$2,000,000, and restored by the payment of \$1,000,000. In 1881 the payment of another million increased the capital to \$4,000,000. The Ætina's operations now include every section of the country.

The department managers are: Western branch, Cincinnati, Ohio, Keeler & Gallagher, general agents; northwestern branch, Omaha, Neb., Wm. H. Wyman, general agent; W. P. Harford, assistant general agent; Pacific branch, San Francisco, Cal., Boardman & Spencer, general agents.

The company has had six presidents since its organization in 1819. Thomas K. Brace retained the office until 1857, a period of thirty-eight years. Edwin G. Ripley succeeded President Brace, and remained at the head of the company until 1862, when he was succeeded by Thomas A. Alexander. In 1866 Lucius J. Hendee was elected president, and retained the position until his death, September 4, 1888. Jotham Goodnow was elected the successor of President Hendee, being advanced from the secretaryship, which he had held for twenty-two years. He died November 19, 1892, and was succeeded by William B. Clark, who was elected president on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the company. President Clark's associate officers are William H. King, secretary, and A. C. Adams, Henry E. Rees, and A. N. Williams, assistant secretaries.

The directors are Drayton Hillyer, Nathaniel Shipman, Austin C. Dunham, Morgan G. Bulkeley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Atwood Collins, William B. Clark, Francis Goodwin, Charles E. Gross, James H. Knight, George H. Day, and Charles P. Cooley. The special agents are: F. W. Jenness, C. H. Hollister, W. A. Warburton, J. B. Hughes, O. H. King, H. L. Hiscock, C. J. Irvin, H. O. Kline, H. B. Smith, Prioleau Ellis, A. W. Selkirk, James S. Middleton, F. W. Mathews, P. P. Tucker, Charles H. Pescay, Joseph M. Biggert, E. S. Allen, E. J. Sloan, N. J. Heyward, Joseph W. Russell, George W. Mills, and E. C. French, Guy E. Beardsley, W. F. Whittlesey, Jr., "Marine." The total assets of the company December 31, 1905, aggregated \$16,815,296.87. Liabilities, exclusive of capital, \$5,779,285.94. The net cash premiums received during the year 1905 reached the sum of \$6,086,947.12, \$371,187.93 being in the inland department. The total cash income for the year was \$6,758,460.24; total cash expenditures, \$5,768,564.45; the fire and marine losses paid amounted to \$2,948,692.17; net amount of risks in force, \$753,690,021. Since organization the company has received in premiums \$197,283,265.29; losses paid, \$102,847,801.66; cash dividends declared, \$29,173,365; dividends payable in stock, \$2,805,000. [See *Cyclopedia* for 1892-3, also biographical sketches in present volume.]

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford. The Connecticut legislature in 1820 authorized the establishment of an annuity fund by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, which was to be exclusively held and pledged for "the payment of annuities" granted by the company and "of losses upon insurance for a life or lives." This was approved May 26, 1820, the amount authorized being \$150,000, but this class of business was not begun until 1850. An act was approved May 28, 1853, incorporating the shareholders of the annuity fund as a life insurance company, the name of the corporation being "The Ætna Life Insurance Company." Hon. E. A. Bulkeley was the first president of the Ætna Life, and held the office until his death in 1872, when he was succeeded by Thomas O. Enders, who was secretary of the company at that time. In 1879 President Enders resigned and was succeeded by Morgan G. Bulkeley, son of the original president of the company, who has since retained the office. From 1850 until September, 1861, the Ætna Life issued none but stock or non-participating policies. At that time it began issuing participating policies, the two departments being kept entirely distinct. In 1883 the Connecticut legislature authorized the capital stock to be increased to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000. At that time the capital stock was \$750,000. Under the act of 1883 the following additions were made: In 1883, \$250,000; in 1887, \$250,000; in 1892, \$250,000; in 1895, \$250,000; and in 1903 the capital stock was further added to by the payment by the stockholders of \$250,000 in cash. These additions brought the capital stock up to the authorized amount of \$2,000,000. In the January, 1903, session of the General Assembly, the Ætna Life was authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock from time to time to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, such additional stock to be paid for in cash.

The total assets December 31, 1905, amounted to \$79,247,504.32. The premium income during the year was \$13,728,619.61, the total income being \$16,960,470.51. The total disbursements were \$11,903,894.94, this amount including \$5,006,359.91 on account of death losses and matured endowments. The total number of life policies in force was 146,215, covering \$250,858,315 of insurance.

During the year 1890 the company decided to avail itself of the provisions of Section 2865 of the General Statutes of the state, authorizing any life insurance company chartered by the state and engaged in actual business to issue accident policies, and January 1, 1891, began the issue of policies protecting persons against loss of life or personal injury resulting from accident, and that branch of its business is now in operation. A formal amendment to its charter was granted by the legislature in 1893, which authorized accident and employers' liability insurance. The issue of the latter class of business commenced in 1902. The premium income from accident, liability, and health insurance in 1905 was \$4,028,264.81, and the disbursements \$3,126,072.89.

The present officers of the company are: Morgan G. Bulkeley, president; J. L. English, vice-president; C. E. Gilbert, secretary; Frank Bushnell, agency secretary; H. W. St. John, actuary; M. H.

Peiler, assistant actuary; M. B. Brainard, assistant treasurer; W. H. Newell, assistant secretary; W. E. A. Bulkeley, auditor; G. B. Bentley, assistant auditor; Accident and Liability department, W. C. Faxon, vice-president; J. S. Rowe, secretary, liability; J. M. Parker, Jr., secretary, accident; E. C. Bowen, assistant secretary, accident; G. W. Russell, M.D., and Edward K. Root, M.D., medical directors; P. H. Ingalls, M.D., W. E. Dickerman, M. D., and E. A. Wells, M.D., associate medical directors; T. B. Merrill, superintendent of agencies, Western division.

AFFELD, CHARLES E., of Witkowsky & Affeld, general agents of the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, Chicago, was born at Stettin, Germany, March 10, 1843. He came to the United States at an early age, his parents going to Chicago in the fall of 1847. He obtained his education in the public schools and a commercial college, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, First Illinois Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, serving until July, 1864, and seeing active service in a number of battles of that period. As an early vocation he served as clerk in a drug store and as office boy and clerk in a law office, and in 1868 entered the insurance business as a broker. He was surveyor for the New York Underwriters' Agency from 1871 to 1873. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1873, has held various positions of honor and trust outside the insurance business, and is a member of the Union League and Germania and other clubs, and a trustee of the Chicago Academy of Science.

AFFELD, F. O., resident United States manager of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Prussia, but was brought to this country in childhood. The years of his early manhood, before the civil war, were passed in Chicago, where he was for three years a clerk and student in a law office. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted and went to the front. On his return from service he accepted the position of solicitor and surveyor for the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and later for the Germania Insurance Company of Chicago. Both of these companies were destroyed by the great fire of 1871. In 1872 Mr. Affeld was appointed Chicago manager for the Hamburg-Bremen, and in 1873 he was invited to New York by Mr. Von Dorrien to assist in establishing and conducting the United States branch. In 1882 he succeeded to the managership, in association with H. C. Buchenberger.

AFFIDAVIT RISKS. Laws Concerning. [See Reinsurance and Surplus Line Laws.]

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized January 20, 1890, and the following officers were elected: President, George N. Carpenter; vice-president, I. B. Snow; second vice-president, J. C. Thompson; third vice-president, J. P. Stevens; secretary, J. L. Johnson; treasurer, W. F. Winship. The present

officers, elected at the annual meeting at Springfield in January, 1906, are: President, G. M. Parks, Providence, R. I.; vice-president, C. L. Behm, Syracuse, N. Y.; second vice-president, J. N. S. Brewster, New York; secretary and treasurer, J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; executive committee, F. Wilson Rogers, Hartford, Conn., E. L. Martin, Manchester, N. H., E. W. Snyder, Cleveland, O., Lot H. Brown, Columbus, O., and E. J. Meyers, Montgomery, Ala.

AGENT. TERM DEFINED. The insurance laws of many states define who are agents, as follows:

ALABAMA. Code 1205.

Any person who solicits insurance on behalf of an insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, an application for insurance, a premium of insurance or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or in any way gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or receives or delivers a policy of insurance of such company, or who inspects any risk, or makes or forwards diagram of any building, or does any other thing in the making of a contract of insurance for or with such company other than for himself, or examines into, adjusts, or aids in examining into or adjusting any loss for such company, whether such acts are done at the instance of such company, or of any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done, and such company held to be doing business in this State.

ARIZONA. Section 10 Insurance Laws.

260 (Section 10). Any person or firm in this Territory who receives or receipts for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company or individual aforesaid, or who receives or receipts for money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such company or individual aforesaid, for a policy of insurance or any renewal thereof, although such policy of insurance is not signed by him or them as agent or agents of said company, or who in any wise, directly or indirectly, makes or causes to be made any contract or contracts of insurance, for or on account of such insurance company aforesaid, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or agents of such company, and shall be subject and liable to all the provisions, regulations, and penalties of this act.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2923 of the General Statutes.

Section 2923. The term agent or agents used in this title shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor, and any person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of an insurance company.

DELAWARE. Section 15 of the Act of 1901 to Re-enact and Re-vise the Insurance Laws of Delaware.

Section 5. That every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State or take out a policy on his or her life or lives of any other persons in any company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign life insurance agent within the meaning of this act. Every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State to take out a policy of insurance in any fire insurance company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign fire insurance agent within the meaning of this act.

FLORIDA. Section 2224 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2224. Any person or firm in this State who receives or receipts for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, or who receives or receipts for money from other persons to be transmitted to any such company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, for a policy of insurance, or any renewal thereof, although such policy of insurance is not signed

by him or them, as agent or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual, or who in any wise, directly or indirectly, makes or causes to be made any contract of insurance for or on account of such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual.

GEORGIA. Section 9 of an Act to Regulate the Business of Insurance in this State and for other Purposes.

Section 9. Any person who solicits in behalf of any insurance company, or agent of the same, incorporated by the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, any application for insurance or any policy of insurance to or from such company, or agent of the same, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine, inspect any risk at any time, or receive or collect, or transmit any premiums of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance for or with any insurance company other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust or aid in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any such company, whether any such acts shall be done at the instance or request, or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken.

ILLINOIS. Section 22, Act of 1869, relating to Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies.

Section 22. * * * The term "agent" or "agents" used in this section shall include an acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

Section 23. Act of 1869 to Organize and Regulate the Business of Life Insurance.

Section 23. Whoever solicits insurance on behalf of any life company not chartered by, and not established within, this State, or transmits for any person, other than himself, an application for life insurance, or a policy of life insurance, to or from such company, or advertises that he will receive or transmit the same shall be held to be an agent of such company to all intents and purposes, and subject to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties set forth in the laws of this State relating to life insurance companies not incorporated by the legislature thereof.

Section 1. Act of 1883, to Govern Foreign Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies.

Section 1. * * * The term "agent" or "agents" used in this section shall include any acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of one of the United States.

INDIANA. Sections 326 and 327, Insurance Laws.

Section 326. Any person who shall directly or indirectly receive or transmit money or other valuable thing to or for the use of such corporations, or who shall in any manner make or cause to be made any contract, or transact any business for or on account of any such foreign corporation, shall be deemed an agent of such corporation and be subject to the provisions of this act relating to agents of foreign corporations.

Section 327. The foregoing section shall not apply to persons acting as agents for foreign corporations for a special or temporary purpose or for purposes not within the ordinary business of such corporations, nor shall it apply to attorneys-at-law as such.

IOWA. Section 1750 of Code of 1897.

Section 1750. The term agent used in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall include any other person who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact insurance business for any insurance company complying with the laws of this State. Any officer, agent, or representative of an insurance company doing business in this State who may solicit, procure applications, issue policies, adjust losses or transact the business generally of such companies shall be held to be the agent of such insurance company, with authority to transact all business within the scope of his employment, anything in the application, policy, contract, by-laws, or articles of incorporation of such company to the contrary notwithstanding.

KENTUCKY. Section 633 of Barbour and Carroll's Statutes.

Section 633. . . . Whoever solicits and receives application for insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for any person other than himself an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or advertises that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company, shall be held to be an agent of such company, within the meaning of this article, anything in the policy or application to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUISIANA. Section 23, Article 3, Act 105 of 1898.

Any person who solicits insurance for a consideration on behalf of any company or transmits for a person other than himself an application for or a policy of insurance to or from such company or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, should he receive from the company any compensation whatsoever, either for himself or any other person, partnership, or corporation, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

MAINE. Section 19 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 19. An agent authorized by an insurance company, whose name is borne on the policy, is its agent in all matters of insurance; any notice required to be given to said company or any of its officers, by the insured, may be given to such agent; any application for insurance, or valuation or description of the property, or of the interest of the insured therein, if drawn by said agent, is conclusive upon the company, but not upon the insured, although signed by him, and all acts, proceedings, and doings of such agent with the insured are as binding upon the company as if done and performed by the person specially empowered or designated therefor by the contract.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 87 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 87. Any person not a duly licensed insurance broker, who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for or a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

MICHIGAN. Section 130 Insurance Laws of Michigan.

. . . . The term agent or agents used in this section shall include any acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this state.

MISSISSIPPI. Section 50 Insurance Laws of 1902.

Section 327. Every person who solicits on behalf of any insurance company, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises

or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine or inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward a diagram of any building, or do or perform any other act or thing, in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance, for or with any such insurance company, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of the insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done, or the risk is taken, as to all the duties and liabilities imposed by law, whatever conditions or stipulations may be contained in the policy or contract; such person knowingly procuring by fraudulent representations payment, or the obligation for the payment, of a premium of insurance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than one year.

MISSOURI. Section 5915 Insurance Laws of Missouri.

Section 5915. Agents Defined.—Any person or persons in this State who shall receive for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them for any insurance company or association not at the time authorized to do business in this State, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such insurance company or association, either in or out of this State, for a policy or policies of insurance issued by such company or association, or for any renewal thereof, although the same may not be required by him of them as agents, or who shall make or cause to be made, directly or indirectly, any contract of insurance for such company or association, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or agents of such company or association, and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations, and liable to all the penalties provided and fixed by this chapter.

MONTANA. Section 589 Revised Statutes.

The term "agent" or "agents," used in the foregoing section, shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor or any other person or persons who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact or aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

NEBRASKA. Section 8 of Chapter 16 of Compiled Statutes.

Section 8. Any person or firm in this State who shall receive or receipt for any money, on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company or individual aforesaid, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such company or individual aforesaid, for a policy or policies of insurance or any renewal thereof, although such policy or policies of insurance may not be signed by him or them, as agent or agents of such company, or who shall in any wise, directly or indirectly, make or cause to be made any contract or contracts of insurance, for or on account of such company aforesaid, shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, an agent or agents of such company, and shall be subject and liable to all the provisions of this chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section 4 of Chapter 171 of the Statutes.

Section 4. A person who solicits insurance on behalf of a life insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of life insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed a life insurance agent, and shall be liable to all the duties, requirements, liabilities, and penalties to which such agents are subject.

NEW MEXICO. Section 26 of Chapter 46 of the General Laws.

This section reads the same as that of Montana, ante.

NEW YORK. Section 49 of the Insurance Law.

Section 49. The term agent in this chapter shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance corporation not incorporated by the laws of this State, and any broker whose business, in whole or in part, is to negotiate for and place risks, deliver the policies covering the same, and collect premiums therefor.

OHIO. Section 3644. Revised Statutes.

Section 3644. Any person who solicits insurance and procures application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party, company, or association thereafter issuing a policy upon such application or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or the policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

OKLAHOMA. Sections 3046 and 3048, Laws of Oklahoma.

The agency clause of Section 3046 is a copy of Section 1 of the Act of 1883 of Illinois, and Section 3084 is a copy of Section 23 of the Acts of 1869 of Illinois, both of which see under sub-caption "Illinois," ante.

OREGON. Section 3731 Laws of Oregon.

Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew, or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this state, shall be deemed an insurance agent.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 10 of Chapter 182.

Section 7. Every person who acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and receiving compensation therefor; and every person who shall so far represent any insurance company, established in any State or country, as to receive or transmit proposals for insurance, or to receive for delivery policies founded on proposals, forwarded from this State, or otherwise to procure insurance to be effected by such company for persons residing in this State, shall be deemed and taken to be acting as agent for and undertaking to make insurance as agent for and in behalf of such company, and shall be subject to the restrictions and liable to the penalties herein made applicable to agents of such companies.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Section 6 of the Acts of 1883.

Section 6. Any person who solicits insurance in behalf of any insurance company not organized under or incorporated by the laws of this State, or who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver any policy of insurance to any such company, or who shall examine and inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or the consummating of any contract of insurance, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or in behalf of any such insurance company, whether such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, shall be held to be acting as the agent of the company for which this act is done or the risk is taken.

TEXAS. Section 1, Chapter 36, Acts of 1879.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That any person who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, whether incorporated under the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or

who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine or inspect any risk, or receive or collect or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance for or with any such insurance company, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken, as far as relates to all the liabilities, duties, requirements, and penalties set forth in this act; *provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to citizens of this State who arbitrate in the adjustment of losses between the insurers and the assured, nor to the adjustment of particular or general average losses of vessels or cargoes by marine adjusters who have paid an occupation tax of two hundred dollars for the year in which the adjustment is made; *provided, further*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to practicing attorneys at law in the State of Texas acting in the regular transaction of their business as such attorneys at law and who are not local agents nor acting as adjusters for any insurance company.

WASHINGTON. Act approved March 15, 1899.

Section 9. Any person through whom any insurance company writing insurance upon any property in this state shall deliver a policy of insurance, shall be deemed the agent of such company as to all transactions relating to such insurance had between such person and the insured named in the policy prior to and at the delivery thereof.

WISCONSIN. Chapter 353, laws of 1905, amending section 1977, laws of 1898.

Section 1977. Every person or member of a firm or corporation who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance corporation or person desiring insurance of any kind, or transmits an application for a policy of insurance, other than for himself, to or from any such corporation, or who makes any contract for insurance, or collects any premiums for insurance, or in any manner aids or assists in doing either, or in transacting any business of like nature for any insurance corporation, or advertises to do any such thing, shall be held to be an agent of such corporation to all intents and purposes, unless it can be shown that he receives no compensation for such services.

AGENTS, RESIDENT. Laws concerning. [See Resident Agents' Laws.]

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Vermont was organized in 1900, and held its first annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y. The sixth annual meeting was held at the home office of the company in Montpelier, Vt., July 26 and 27, 1905, and the following officers were elected: President, James A. Wellman, Manchester, N. H.; first vice-president, Fred A. Stolp, San Francisco; second vice-president, F. A. Dickey, St. Louis; secretary, H. Kendal Read, Philadelphia; treasurer, George E. Salsbury, Wilmington, Del.; executive committee: Earl S. Kingsley, Rutland (chairman); George P. Dewey, Portland, Me.; W. B. Dobbins, Atlanta, Ga.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, N. Y. Organized 1853; capital, \$500,000. W. H. Stevens, president; J. Q. Adams, secretary. Organized as a farmers' mutual,

then converted into a stock company with charter limiting it to the insurance of farm property; now engaged in general fire insurance. It transacts business in most of the states and territories. It writes tornado insurance. Fifty-first annual statement, January 1, 1906:

Capital,	.	.	\$500,000.00
Assets (to protect policy-holders),	.	.	\$2,960,364.15
Liabilities,	.	.	\$1,603,102.60
Net surplus to policy-holders,	.	.	\$1,357,261.55
Net surplus to stockholders,	.	.	\$857,261.55

ALABAMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1860-1906.

In 1860 the supervision of the business of insurance in Alabama was vested in the State Auditor, but by an act of the Legislature in 1897 it was transferred to the Secretary of State, who became insurance commissioner, ex officio. The term of office is two years and the officials have been:

W. J. Green,	1860-1865	M. C. Burke,	1884-1888
M. A. Chrisholm,	1865-1868	Cyrus D. Hogue,	1888-1892
R. M. Reynolds,	1868-1872	John Purifoy,	1892-1896
R. T. Smith,	1872-1876	Walter S. White,	1896-1897
Willis Brewer,	1876-1880	James K. Jackson,	1897-1899
J. M. Carmichael,	1880-1884	R. P. McDavid,	1899-1903

J. Thomas Heflin, who was elected in March, 1902, resigned in April, 1904, and E. R. McDavid, the deputy commissioner, was appointed to succeed him. Henry R. Shorter is deputy commissioner.

ALABAMA, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of Alabama.]

ALASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. By act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900, insurance companies are required to report to the Surveyor-General, who is acting Secretary of the District. The present incumbent of the office is William L. Distin.

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Organized 1811; capital, \$250,000. J. E. McElroy, president; Charles H. Hahn, secretary.

ALCOCK, CHARLES, general manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. He was appointed to succeed J. H. McLaren, who died November 13, 1893. Mr. Alcock was for some years chief clerk of the London Assurance Corporation, in charge of its foreign department. In 1885 he joined the staff of the Royal as assistant secretary, succeeding afterward to the secretaryship, and on the retirement of Sub-Manager Digby Johnson, in 1893, to take the management of the Lantashire, he was appointed to the vacancy, which he filled until his advancement to the office of general manager.

ALEXANDER, JAMES W., former president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was born at Princeton, N. J., July 19, 1839, and is a son of the late Rev. Dr. James W. Alex-

ander, many years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, and nephew of the late William C. Alexander, the first president of the company. He was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1860, and, after a few years' practice at the bar of New York, joined the office force of the Equitable Life. He was appointed secretary in 1866, elected second vice-president in 1871, and first vice-president in 1874. Mr. Alexander was president of the Princeton Club of New York and the University Club of New York several years, and is at present a trustee of Princeton University. He resigned the presidency of the Equitable in 1905.

ALIENATION. A transfer of property to another. The fire insurance policy being a personal contract the alienation of the property covered by it voids the policy. So many controversies as to what constitutes alienation have arisen in insurance practice that the standard policies now describe minutely what will avoid the policy. [See Policy Forms, Fire. Also any digest of insurance law.]

ALLEGHENY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa. Organized 1903; capital, \$100,000. Dr. R. H. Gilliford, president; C. G. Watt, secretary. ✓

ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. William Steinmeyer, president; Chas. P. Kellerman, secretary. ✓

✓ **ALLEN, THÉODORE LATHROP,** secretary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in New York city November 12, 1846, and received his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. His early business experience was acquired in various mercantile pursuits. He was register of deeds for Berkshire district and has held various local public offices in Pittsfield.

ALLIANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT FRAUDS. An Association of casualty insurance companies and representatives of railroads, was organized at a meeting in New York in November, 1905. Its object is stated to be: "To protect and defend its members against fraudulent claims; to prosecute all persons engaged in presenting and promoting such claims; to collect and disseminate information to its members concerning fake claimants, shyster lawyers, unprincipled physicians, ambulance chasers, false witnesses and others engaged in such practices, and their methods." Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert B. Armstrong, Casualty Company of America; first vice-president, James R. Pratt, United Railways & Electric Company, Baltimore; second vice-president, R. C. Richards, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; secretary and treasurer, Chauncey S. S. Miller, Casualty Company of America. The work of the alliance is carried on through committees. At the annual meeting in January, 1906 officers

were elected as follows: President, Russell A. Sears, Boston Elevated Railway Company; vice-president, James R. Pratt, United Railways Electric Company, Baltimore; secretary and treasurer, Chauncey S. S. Miller, Casualty Company of America.

✓ **ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY**, London, England. Organized 1824. Weed & Kennedy, New York, eastern resident managers; C. F. Mullins, San Francisco, manager for the Pacific coast.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Austin, Minn. Organized 1904; capital, \$100,000. J. D. Sheedy, president; C. F. Cook, secretary.

✓ **ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1904; capital, \$500,000. Charles Platt, president; Henry W. Farnum, secretary.

✓ **ALLISON, YOUNG E.**, insurance journalist, is of Scotch-Irish lineage and a native of Henderson, Ky., where he was born December 23, 1853. Leaving school when nine years old, he obtained, in a country printing office, the rudiments of his present profession. He was a newspaper reporter at the age of seventeen, and in the course of his journalistic career has been managing editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, editor of the Louisville *Daily Commercial*, and city editor of the Evansville, Ind., *Journal*. He established the *Insurance Herald* at Louisville in 1888, and on its sale to its present owner in 1899 became the founder, with August Straus, of the *Insurance Field* of Louisville, of which he is the present editor, in association with Mr. Champion I. Hitchcock, and part proprietor. Colonel Allison has achieved fame in literature as a humorist, a magazine writer, a novelist, and dramatist. He was, in 1893, the Kentucky commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He was editor of the Louisville *Herald*, the leading Republican daily newspaper of the South, from 1902 to 1905, when he disposed of his interest to devote his whole time again to the *Insurance Field*.

✓ **ALVERSON, H. C.**, formerly assistant general agent of the Insurance Company of North America and Philadelphia Underwriters (the Insurance Company of North America and Fire Association of Philadelphia), with headquarters at Erie, Pa., was born in Chautauqua County, New York, June 12, 1843. He began the insurance business in 1866 at Beloit, Wis., as a solicitor for farm business. From 1869 to 1871 in Wisconsin, and from 1871 to 1886 in Iowa, he did special agency work, and on January 1, 1886, he entered the service of the Insurance Company of North America as Iowa State agent. He resigned the assistant general agency of the above companies in January, 1903, and was elected secretary and general manager of National Masonic Accident Association of Des Moines, Iowa. He was appointed Manager of the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill. (National Masonic Department), with headquarters at Des Moines, February 3, 1905.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. W. L. H. Simpson, president; J. E. Hoffman, secretary.

AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1895; capital, \$500,000. George Cator, president; Wm. E. P. Duvall, secretary.

* AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000. Wm. H. Yocum, president; E. P. Van Reed, secretary.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1853; capital, \$1,000,000. George T. Cram, president; John H. Adams, secretary. ✓

AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1899; capital, \$137,000. M. A. Woolen, president; W. W. Dark, secretary. ✓

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF INSURANCE. J. J. Devney of Cleveland, O., established in September, 1902, a school to teach life insurance by correspondence, principally to persons intending to be canvassers or solicitors. The college is now carried on by the Insurance Educator Company, Louisville, Ky.

AMERICAN COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR CONTROLLED BY FOREIGN COMPANIES. A number of fire insurance companies of other countries doing business in the United States have organized or acquired the control of companies with American charters. The following is the list April 1, 1906:

Atlas of London,	Owning Kings County Fire, N. Y.
British America,	Toronto, and Western, Toronto,
	Owning British-American, N. Y.
Caledonian,	Owning Caledonian American, N. Y.
Commercial Union,	Owning Commercial Union Fire, N. Y.
Hamburg-Bremen,	Owning Cosmopolitan of New York.*
Liverpool and London and Globe,	Owning Liverpool and London and Globe, N. Y.
London and Lancashire,	Owning Orient, Hartford.
North British and Mercantile,	Owning North British and Mercantile, N. Y.
North German of Hamburg,	Owning North German Fire, N. Y.
Phoenix of London,	Owning the Pelican, New York.
Royal,	Owning Queen, N. Y.
Scottish Union and National,	Owning Scottish Union, Connecticut.*
Union of London,	Owning Victoria Fire, N. Y.

* Chartered but not yet doing business.

AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY, New York. Organized, 1893; capital, \$1,000,000. S. M. Phelan, president; Edwin M. Treat, secretary. The executive headquarters of the company are in St. Louis, Mo. [See Credit Insurance.]

AMERICAN FIDELITY COMPANY, Montpelier Vt. Organized 1900; capital, \$250,000. James W. Brock, president; Harlan W. Kemp, secretary.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. Organized 1810; capital, \$500,000. Clarence E. Porter, president; Waite Bliven, secretary. This company reinsured its outstanding risks in 1906, and retired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, THE, was established by American ocean marine insurance companies March 31, 1898. On May 25 the following officers were elected: Charles Platt of Philadelphia, president of the Insurance Company of North America, president; A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, vice-president; L. Allyn Wight of New York, secretary; A. J. Macdonald of New York, treasurer. The functions of the Institute are advisory, rather than legislative. Most of the marine insurance companies are represented in the membership. At the annual meeting held October 16, 1905, Herbert Appleton of the United States "Lloyds" was elected president, and William H. McGee secretary and treasurer; address, 63 Wall Street.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1818; capital, \$300,000. Francis Peabody, president; Henry S. Bean, secretary. This company reinsured its business in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, in April, 1906, following the San Francisco conflagration, and retired.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark, N. J. Organized 1846; capital, \$600,000. Elias O. Doremus, president; James H. Worden, secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

AMERICAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1877. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887; William C. Lovering, president; S. A. Williams, secretary.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lynchburg, Va. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. W. A. Taylor, president, A. M. Campbell, secretary.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1884; capital, \$2,500,000. Henry D. Lyman, president; H. B. Zevely, secretary.

ANCHOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. [See Ohio German Fire Insurance Company.]

ANCHOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1899; capital, \$100,000. J. S. Clark, president; L. E. Ellis, secretary. -✓

ANNUAL STATEMENTS, LIMIT FOR FILING. [See Statements, Annual.]

ANNUITIES. Sums payable annually either for life or a term of years. Annuities are of much larger use in Great Britain than in the United States, as a provision for possible old age. A number of American life insurance companies grant annuities, and the extent of their business is shown by the following comparative statement of payments made during the past five years:

	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Ætna, . . . . .	.....	.....	\$815	\$1,277	\$1,914
Connecticut General, . . . . .	.....	.....	224	645	645
Connecticut Mutual,	\$4,225	\$5,718	11,204	13,438	17,685
Equitable,	686,250	768,095	883,278	980,350	1,057,786
Fidelity, . . . . .	.....	.....	922	1,028	1,202
Germania	28,383	29,985	32,241	36,935	36,776
Home,	28,569	28,471	31,834	35,086	35,389
John Hancock, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan,	10,294	9,524	.....	10,315	.....
Metropolitan,	23,808	42,874	70,468	74,773	98,452
Mutual Benefit,	81,233	93,234	110,152	120,694	140,746
Mutual, New York,	1,545,515	1,805,506	2,121,306	2,389,114	2,627,883
Mutual Reserve, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
National, Vermont,	34,749	54,264	91,395	126,224	168,562
New York,	1,562,921	1,626,605	1,686,696	1,723,160	1,805,375
Northwestern,	18,769	36,412	45,885	50,897	53,125
Pacific Mutual,	4,036	6,423	.....	9,071	.....
Penn. Mutual,	154,394	129,926	168,485	200,134	220,427
Phoenix Mutual,	9,387	7,559	10,048	9,975	10,654
Provident Life and Trust,	67,661	75,359	74,451	74,590	83,762
Provident Savings,	1,707	10,307	10,348	15,782	17,231
Prudential,	25,564	29,827	39,037	47,651	50,980
Presbyterian M. F.,	5,102	4,562	.....	4,820	.....
Reliance, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Security, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	543
State Mutual, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,199
Travelers,	17,759	17,485	20,088	20,968	23,223
Union Central,	19,411	19,969	21,163	21,229	21,221
Union Mutual,	1,308	1,333	1,260	1,847	2,239
United States,	19,961	19,775	19,292	19,242	18,762
Washington,	32,506	37,877	58,372	45,625	32,968
Total,	\$4,394,100	\$4,861,090	\$5,508,956	\$6,034,945	\$6,528,823

ANTI-COMPACT LAWS. Legislation forbidding fire insurance companies or agents to combine in compacts or boards of underwriters, for the purpose of fixing, maintaining, and controlling rates of insurance upon property was introduced in 1899 in the

legislatures of Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and anti-trust laws, which included fire insurance, were introduced in Arkansas and Texas. The South Carolina anti-compact bill was successful, and the anti-trust bills were passed in Arkansas and Texas. A sweeping anti-trust bill was also passed in Missouri, which included fire insurance companies and wiped out the exemption granted to the local boards of St. Louis and Kansas City by the anti-trust law of 1895. In 1900, anti-trust legislation appeared in the legislature of Mississippi in the form of an attempt to amend the existing law, and in those of Kentucky and New Jersey in bills to prohibit fire insurance compacts. The legislation failed in both states. Ohio amended its anti-compact law of 1891 by making it apply to agents' commissions also. Virginia also passed a law applying to agents commissions, and Louisiana adopted a full anti-compact law. In the United States Congress the lower House adopted an anti-compact clause in a District of Columbia bill, which was not acted upon by the Senate. In 1901 anti-compact legislation failed in Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, and West Virginia. An attempt to modify the Missouri law so as to permit local agents to combine to make rates was defeated, and a bill in Michigan to apply the existing anti-compact law to domestic companies which had heretofore been exempt failed. In 1902 there was an unsuccessful anti-compact bill in the New York legislature and another in that of Kentucky, and, on the other hand, a reactionary movement set in in the legislatures of Iowa, Ohio, South Carolina, and Virginia and was successful in the latter state, which repealed the Wharton anti-compact law of 1899. In 1903 South Dakota enacted an anti-compact law, and anti-compact bills failed in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. An effort (1903) in Missouri to modify the anti-compact law of 1899, so as to allow rates to be made by local boards in large cities, was unsuccessful. The legislation in Wisconsin was for the purpose of doing away with the privilege given by the act of 1897 to local associations of underwriters to make rates, and that in Indiana was to allow agents to make rates and prohibit to the Western Union. In 1904 South Carolina practically repealed its anti-compact law, but an effort in Mississippi, backed by the insurance commissioner, to eliminate insurance companies from the existing anti-trust law, so as to permit agents to combine to make rates, was defeated. Anti-compact bills were introduced in New Jersey, Virginia, and New York, but were not passed.

In 1905 Arkansas and Tennessee passed anti-compact laws. Anti-compact bills were introduced in California, Indiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, New York, Illinois, Florida, Michigan, and Minnesota, but failed of passage. An effort was made to repeal the Missouri law, but was unsuccessful, as were also efforts to prohibit the use of advisory rate-books. A similar effort in Kansas also failed, and efforts to strengthen the anti-compact laws in Washington and Wisconsin also failed.

In 1906 anti-compact bills were introduced in the legislatures of New York, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia. In the latter state the bill passed the lower house but failed of final enactment, and when this record closed May 1 there had been no anti-compact legislation enacted.

The anti-compact idea appears to have had its birth in the Michigan legislature, in its session of 1883. It was said that certain large furniture manufacturing firms in Grand Rapids were behind the bill to prohibit local boards, instigated by a desire to be revenged on their own local board for advancing rates on a number of special hazards at Grand Rapids. The bill, which was made to apply only to companies of other States and countries, was presented by Mr. Fletcher, of that city, passed by the House by a large majority, and was defeated in the Senate near the close of the session. It was reintroduced by the same legislator in the session of 1885, but it failed this time in the House. In the third onset, in the session of 1887, under the auspices of Mr. Cole, it passed both houses by a large majority, and received the executive approval. In endeavoring to enforce the law the insurance commissioner came in collision with the companies, which protested that it was unconstitutional, and, pending a decision of the Supreme Court, established an "inspection and rating bureau" under Mr. David Beveridge, with headquarters at Detroit. This the State Attorney-General declared to be an evasion of the law, and the Supreme Court soon after pronounced the law constitutional.

But two years before this struggle for an anti-compact law had culminated in Michigan another State had caught up the idea and embodied it in law. It was Ohio, which, in 1885, injected an anti-compact provision into that section of the revised statutes which prohibited the removal of insurance suits from State to Federal courts. Ohio thus secured the eminence of being the first State to adopt an anti-compact law. The bill was introduced into many legislatures in 1885, but with success in only one instance. Following Ohio, later in the year, New Hampshire passed the famous valued-policy-anti-compact law which drove all the agency companies of other States and countries from the State. Though the bill appeared in a number of legislatures in the three following years, it was passed only in Michigan. It was not until 1889 that anti-compact legislation was again successful. In one form and another four States, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas (in the latter by implication), passed anti-compact or anti-trust laws in which fire insurance was covered. By the Supreme Court of Missouri its law was declared unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court of Texas decided that the anti-trust law of that state was not applicable to insurance companies. Georgia passed a modified law in 1891. An anti-trust law was adopted by Missouri in 1893, and the Secretary of State endeavored to enforce it upon insurance companies until checked by an adverse opinion by the Attorney-General. In 1895, however, the legislature amended the law so as to make it explicitly applicable to combinations of fire underwriters in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants. Maine passed an anti-compact law

in 1893 and repealed it in 1895. Texas in 1895 amended its anti-trust law so as to include insurance companies among those forbidden to combine. Iowa adopted what is known as the "Blanchard law" in 1896, and substituted a new law for it in 1897. This was declared unconstitutional by Judge McPherson of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. An appeal was taken by the state to the United States Supreme Court and the decision was reversed. Alabama, Washington, and Wisconsin passed laws in 1897, and Nebraska passed a substitute for its old law, which in 1901 was pronounced unconstitutional by Judge McPherson [see *Cyclopedia* 1904-5.] Virginia enacted an anti-compact law in March, 1898, which it repealed in 1902, and South Carolina enacted a law in February, 1899, which it practically repealed in 1904. An anti-trust law, which included fire insurance, was adopted in Arkansas in March, 1899, and new anti-trust laws, taking the place of existing laws, were adopted in Missouri in April, 1899, and in Texas in May, 1899, and in Arkansas in 1905. The new Missouri law prohibited the St. Louis and Kansas City local boards, which had previously been exempted. In 1900 Louisiana, and in 1903 South Dakota, adopted anti-compact laws. There are, therefore, laws now in force in sixteen states prohibiting, in one form or another, fire insurance companies or agents from uniting for the purpose of controlling the rates of insurance or penalizing them for doing so. The following is the text of these laws:

ALABAMA. (Act of 1897.)

Whereas, existing laws have proven inadequate to protect the people against combinations, conspiracies, and agreements between insurers, whereby rates of insurance are raised or fixed by such practices, therefore, in order to suppress such combinations, conspiracies, and agreements to the end that competition in business shall alone make such rates:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, that every contract or policy of insurance made or issued after the passage of this act shall be construed to mean that in the event of loss or damage thereunder, the insured or beneficiary thereunder may, in addition to the actual loss or damage suffered, recover twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such actual loss, any provision or stipulation in said contract or policy to the contrary notwithstanding; provided at the time of the making of such contract or policy of insurance or subsequently before the time of trial the insurer belonged to or was a member of, or in any way connected with, any tariff association or such like thing by whatever name called, or who had any agreement, or had any understanding with any other person, corporation, or association engaged in the business of insurance as agent or otherwise about any particular rate of premium which should be charged or fixed for any kind or class of insurance risk; and provided further, no stipulation or agreement in said contract or policy of insurance to arbitrate loss or damage, or to give notice or make proof of loss or damage, shall in such case be binding on the assured or beneficiary, but right of action accrues immediately upon loss or damage.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that if it is shown to the reasonable satisfaction of the jury by a preponderance of the weight of the testimony that such insurer at the time of the making of such agreement or policy of insurance, or subsequently before the time of the trial, belongs to or was a member of, or in any way connected with, any tariff association, or any such like thing, by whatever name called, either in or out of this State, or had made any agreement or had any understanding either in or out of this State with any other person, corporation, or association engaged in the business of insurance, as agent or otherwise, about any particular rate or premium which should be charged or fixed for any risk of insurance on any person or property or any kind or class of insurance risk, they must if they find for the assured or beneficiary, in addition

to his actual damages, assess and add twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such actual loss, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

Section 3. Be it further enacted that this act shall be liberally construed to accomplish its object.

ARKANSAS. (Approved March 7, 1899.)

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination, association, or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. Any person, partnership, firm, or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, representative or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit not less than \$200 nor more than \$5,000 for every such offense, and each day such person, corporation, partnership, or association shall continue to do so shall be a separate offense, the penalty in such cases to be recovered by an action in the name of the state at the relation of the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney; the moneys thus recovered to go into the county school fund of the county in which the cause accrues, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 4 of this act prescribes the form of an affidavit which must be sworn to by the president, secretary, or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in the State (including insurance companies). The official must swear that he has not "created, entered into, or become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, federation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons to regulate or fix the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy." Refusal to make oath subjects the company to a denial of a license to do business in the State.

At the instigation of Governor Davis, a substitute for the above was introduced in the legislature in 1903, the purpose of which was to prohibit fire insurance companies doing business in the state from being members of any rate-making compact anywhere. The bill passed the lower house, but, being passed in an amended form in the senate, failed through inability of the two houses to agree.

Practically the same bill was introduced in the legislature of 1905 and became a law. The principal section of the law of 1905 reads as follows:

Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or

any partnership or individual, or other association or persons whatsoever, who are now, or shall hereafter create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to, any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, whether the same is made in this state or elsewhere, with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix either in this state or elsewhere the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or tornado, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or who shall now or shall hereafter enter into, become a member of, or party to any pool, agreement, combination, association, or confederation, whether made in this state or elsewhere, to fix or limit, in this state or elsewhere, the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud and be subject to the penalties as provided in this act.

The penalty provided was forfeiture of license and a fine of \$5,000 for each day business is transacted in violation of the law. Suits for violation of the law were joined for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law, which was upheld by the state Supreme Court. [See decision on following page.]

GEORGIA. (Approved October 21, 1891.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any insurance company or companies authorized to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof, to make, maintain, or enter into any contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement with any other insurance company or companies licensed to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof for the purpose thereof, or that may have the tendency or effect of preventing or lessening competition in the business of insurance transacted in this State, and when it shall be made to appear to the commissioner of insurance that any company or companies, agent or agents, have entered into any such contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement, thereupon said commissioner shall revoke the license issued to such company or companies, and the same shall not be reissued until the president or chief officer of such company or companies shall file an affidavit with said commissioner, stating that all such contracts, agreements, pools, or other arrangements have been annulled and made void; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in this State, from separately surveying, inspecting, or examining the premises to be insured, by and with the consent of the owner, for the purpose of bringing about improvements in fire protection so as to lessen the cost of insurance by reducing rates.

Section 2. Any citizen of this State whose rates of insurance have been increased or who has been refused insurance at reasonable rates, shall have the right to file a written complaint under oath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, with the insurance commissioner, charging any company or companies authorized to do business in this State with a violation of the preceding section of this act, and that thereupon it shall be the duty of said insurance commissioner to issue a citation addressed to the company or companies against whom said complaint is made, requiring it or them to be and appear before said insurance commissioner at a specified time and place to be fixed by said insurance commissioner, not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date of filing said complaint, and show cause why its or their license or licenses should not be revoked as provided by the first section hereof. And it is further provided that such citation shall be served not less than ten days from the date of filing said complaint by the sheriffs or constables of said State in the same manner as provided by law for the service of process upon insurance companies.

Section 3. For the purposes of the provisions of this act, the insurance commissioner shall have power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas for witnesses, hear testimony, issue commissions for taking testimony by interrogatories, and the party or parties complaining, and the company or companies defending, shall

have the right to serve notice for the production of books and papers; all to be done under the same rules as now provided by law for civil actions in the supreme courts. The county in which the insurance commissioner shall fix the hearing shall be as to this act the *loci forum* of said hearing or trial. The cost and fees for the sheriff or constable, witnesses, and the commissioners taking interrogatories shall be the same as now provided by law for similar service in the superior courts of this State, the same to be taxed against and paid by the party or parties cast in said suit, and against whom said insurance commissioner shall find; for which costs said insurance commissioner is hereby authorized to issue execution—the same to be levied and collected as executions from the courts of this State.

IOWA. (Code of Iowa, 1897.)

Section 1754. Combinations.—It shall be unlawful for two or more fire insurance companies doing business in this state, or for the officers, agents, or employes of such companies, to make or enter into any combination or agreement relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, the amount of commissions to be allowed agents for procuring the same, or the manner of transacting the fire insurance business within this State; and any such company officer, agent or employe violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the permanent school fund.

Section 1755. Revocation of Authority.—The auditor of State is authorized to summon before him for examination under oath any officer, agent, or employe of any such company suspected of violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, and on complaint to him in writing by two or more residents of this State charging such company under oath, upon their knowledge or belief, with violating the provisions of the preceding section, he shall summon any officer, agent, or employe of said company before him for examination upon oath; if upon such examination, and that of any other witness produced and examined, he shall determine that such company is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, or if any such officer, agent, or employe, after being duly summoned, shall fail to appear or submit to examination, the auditor shall forthwith issue an order revoking the authority of such company to transact business within this State, and it shall not thereafter be permitted to do the business of fire insurance in this State at any time within one year therefrom.

Sections 1756 and 1757 provide for an appeal by either party from the decision of the auditor to the district court, and that the testimony given by any officer or employe in the investigation before the officer shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution.

The Iowa law was pronounced unconstitutional in 1903 by Judge McPherson of the United States District Court for the District of Southern Iowa, and the state authorities appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed the Circuit Court decision late in 1905. [See text of decision on a following page.]

KANSAS. (Adopted in 1889.)

Section 1. That all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations, made with a view or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation, or sale of articles imported into this State, or in the product, manufacture, or sale of articles of domestic growth or product, or domestic raw material, or for the loan or use of money, or to fix attorneys' or doctors' fees, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations, designed or which tend to advance, reduce, or control the price or the cost to the producer, or to the consumer, of any such product or articles, or to control the cost or rate of insurance, or which tend to advance or control the rate of interest for the loan or use of money to the borrower, or any other services, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void.

The remaining sections prescribe the penalty for violation of the law, and the legal proceedings in connection therewith. Any person entering into the trust or combination forbidden shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and to imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than six months, either or both, in the discretion of the court. The punishment of public officers failing to prosecute violators of the law is provided for.

LOUISIANA. (Law of 1900.)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership, doing a fire insurance business in this State, to enter into any combination or compact with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships or to require or allow their agents to enter into any combinations or compact with other fire insurance agents, companies, associations, or partnerships, for the purpose of governing, controlling, or influencing the rates charged for insurance on property situated in this State. Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit one or more companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures or to suggest improvements to lessen fire hazards.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships doing a fire insurance business in this State shall cause to be filed on the first day of December, 1900, and on the first day of December of each year thereafter, with the Secretary of State, the affidavit of some officer or agent of said company, associations, or partnerships who reside in this State, setting forth the fact that the company, association, or partnership of which he is an officer or agent, has not in twelve months previous to the date of said affidavit entered into any trust, combination, or association for the purpose of preventing competition in insurance or influencing insurance rates in this State; the said affidavit shall be made before an officer of this State authorized to administer oaths, and any false statement in said affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Provided, that the affidavit that must be made on December 1, 1900, need only state that the provisions of this act have not been violated from the time of its promulgation to the date of the affidavit. Provided, further, that any attempt to evade the provisions of this act by agreeing upon any person or number of persons for the purpose of making rates for all such insurance companies, associations, or partnerships by buying rate books shall be deemed a violation of this act, and shall be punishable as herein provided.

The penalty for a violation of the act is a revocation of the license of the offending company for the unexpired term of the same and for twelve months next following thereafter.

MICHIGAN. (Public Acts of 1887, Act No. 285.)

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, that no fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association not organized under the laws of this State shall be permitted to do business therein under the provisions of an act entitled "An act relative to the organization and powers of fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State," approved April 3, 1860, until in addition to complying with the provisions of said act it has filed with the commissioner of insurance an undertaking, duly executed and authenticated by the company, in such form as the commissioner of insurance shall from time to time prescribe, that it will not, directly or indirectly, enter into any compact, agreement, arrangement, or undertaking of any nature or kind whatever with any other company, companies, association, or associations, the object or effect of which is to prevent open and free competition between it and said company, companies, association, or associations, or the agents of their respective companies or associations in the business transacted in this State or in any part thereof.

Section 2 prescribes that no company of the kind above described shall enter into the compact or agreement forbidden. Section 3

makes the prohibition apply to the agents of such companies. Section 4 forbids agents and brokers to solicit for companies violating the law. Section 5 declares that a person violating the law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months. Section 6 makes it the duty of the insurance commissioner to furnish a blank form to the companies to complete the undertaking required by Section 1, and in case of failure therein by a company for thirty days after the mailing of such blank he must revoke its certificate of authority to do business, and cause the notification thereof to be published in some paper of general circulation in the State for four weeks. Section 7 makes it the duty of the commissioner to investigate all complaints of violation of the law. Section 8 forbids any person to act as agent for a company after its certificate of authority has been revoked, under a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of the payment of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days.

MISSOURI. Anti-trust Law adopted in 1891 and amended 1895, 1897, and 1899.

Section 8965 (R. S. 1899). Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country for transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or which does transact or conduct any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination, or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to penalties as provided in this article; and provided that if such insurance companies or their agents, or the board of fire underwriters doing business in any city of this state shall combine in any city of this state, either directly or indirectly, or agree, or attempt to agree, directly or indirectly, to fix or regulate the price or premium to be paid for insuring property located within or outside of such city against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, such company so violating the provisions of this article, either by itself, its agents, or by any such board of underwriters, shall be taken and deemed to have forfeited its right to do business in this state, and shall become liable to all the penalties and forfeitures provided for by the provisions of this article.

Section 8973, R. S. 1899, of this act prescribes the form of an affidavit which must be sworn to by the president, secretary, or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in the State (which includes fire insurance companies). The official must swear that he has not "created, entered into, or become a member of or a party to" "any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, with any other corporation, partnership, individual or any other person or association of persons to regulate

or fix" "the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm." Refusal to make oath subjects the company to a denial of a license to do business in the State.

Sections 8978 to 8985 inclusive, R. S. 1899, provide that "every pool, trust, agreement, combination, etc., entered into . . . to regulate, control, or fix . . . the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, or to maintain said price or prices when so regulated . . . are hereby declared illegal," and prescribes the form of proceedings to be taken for the enforcement of the act.

NEBRASKA. (Adopted in 1897 and declared unconstitutional by the United States District Court in 1901.) For text of decision see cyclopedia for 1904-5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Laws of 1885, Chapter 39.)

Section 1. Should any insurance company not organized under the laws, but doing an insurance business within this State, make an application to remove any suit or action, to which it is a party, heretofore or hereafter commenced in any court of this State to the United States district or circuit court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within this State, the insurance commissioner shall forthwith revoke the license or authority of said company to transact business, and no renewal of said license or authority shall be granted for the period of three years from the date of such revocation.

OHIO. (Adopted in 1885, Section 3659, Revised Statutes, as amended in 1891 and again in 1900.)

If any such company, association, or partnership, doing business within this State, makes an application for a change of venue or to remove any suit or action wherein such company has been sued by a citizen of this State now pending, or hereafter commenced in any court of this State, to the United States district or circuit court, or to any federal court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies, or shall require their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance agents or companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within the State, or for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates per centum or in amount of commissions or compensation to be allowed agents for procuring contracts for fire insurance on any property within this State (provided that nothing herein shall prohibit one or more of such companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures, suggest improvements to lessen the fire hazard, and to advise as to the relative value of risks), the superintendent of insurance shall forthwith revoke and recall the license or authority to it to do or transact business within this State, and no renewal of authority shall be granted to it for three years after such revocation; and it shall thereafter be prohibited from transacting any business in this State until again duly licensed and authorized.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The anti-compact law of 1899 was repealed by the legislature of 1904 by the following sections of House Bill 784:

Sec. 3. No insurance company shall be allowed to do business in this state which shall be a member of any association whose purpose is to establish, fix, or maintain excessive or unreasonable rates or charges for insurance. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for such insurance companies to be members of any association the purpose and object of which is to secure

the proper inspection of risks, the classification of risks, the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates, and the prevention of discrimination in charges between parties dealing with such insurance companies in this state.

Sec. 9. Upon the complaint of one or more citizens of this state that any insurance company is discriminating in rates between citizens of this state on risks similar in character, the Comptroller-General shall forthwith summon said company to appear before him, and if it shall be shown that said company has charged for any risk so complained of an amount in excess of the rates charged other persons on other risks of the same class, this discrimination in rates to the prejudice of any citizen of this state, the Comptroller-General shall order said company to make due correction in the rate immediately, refunding such excess as may have been charged, together with interest thereon from date of its payment until the same is refunded to the citizen thus charged; and that if any such company shall fail to make this correction within thirty days after notice and the making of such order, the Comptroller-General, on proof thereof, shall revoke the license of said company; provided, that no rate on any fire insurance risk in this state shall exceed the rate on similar risks in adjoining states, nor shall any rate be charged or maintained on property in this state that, after a full hearing before the Comptroller-General, shall be shown to be greater than rates charged in adjoining states on risks of like character and similar circumstances.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (Act of 1903.)

Section 1. Any combination, agreement, confederation, compact or understanding made and entered into either directly or indirectly by or between two or more fire insurance companies insuring property against loss or damage by fire and loss or damage from the elements, transacting business within this State, or between officers, agents or employees of any such companies, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, regulating and fixing the minimum price or premium to be paid for insuring property located within this State, the amount of commission to be allowed agents for procuring insurance or the manner of transacting the business of fire or other casualty insurance within this State, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and any such company, officer or agent violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction shall pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, to be recovered for the use of the general fund of the State, and any such company, corporation or association so offending shall not be permitted to transact business within this State.

Sec. 2. Any fire insurance company, corporation or association desiring to transact business within this State shall, in addition to the requirements now provided for by law, furnish the Insurance Commissioner of this State on or before the 1st day of July each year, and at any other time during the year when called upon by the Insurance Commissioner of this State, as one of the conditions for being permitted to transact business within this State, an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by the president or secretary or managing officer of said corporation or association before competent authority, stating that said company of which he is an officer has not violated any of the provisions of the foregoing act, naming them, and such affidavit shall be in the following form:

State of.....
County of.....

I,....., being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am one of the managing officers of the.....company, or association, and that said association has not entered and will not enter into any combination or agreement with any other fire insurance company or companies whatsoever, by which there is any understanding of whatsoever kind or character, either directly or indirectly tending to fix or establish a uniform price or premium for fire insurance in the State of South Dakota, nor any agreement whatever, either directly or indirectly, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance within said State.

TENNESSEE. (Act of 1905.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, That it shall be unlawful for any two or more fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, or any two or more agents or representa-

tives of fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, to enter into any contract, compact, or agreement looking to the maintaining of any specific rates to be charged for insurance on any property located in this state.

Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the formation or associations of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county in this state for the purpose of minimizing expenses by the employment of joint inspectors or experts for preparing rating schedules and designating improvements with a view to the reduction of the cost of insurance; provided, that all rates which may be suggested through such associations shall be advisory only and not binding on any member thereof; provided further, that if any board of agents, or agent, or company attempts to enforce any fine upon any agent or company who refuses to write at any rate other than that fixed by such board, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$50.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any one or more agents or association of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county of this state to impose any penalty, or threaten to impose any penalty, upon any agent because of any rates which may be charged by said agent or any member of said association.

Sections 3 and 4 provide penalties. For violation of Section 1 companies are subject to a fine of "not less than \$100 nor exceeding \$1,000," and revocation of license. Section 4 provides that "any agent or officer of any association of agents" violating Section 2 shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine "not less than \$100 nor more than \$500." Section 5 provides that it "shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner, upon complaint of any citizen or upon his own initiative," to make investigations as to violations, and if he finds, upon investigation, that there is sufficient justification for legal proceedings, to lay the facts before the attorney-general, and shall authorize the district attorney-general to enter his name as prosecutor in any criminal proceedings instituted for violation of this act. It is further provided that this shall not be construed to prevent any citizen from acting as prosecutor in such cases.

TEXAS. (Sections 175 to 182 of Chapter 15 of the Insurance Laws of Texas.) Enacted 1899, taking the place of the anti-trust law of 1889 as amended in 1895.

The first two sections of the act (Sections 175 and 176) are the same as Sections 1 and 2 of the Arkansas law. [See Ante.] The affidavit required of officers of companies is the same as that of the Arkansas law so far as concerns insurance. The act provided that it should take effect on January 31, 1900.

WASHINGTON. (Section 31 of Insurance Law adopted in 1897.)

Section 31. If a licensed insurance company shall enter into a contract or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of controlling the rates to be charged for insurance upon property within this State, the commissioner shall forthwith revoke its license and those of its agents; and no renewal of the licenses shall be granted until after the expiration of three years from the date of final revocation.

WISCONSIN. (Chapter 356, Laws of 1897.)

Section 1. No fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association, its agent or representatives doing business in this State, shall, either directly or indirectly, enter into any contract, agreement, combination, or compact with any other such company or companies or its or their

agents or representatives for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fixed schedule, or schedule of rates; provided, however, that in cities and villages it shall be lawful for the local board of underwriters incorporated under the statutes of this State, and in case of the non-existence of such local board therein, then and in that event it shall be lawful for an association of the local agents in such city or village to from time to time establish and maintain rates therein, and for them and such companies represented by them to enter into any lawful contract or agreement to so establish and maintain rates so made; provided, however, that all such schedules of rates shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the assured.

It is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of insurance of this State to enforce compliance with the provisions of this section, and it shall be his duty to revoke the license of each and every such insurance company violating the provisions of this section, and to report such violation to the attorney-general of the state for prosecution, and each and every such company violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred (\$500) dollars for each and every violation of the same.

For an account of proceedings against companies for violations of the laws, or legal proceedings involving compacts, and decisions thereon see Cyclopedica for 1904-5 and subsequent volumes.

In 1903 several fire insurance companies doing business in Iowa began proceedings in Judge McPherson's court to test the constitutionality of the Iowa anti-compact law, the briefs of counsel for the company being based on Judge McPherson's decision in the Nebraska case. The suit was brought by the Greenwich Insurance Company and others against B. F. Carroll, State Auditor. A decision was rendered by Judge McPherson October 19, 1903, on the defendant's demurrer to a bill in equity, filed by the companies against the defendant as insurance commissioner of the state. The bill in equity asked that the defendant be restrained from taking action against them under certain statutes known as the anti-compact law and the Blanchard statute, on the ground that such statutes were void, because in conflict with both the state and Federal constitutions.

The statutes complained of were Sections 1754 and 1755 of the code. The former section provided that it shall be unlawful for two or more fire companies doing business in the state or for the officers, agents, or employees of such companies to make or enter into any combination or agreement relating to rates to be charged, the amounts of commission to be allowed, or the manner of transacting business in the state. Penalties and fines were imposed for a violation of the statute. The following section provided that the auditor shall enforce the law, revoking the permits of any company violating its provisions. It was alleged by the companies that the auditor was about to proceed against them, and they therefore asked for a restraining order.

Judge McPherson did not hold the law in question unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the constitutional provision requiring laws to be general and uniform in their operation, but he did hold that the State Auditor had no right to shut out of the state any foreign insurance company which he found solvent and financially worthy. Should he undertake to do so the proper court would compel him to grant the authority and admit such company. It was held that after the companies are once lawfully and right-

fully in, they cannot be ousted except by virtue of the power lodged under a valid and constitutional statute.

This, however, the court held was not the all-important question to be considered, but rather that of whether all companies, foreign or domestic, then rightfully in the state should be compelled to submit to the exactions of an invalid and unconstitutional statute. Upon this point Judge McPherson said:

It is quite certain that an Iowa corporation cannot by any legislation be ousted or dissolved by reason of invoking the federal constitution. And if the Iowa legislature should ever be persuaded that the better way to prevent monopolies as between foreign companies is to create a monopoly by giving all the business to Iowa companies it can easily be done. Let there be a legislative declaration to the effect that the local companies may do as they see fit, if they stay inside the constitution, but that foreign companies must quit the state if they hold the federal constitution as a shield. It is scarcely possible that such a position will ever be taken. But Wisconsin once did. And if Iowa ever does, then, and not until then, will the Doyle case become binding as to Iowa legislation.

The distinct policy of Iowa for many years has been to invite foreign insurance companies into the state. They have been imposed with some burdens not imposed upon home companies. And that this is allowable no one denies. That they can be wholly excluded no one denies. But for the obvious reasons of Iowa competition, for the benefit of people needing insurance, and for moneys for the state treasury, the state for years has said that they may come and may remain in. It must be kept in mind that the statutes in question do not apply alone to foreign companies. Those laws, if valid, apply to all companies.

When the right to contract ceases, the right to do business is at an end. The right to purchase, hold, or sell property must depend upon contracts, and without contracts business affairs cannot be carried on for a single day. And the slightest knowledge of insurance will persuade anyone that companies, both home and foreign, must have some arrangements, and must make some contracts with other companies. Farmers, merchants, laboring men, railway employees, and all other classes of men and associations must do the same, and both the laws and constitution permit it; and to single out companies and say they shall not is not logical, and in my judgment not allowable under the fourteenth amendment.

Of course I do not hold that insurance companies can combine, and thereby enter into a conspiracy to accomplish any desired purpose. No such question is involved in this case. I am only holding that insurance companies may make the usual contracts that all other persons and corporations may make, which the statute seeks to take from them, and which will be taken from them if the statute in question is invalid for the reasons stated, and that the state auditor cannot enforce its provisions. The demurrer will be overruled and the defendant allowed to file a plea or answer, as it may deem best.

The State of Iowa carried the case to the United States Supreme Court, which in December 1905 rendered a decision reversing the Circuit Court. The decision was given by Justice Holmes, and the court confined itself to the question on which the Circuit Court decided the case—the constitutionality of section 1754. The following is the substance of the decision:

Whatever may be thought of the policy of such attempts, it cannot be denied in this court, unless some of its decisions are to be overruled, that statutes prohibiting combinations between possible rivals in trade may be constitutional. The decisions concern not only statutes of the United States, but also State laws of similar import.

In view of these cases further discussion is unnecessary, but we will add a few words. While we need not affirm that in no instance could a distinction be taken, ordinarily if an act of Congress is valid under the Fifth Amendment it would be hard to say that a State law in like terms was void under the

Fourteenth. It is true that by the provision in the body of the instrument Congress has power to regulate commerce, and that the act of Congress referred to in the cases cited was passed in pursuance of that power. But even if the Fifth Amendment were read as contemporaneous with the original Constitution, the power given in the commerce clause would not be taken to override it so far as the Fifth Amendment protects fundamental personal rights. It is only on the ground that the right to combine at will is a fundamental personal right that it can be held to be protected by the Fourteenth Amendment from any abridgement by the States. (*Cincinnati Street Railway Company v. Snell*, 193 U. S., 30, 36.) Many State laws which limit the freedom of contract have been sustained by this court, and therefore an objection to this law on the general ground that it limits that freedom cannot be upheld. There is no greater sanctity in the right to combine than in the right to make other contracts. Indeed, Mr. Dicey, in his recent work on "Law and Public Opinion in England During the Nineteenth Century," indicates that it is out of the very right to make what contracts one chooses, so strenuously advocated by Bentham, that combinations have arisen which restrict the very freedom that Bentham sought to attain, and which even menace the authority of the State. If then the statute before us is overthrown more special reasons must be assigned.

At the argument before us more special reasons were assigned. It was pressed that there is no justification for the particular selection of fire insurance companies for the prohibitions discussed. With regard to this it should be observed, as is noticed by the appellees, that a general statute of Ohio prohibits all contracts or combinations to fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity, or to limit the quantity of the same produced or sold in the State, Code of 1897, Section 5060, and that this section covers fire insurance. (*Beechley v. Mulville*, 102 Iowa, 602.) Therefore the act in question does little if anything more than apply and work out of the policy of the general law in a particular case. Again, if an evil is specially experienced in a particular branch of business, the Constitution embodies no prohibition of laws confined to the evil or doctrinaire requirement that they should be couched in all embracing terms. It does not forbid the cautious advance, step by step, and the distrust of generalities which sometimes have been the weakness, but often the strength, of English legislation. (*Otis v. Parker*, 187 U. S., 606, 610, 611.) And if this is true, then in view of the possible teachings to be drawn from a practical knowledge of the business concerned, it is proper that courts should be very cautious in condemning what legislatures have approved.

If the legislature of the State of Iowa deems it desirable artificially to prevent, so far as it can, the substitution of combination for competition, this court cannot say that fire insurance may not present so conspicuous an example of what that legislature thinks an evil as to justify special treatment. The imposition of a more specific liability upon life and health insurance companies was held valid in *Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Mettler*, 185 U. S., 308. (See also *Missouri Pacific Railway Company v. Mackey*, 127 U. S., 205; *Orient Insurance Company v. Daggs*, 172 U. S., 557; *Otis v. Parker*, 187 U. S., 606; *Home Life Insurance Company v. Fisher*, 188 U. S., 726, 727.)

But it is said that, however it may be as to some regulations of fire insurance, these, or at least the last two of them, forbidding agreements as to agents' commissions and the manner of transacting business, are not to be justified. In order to make this out the scope of the provisions was exaggerated both in the argument and in the bill. The bill seems to assume that the statute forbids insurance companies to obtain and use each other's experience, or to employ the same person to work up the results. It does not. It simply forbids an agreement between the companies relating to the rates which may be based upon those results. No doubt an agreement between the companies readily would be inferred, if they were found all to charge the same rates; but an agreement between the companies is the only thing aimed at, and if they avoid that they escape the law. So it was suggested in argument that they could not employ the same adjuster in case of loss. We do not perceive anything to hinder their doing so, although it may be that they would have to be careful about the terms of his authority. The object of the law, we assume, until the Iowa court shall decide otherwise, is single, to keep up competition, and the general language is to be restricted by the specific provisions and to the particular end. Limited as we understand it to be limited, the statute goes no further than others which

have been sustained, and does not contravene the Constitution of the United States.

The argument before us very properly was rested on the Fourteenth Amendment. Therefore it is unnecessary to discuss the other objections suggested in the bill.

A concurring opinion was given by Justice Harlan in which he said the suit had been prematurely brought, and the decree reversed and the bill ordered dismissed on the ground that no facts existed at the time to justify a court in delivering a judgment as to the constitutionality of the state statute. He added:

As, however, the court considered the case upon its merits, it is appropriate to say that I concur with the court in holding that the section of the statute which is assailed is not invalid. The business is of such a peculiar character, so intimately connected with the prosperity of the whole community, and so vital to the security of property owners, that it is competent for the State to forbid combinations and agreements among fire insurance companies doing business within its limits, in reference to rate, agents' commissions, and the manner of transacting their business. If, in the judgment of the State, the people who desire insurance upon their property are put at a disadvantage when confronted by a combination or agreement among insurance companies, I do not perceive any sound reason why, preserving the individual right of contracting, it may not forbid such combinations and agreements, and thereby enable the insured and insurer to meet on terms of equality. Surely, the State could enact such a regulation with reference to companies organized under its own laws. If that be so, it cannot be that such a regulation may not be made applicable to foreign insurance companies doing business in the State only by its consent.

The Arkansas law was upheld by the State Supreme Court in a decision rendered in July 1905. The court divided three to two, and the majority opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Hill. Two questions were considered: First, Does the act prohibit a foreign corporation from doing business in the state while it is a member of a pool or compact elsewhere to fix rates elsewhere?—Second, Is the act constitutional and within the power of the state to enact it? Regarding the first the court said:—

The first matter to attract attention is the connection in which the words "in this State or elsewhere" are inserted into the body of the Rector act. The first connection is descriptive of "the pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding" (hereafter for brevity's sake this clause will be called a "trust"), "whether made in this State or elsewhere." The second connection is with the persons confederating to regulate or fix, "either in this State or elsewhere," prices, etc. The third connection is with the trust, "whether made in this State or elsewhere," "to fix or limit in this State or elsewhere" the amount or quantity of production, the rates or premium of insurance, etc. These terms should qualify the clauses to which they are annexed grammatically and in fact, if possible. When so considered they indicate that they refer to the trust made in this State or elsewhere to regulate prices, either in this State or elsewhere, or to become a member of a trust to fix or limit production (or prices) in this State or elsewhere, and not merely doing business in this State under a trust agreement created in this State or elsewhere to fix prices in this State.

To construe the act as making unlawful alone the doing of business in this State while a member of a trust fixing prices in this State, though the trust might be made elsewhere to fix prices here, would be rendering unnecessary and meaningless the words "in this State or elsewhere" so often used, for the Rector act was construed to be just such an act as this would then be. The natural construction is to make the doing of business in this State while a member of a trust formed anywhere to regulate prices anywhere the act rendered unlawful. * * *

The opinion then briefly reviewed the history of the times, "to collect the intent" of the legislature, and said, "when this history is considered in connection with the language of the act, then the ambiguity, uncertainty, and obscurity resulting from the confused terms of the statute is cleared away and the construction indicated made certain to be the construction intended," and it was "plain that the General Assembly intended by this act to subject to the penalty of it any foreign corporation doing business in this state while a member of a trust formed to fix prices anywhere." Taking up the second question, the constitutionality of the act, the court said:

Lancashire Insurance Company v. State (66 Ark., 466) the court, in construing the Rector act, said: "As the legislature has the power to entirely exclude foreign insurance companies from doing business in this State, it can, of course, dictate the terms upon which such companies may do business here. The whole matter rests in the discretion of the legislature." This act requires every corporation doing business in this State to annually make affidavit that it does not belong to any trust described in the first section of it to fix prices in this State or elsewhere; provides for prosecutions against them for a failure to make such affidavit, and for the right to do business to be forfeited; and in other ways clearly indicates that it shall be unlawful to do business in this State while belonging to a trust to fix prices anywhere. It gave sixty days to corporations then doing business to come within its terms, and thereafter it was unlawful to transact any business in the State while maintaining a membership in a trust anywhere to fix prices anywhere. In the language of the *Lancashire* case, the State has dictated these terms upon which foreign insurance companies can do business in this State.

Limiting the decision entirely to the facts before the court, it is held that the State has declared, and possesses the right to declare, that foreign insurance corporations cannot do business in this State while belonging to a pool, trust, combination, conspiracy, or confederation to fix or affect insurance rates anywhere.

Justices Battle and Wood filed dissenting opinions. Justice Battle said: "The acts made penal consist solely of the creating, entering into, becoming a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding, whether the same is made in this state or elsewhere, with any other corporation, or association of persons, to regulate or fix, either in this state or elsewhere, prices of articles and things and premiums for insurance. It is insisted that doing business in this state after the formation of such pools, trusts, and combinations is made necessary to constitute the offence." The name given the offense indicated that it was not so, and he added in conclusion: "The effect of the act is to make certain acts done outside of this state penal offences, punishable by fine and forfeiture, which is beyond the power of the legislature. To that extent, at least, the act is void and of no effect." Justice Wood dissented from the position of the majority of the court that the intention of the legislature may be learned from the "history of the times," and held that "whatever the legislature may have intended, such intention can have no effect unless expressed in the statute, for this being a penal statute cannot be extended by implication. It would be in the highest degree unjust to punish conduct not clearly forbidden by the law itself." He held that "The construction given by the court renders the act clearly unconstitutional as to all the other classes of persons named in the act, except

corporations, and in my opinion it is unconstitutional, as construed, as to all except foreign corporations," and that the act as construed would not have the effect intended, and as to the intent of the act, he said, he did not believe the legislature "intended the act to have the effect which the majority of the court construes it to have, and if they did so intend they have wholly failed to express such intent in the language of the act." * * *

In 1904 action was begun against the Newark Exchange under the common law by the attorney-general of the state, but the application for an injunction to restrain the Exchange from maintaining and regulating rates was denied by Vice-Chancellor Stevens in August 1905. An appeal was taken by the state to the Supreme Court, but no decision had been rendered when this record closed.

Anti-compact legislation has, as a rule, met with the disapproval of insurance departments. An exception occurred in 1903, when the South Dakota department strongly advocated the enactment of an anti-compact law, and secured its passage by the legislature.

The Virginia legislature of 1900 passed a law prohibiting a combination of fire insurance companies for the purpose of regulating the commissions to be paid to their agents. The first section of the law reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership authorized to do business in this State, to enter into any compact or combination with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships, to make or require their agents or employes to enter into any compact, agreement, or pledge for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions or compensation paid said agents.

The anti-compact laws of Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota also contain clauses forbidding combinations of fire underwriters for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions to be paid to agents. The North Carolina legislature of 1905 passed a similar law, Section 1 of which reads as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership doing business in this state, employing an agent who is employed by another fire insurance company, association, or partnership, either directly or through any organization or association, to enter into, make or maintain any stipulation or agreement in restraint of or limiting the compensation which said agent may receive from any other fire insurance company, association, or partnership.

Section 2 of the act imposes a penalty for its violation of a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 and revocation of license for a period of twelve months.

The Louisiana legislature of 1904 also passed a law prohibiting agreements on compensation of agents, and making revocation of license a penalty for its violation. Section 1 reads:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation, not domiciled in the state of Louisiana, to enter into any combination or agreement with another corporation to prevent its legally authorized representatives in Louisiana from accepting a higher compensation than the corporations, parties to the aforesaid agreement, pay.

ANTI-REBATE COMPACT. [For a history of the Anti-Rebate Compact of the Life Insurance Companies from its inception September 4, 1895, to its dissolution the latter part of the year 1899, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1899-1900, pages 38 to 44, inclusive, and for subsequent efforts to organize a compact, see *Cyclopedia*, 1900-1901.] An anti-rebate compact or agreement between the New York Life, Mutual Life, and Equitable Life insurance companies was revived late in 1905, and Ex-President Grover Cleveland was appointed referee under the agreement. The New York Life Underwriters Association also established an anti-rebate bureau in 1906, and a number of other associations took formal action to stamp out rebating. The insurance departments of Pennsylvania and Missouri also took a hand in the movement against rebating and required companies to sign a pledge on renewal of their licenses in 1906 not to countenance rebating or to employ agents found guilty of rebating.

ANTI-REBATE LAWS. Following is a list of the States which have laws prohibiting the giving of rebate of premium to the insured by life insurance companies or their agents, together with the text of such laws.

The first anti-rebate law applying specifically to the business of life insurance was enacted by Massachusetts in 1887. The previous year, it is true, Louisiana passed a law prohibiting the allowance of rebates in insurance, but no class of insurance was named in the act; it was supposed to refer to fire insurance, and it was not until later that an opinion was given by the attorney-general of the State that its provisions were applicable to the practice of life insurance.

In 1898 a reactionary movement began with the introduction of a bill in the Kentucky legislature to repeal the anti-rebate law of that state. It failed, as did a similar bill in the Maryland legislature in 1900, and bills in the Michigan and New Jersey legislatures in 1901. Finally the New Jersey legislature in 1902 passed a repeal bill, but it was vetoed by the governor. In 1903 further efforts were made to modify anti-rebate laws, and the South Dakota legislature passed a repeal bill which was vetoed by the governor, while a bill in the Illinois legislature sought to exempt a company from the penalties of the law when it could be shown that it had not caused nor ratified the act of the agent in violating the law. This bill was not passed.

The Massachusetts law has served as a model for the anti-rebate laws of most of the States enacting them, in some cases being copied almost literally, and in others being followed closely in substance. Twenty-five states now prohibit rebating by law. The following is a synopsis of anti-rebate legislation from its beginning in 1886:

ALABAMA. The Alabama law is a part of Chapter 614 of the Acts of 1897. The following is the text:

Section 27. No life, nor any other insurance company, nor any agent thereof, shall make any contract of insurance, nor agreement as to policy contract, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow as inducement to

expectancy of life in the amount or payment of premiums, or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy or contract of insurance.

KENTUCKY. The Kentucky law, which is a section of the revenue law of 1893, is an exact copy of the Massachusetts law, and prescribes a penalty of not exceeding \$500, to be paid by any company, officer, or agent thereof violating the provisions of the law. [The Kentucky Court of Appeals in March, 1902, in the case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky upheld the constitutionality of the law, which had been attacked on the ground that it interfered with the freedom of trade and prevented competition.]

LOUISIANA. The Louisiana law is Act 86 of the Acts of 1886, and is as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any insurance company, conducting or doing business in this State, whether same be domiciled in this State, or doing business through an agent, to allow any rebate on any policy effected in their respective companies, but it shall be their duty to make their net premiums, and such net premiums shall appear in the body, and be embraced in said policy, and no rebate nor allowance shall be made either by endorsement on said policy or otherwise; nor shall it be lawful to give any rebate on open policies effected in any insurance company doing business in this State, either in money, or in insurance scrip, or otherwise.

Section 2. Any insurance company violating the provisions of this act, they shall forfeit their charter, and not be allowed to do or carry on any business in this State, either by them or their agents, and shall be liable to any person or persons who shall suffer thereby, to refund double the amount of such rebate, and all damage, such as attorney's fees, or otherwise caused thereby, in case of suit.

MAINE. (Chapter 128, Public Laws of 1891.) The law follows the Connecticut form, but has a few verbal differences. The full text of the first section is:

Section 1. No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and expectation of life, in the amount of payment of premiums, or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts which it makes. Nor shall any such company or any agent, sub-agent, broker, or any other person, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon. Nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, broker, or any other person, pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon; or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Any person or corporation violating any provision of this law shall be fined not more than \$200, and the insurance commissioner must revoke the certificate of authority of such agent, etc., for one year.

MARYLAND. The Maryland law (Chapter 254 of the laws of 1890) reads:

No life insurance company incorporated under the laws of any other State or country or doing business in the State of Maryland shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the contracts of insurance it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, as inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage whatever, in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

It shall not be lawful for any company organized under the laws of any other State or country, or its representatives, to procure for any person seeking life insurance a State license for the purpose of allowing to such person a rebate.

Any life insurance company, its agent or agents, violating sections one hundred and nineteen A and one hundred and nineteen B of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender or offenders shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars on each and every violation, when the amount of insurance is twenty-five thousand dollars or less; and for every additional twenty-five thousand dollars of insurance or less there shall be an additional penalty of five hundred dollars; and said offender or offenders shall be prohibited from doing insurance business in the State of Maryland until said fine is paid.

An amendment was added in 1892, providing that an informer of the violation of the law shall receive one-half of the penalty inflicted on the offender.

Amendments to the law were proposed in the legislature of 1900; first, forbidding any deviation in premiums from the books of rates published by the respective companies; second, qualifying a person to whom a rebate may be offered to be informer without prejudice to himself and entitled to one-half of the penalty recovered from the agent or company offering the rebate. These proposed amendments were not adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts law is Section 68 of the codified insurance laws of 1887, and is as follows:

Section 68 of "An act to amend and codify the statutes relating to insurance." No life insurance company doing business in Massachusetts shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals, between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense.

MICHIGAN. Michigan copies the Massachusetts law, with the following addition:

Any company which shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the State the sum of \$500 for each violation, to be recovered by the attorney-general by appropriate action in a court of competent jurisdiction, and any judgment therefor may be collected in the same manner as is herein provided for collecting judgments rendered in favor of policy-holders, and any officer or agent who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

MINNESOTA. The Massachusetts law was incorporated in the general codification of 1895, being Section 66 therein. The penalty is from \$500 to \$1,000, and the revocation of the license of the offending company or agent.

MISSISSIPPI. The anti-rebate section of the law of 1902, establishing an insurance department, is as follows:

Section 38. No life insurance company doing business in Mississippi shall make any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and expectation of life in the amount of payments of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or any agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than are plainly expressed in the application and policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow as inducements to insurance any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty is a revocation of license of the offending company or agent.

MONTANA. The law was passed in 1903 and is as follows:

Section 1. No insurance company organized under the laws of this state, or doing business in this state, shall make or permit any discrimination or distinction in favor of individuals between insureds or property of the same class in the amount of premiums or rates charged for policies, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty is a fine of not more than \$500 and revocation of license. Fraternal associations are exempted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The law was passed in 1891. The penalty for the violation of the law is \$500 and a revocation of license for three years.

Section 8. Life insurance companies doing business in this State shall not make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and

of the same expectation of life, either in the amount of premium charged or in the return of premium, dividends, or other advantages, and no agent of any such company shall make any contract for insurance or any agreement as to a contract of insurance other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to any person to insure, any rebates or premium, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy.

NEW JERSEY. The first section of the New Jersey law of 1895 is a copy of the first section of that of Connecticut. Sections 2 and 3 provide a penalty of a fine for each offense of \$100 for every \$2,500 of insurance or fraction thereof affected by said policy, one-half of the penalty to be for the benefit of the person prosecuting the suit, the other half to be paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the school fund. In case of default in paying this fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. Any agent convicted under the law cannot act as agent for any life insurance company in the state within two years after final judgment, under penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both.

The New Jersey legislature in 1902 passed a bill repealing this law, but the governor vetoed the bill.

NEW YORK. The New York Legislature passed an anti-rebate law in 1889. [See Cyclopaedia for 1890.]

The insurance code of 1892 re-enacted the law in the following words:

Section 89. No life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class or of the same expectation of life either in the amount of premium charged or in any return of premium, dividends, or other advantages. No agent of any such corporation shall make any contract for insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued.

No such corporation or agent thereof shall pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage whatever, in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducements whatever not specified in the policy.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the superintendent of insurance, after a hearing by him upon due notice, that any corporation is issuing policies or making contracts that are directly or indirectly in violation of this section, he shall, upon the written approval of the attorney-general, require such corporation and its officers and agents, to refrain, within twenty days, from making any such policy or contract. No such corporation shall make any agreement with any of its officers, trustees, or salaried employees whereby it agrees that for any services rendered, or to be rendered hereafter by such official, trustee, or employee, he shall receive any salary, compensation, or emolument that will extend beyond a period of twelve months from the date of such agreement or contract.

If any such corporation, or officer or agent thereof, shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, the superintendent shall, within twenty days after such failure, publish a notice of the fact in the State paper once a week for four weeks, and institute such proceedings in law as may be necessary to restrain such violation of this section.

The legislation of 1906 amended the anti-rebate law by adding the following section:

Section 577-k. Any person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or deduction from any premium, or any valuable thing, special favor or

advantage whatever, as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance, not specified in the policy, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

NORTH CAROLINA. The law of this State, which is Section 27 of the Insurance Act of 1899, is a copy of the Massachusetts law. The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense.

OHIO. The Ohio law follows that of Massachusetts, with the following additional sections [as amended in 1893]:

Section 2. Every corporation or officer or agent thereof who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, and on collection paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the common school fund.

Section 3. Every officer or agent of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of insurance, upon being satisfied that any such corporation, or any agent thereof, has violated any of the provisions of this act, to revoke the license of the company or agent so offending, and no license shall be granted to such company or agent for one year after such revocation.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Pennsylvania law is the same as the Massachusetts law, except that, as amended in 1895, the person receiving a rebate, directly or indirectly, is declared to be equally guilty with the giver thereof, and subject to the same penalties, and the penalty for violation is made \$500 on each and every violation when the amount of the insurance is \$25,000 and under, and for every additional \$25,000 or under, \$500. The amendment of 1895 interpolates after the words "offer to pay or allow" in the first section the words "nor shall any insurant receive, directly or indirectly."

RHODE ISLAND. The Rhode Island law is section 1, chapter 183 of the laws of 1896, and is as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company organized or doing business within this State shall make any distinction or discrimination as to the premiums or rates charged for policies upon the lives of persons insured, except such as shall apply to all persons of the same age, sex, general condition of health, and hope of longevity, nor shall any such company make or require any rebate, diminution, or discount upon the sum to be paid on any policy in case of the death of the person insured, nor insert in the policy any condition, nor make any stipulation, whereby the person insured shall bind himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to accept any less sum than the full value or amount of the policy in case of a claim accruing thereon by reason of the death of the person insured, other than such as are imposed upon all persons in similar cases, and any such stipulation or condition so made or inserted shall be void.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any agent of any life insurance company to make any distinction as to the time and manner of collecting dues upon policies. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

TENNESSEE. The Massachusetts law was made Section 28 of the general insurance law enacted in 1895. The penalty for violation was made from \$100 to \$500 for each offense, and if by an officer or agent, \$100 to \$200, and not exceeding thirty days' imprisonment.

VERMONT. Vermont passed the law in 1888, affixing as a penalty for its violation a fine of not more than \$500.

WASHINGTON. The Washington legislature passed an act in 1905. Section 1 reads as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent thereof make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Every corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, and every officer or agent of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months. The act specifically exempts fraternal associations or secret societies.

WEST VIRGINIA. The West Virginia law is a literal copy of the first two sections of the New York amended law of 1889 [see *Cyclopedia* for 1890], except where the word "auditor" is substituted for those of "superintendent of the insurance department." The penalty for violation is made not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

WISCONSIN. The first section of the law of 1891 is a copy of the first section of the Massachusetts law, and the second and third sections provide for the revocation of the license of any agent, sub-agent, or broker violating the provisions of this act, by the insurance commissioner whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the said person has done so; said license not to be renewed for a term of three years therefrom; the law to go into effect at once, and to apply to all policies of life companies written or issued by them in this State.

WYOMING. This State passed an anti-rebate law January 22, 1891 (Chapter 101, Session Laws of 1891), and amended it in 1897. It provides a penalty of \$500 for every violation when the amount is \$25,000 or less, and \$500 for every additional \$25,000.

STATES IN WHICH LEGISLATION HAS FAILED. The above are all the States in which anti-rebate laws have been passed. In the legislatures of fifteen other states and territories and the Congress of the United States, legislating for the District of Columbia, anti-rebate bills have been introduced and failed. These are as follows, the years in which the bills were introduced being also given:

- 1888—Georgia.
- 1889—Illinois (introduced again in 1891 and passed), New Hampshire (introduced again in 1891 and passed), New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee (introduced again in 1895 and passed), Wisconsin (introduced again in 1891 and passed).
- 1890—Kentucky (introduced again in 1892 and passed).
- 1891—California, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas.
- 1892—New Jersey (second time).
- 1893—Indiana (second time), Minnesota (second time, introduced a third time in 1895 and passed), Missouri (second time), Nebraska (second time), New Jersey (third time).
- 1894—New Jersey (fourth time). Introduced again in 1895 and passed.
- 1895—Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana (third time), Montana, Nebraska (third time), Oklahoma.
- 1896—Virginia.
- 1897—Kansas (second time), Missouri (third time), New Mexico, Wyoming.
- 1898—A bill to repeal the anti-rebate law in Kentucky failed.
- 1899—Missouri (fourth time), and the Congress of the United States, for the District of Columbia.
- 1900—Virginia (second time). A bill in the Maryland legislature to amend the law failed.
- 1901—Indiana (fourth time), Nebraska (fourth time), South Carolina. The Delaware law was revised. Bills in the Michigan and New Jersey legislatures to repeal the law failed.
- 1902—New Jersey repealed its law, but the repeal was vetoed by the governor.
- 1903—South Dakota passed a repeal bill, which was vetoed by the governor. Anti-rebate bills failed in North Dakota and Washington state.
- 1904—Kentucky. A bill to repeal the anti-rebate law was defeated. An anti-rebate bill failed in Georgia (second time).
- 1905—Indiana (fifth time), Missouri (fifth time), Oregon, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Utah. The Idaho law was amended. An attempt was made to repeal the North Carolina law but failed.

APPEL, DANIEL FREDERICK, secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, is of German descent and was born in Cumberland, Md., June 24, 1857. He received a public school education, and began his insurance career in 1875 in a local agency at Bedford, Pa., as clerk. Later he became a solicitor in the agency, and in 1877 removed to Indianapolis and became connected with a

local fire insurance agency there. Later he became field agent in Indiana for the Star Fire Insurance Company of New York, and still later for the Manufacturers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston. In 1885 he was appointed Indiana general agent for the New England Mutual Life, and in 1895 he was appointed superintendent of agencies of the company. He was elected to his present position March 2, 1905. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1901, and was elected vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1902.

APPLETON, SAMUEL, United States manager for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, was born in the city of New York April 7, 1846. He was liberally educated, and from 1862 to 1867 held a position in an importing house in Boston, since which time he has been in the insurance business. He was manager of a fire insurance company in Boston from 1869 to 1884, and from 1886 to 1899 general agent at Boston for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. March 1, 1899, he was appointed one of the United States managers in the firm of Appleton & Dana, Boston, Mass., and on January 1, 1903, he became sole manager and attorney.

APPORTIONMENT. [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

ARIZONA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1906. By an act passed in 1887 the Territorial treasurer of Arizona was charged with the supervision of insurance, but in 1901 an act was passed transferring the authority to the Territorial secretary. The officers in charge have been C. B. Foster, 1887-1890; J. Y. T. Smith, 1890-1891; William Christy, 1891-1893; James A. Fleming, 1893-1895; P. J. Cole, 1895-1897; T. E. Parish, 1897; C. W. Johnstone, 1897-1898; T. W. Pemberton, 1898-1901; Charles H. Akers, 1901-1903; Isaac C. Stoddard, 1903. The present territorial secretary is W. F. Nichols, who was appointed from April 1, 1904, to succeed Isaac C. Stoddard, resigned.

ARKANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1906. By the insurance law of 1873 the auditor of the State, who is elected by the people for two years, is charged with the duty of insurance supervision. The officials have been as follows:

Stephen Wheeler,	1873-74	W. S. Dunlop,	1887-93
W. R. Miller,	1874-77	Charles B. Mills,	1893-97
John Crawford,	1877-83	Clay Sloan,	1897-99
A. W. Files,	1883-87	T. C. Monroe,	1899-05

A. E. Moore is the present auditor.

ARKANSAS LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Little Rock, June 12, 1901, by sixty-five agents of the state. Officers were elected as follows: Allan Kennedy, Fort Smith, president; A. W. Mills, Pine Bluff, sec-

retary; W. Z. Tankersley, Pine Bluff, treasurer. The present officers elected at the annual meeting, held June 21, 1905, are: President, W. P. Weld, Marianna; vice-president, A. L. Malone, Jonesboro; secretary and treasurer, R. W. Rightsel.

ARKWRIGHT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1860. R. W. Toppan, president; W. D. Bartlett, vice-president and secretary.

ARLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C. Organized 1872; capital, \$100,000. S. T. Brown, president; E. McC. Jones, secretary.

ARMENIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Control of this company was purchased in 1905 by Dickson & Tweedale, and in 1906 was consolidated with the Conestogo Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny under name of Guardian Fire Insurance Company [which see.]

ARSON. At common law arson is the malicious and willful burning of the house or outhouse of another. Arson was formerly punishable with death, and is so now in some States, but generally it has been made a statutory offense and the statute prescribes the penalty. [See Incendiary.]

ASHBROOK JOSEPH, Vice-President and Manager of the Insurance Department of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, August 4, 1840. He was educated in its public schools, and at the age of fifteen entered the office of a firm of stock brokers. Enlisting in the 118th Pennsylvania regiment, he served throughout the civil war, being severely wounded shortly after entering the service in 1862, and brevetted Major for gallant service in the Wilderness campaign. Soon after the close of the war, Major Ashbrook became Superintendent of Agencies of The Provident Life and Trust Company and in 1881 was appointed Manager of its insurance department. In 1906 he was elected Vice-President, in addition to his former office.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS. Notices of the principal organizations of this class will be found in their alphabetical places in this volume.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1904. [For statistics of the business, see Fraternal Beneficiary Orders, National Fraternal Congress, Life Insurance Aggregates.]

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

ASSETS. In insurance the entire property of the company. In making annual statements net or ledger assets are distinguished from

gross assets, although the distinction is sometimes an uncertain one. In fire insurance the rule is to admit all assets "available to pay losses." This excludes furniture and fixtures, supplies, etc. In life insurance agents' balances, bills receivable, furniture, etc., and a percentage of uncollected premiums are deducted. Gross uncollected premiums are returned in fire insurance, and commissions on same are charged as liability.

ASSOCIATED FRATERNITIES OF AMERICA was organized at a meeting held in Chicago March 22, 1901, by representatives of the younger fraternal orders in opposition to the National Fraternal Congress. Forty-two societies were represented, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and its purposes were declared to be "to unite all reputable fraternal beneficiary orders of America for concert of action in all matters of mutual interest, and for mutual protection, benefit, and improvement in all things tending to growth, permanency, and usefulness, and for the prevention of all things tending to injure their progress." C. H. Robinson of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Des Moines, Ia., was elected president, and Edmund Jackson of the Mystic Workers of the World of Fulton, Ill., secretary and treasurer. The first annual meeting of the Associated Fraternities of America was held at Cambridge Springs, Pa., July 16 and 17, 1901. The second annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago September 9 and 10, 1902. The third annual meeting was held at Montreal, Canada, August 4, 5, and 6, 1903. The fourth annual meeting was held in St. Louis, September 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1904. The fifth annual meeting was held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 29, 30, and 31, 1905. President Eidson presided, and in his address reviewed briefly the work of the year and questions that had come into prominence. Committee reports were presented, and the following papers were read during the three days sessions: "Fraternal Legislation, Past, and Prospective," by C. H. Robinson; "The Future of Fraternal Societies," by Zeno M. Host, insurance commissioner of Wisconsin; "Management of Field Work," by W. A. Northcott; "Is National Supervision Desirable," by Edmund Jackson and George R. McKay. Officers were elected as follows: President, George R. McKay; vice-president, George A. Scott; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Robinson.

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES was organized at Excelsior Springs, Mo., May 5, 1897, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Kansas Field Club. The officers elected were: C. F. Hardy, president; R. S. Yocum, vice-president; F. J. Cornelius, secretary. The officers and executive committee elected at the meeting held in April, 1906, are: President, Charles E. Fort; vice-president, E. A. Chisholm; secretary and treasurer, W. F. Watson, Oklahoma City; executive committee, L. C. Van Ness, chairman; John L. Misner, A. C. Robertson, and Guy C. Fuller.

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF MISSOURI. This association, which was organized at St. Louis, Mo., October 30, 1879, has, since the passage of the anti-compact law by Missouri, been dormant.

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. At a meeting in January, 1901, a reorganization of this association was effected, a new constitution, by-laws, and rules being adopted. The new association is called the Board of Fire Underwriters. The present officers elected at the annual meeting January 10, 1906, are: President, Walter A. Brown; vice-president, Alex. K. Phillips; treasurer, Harry C. Birge; advisory committee, Walter A. Brown, H. H. Bergmann, Myer Cohen, C. W. Howard, Ralph W. Lee, Alex. K. Phillips, Henry K. Simpson, W. H. West, Henry Wells. A. N. Hamilton is secretary and also compact manager, being appointed by the Washington committee of the middle department. Board rooms, 1410 G Street, N. W.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS OF AMERICA was organized December 6, 1889, in New York, by the medical directors of leading life insurance companies. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in New York, October 25, 1905, are: President, John W. Fisher, Northwestern Mutual; first vice-president, Oscar H. Rogers, New York Life; second vice-president, Thos. H. Willard, Metropolitan Life; secretary, Brandreth Symonds, Mutual Life of New York; treasurer, Aug. S. Knight, Metropolitan Life; executive committee, Elias J. Marsh, Mutual Life; Wm. R. Bross, Equitable, and George R. Shepherd, Connecticut Mutual.

ASSOCIATIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND CAPTAINS OF FIRE PATROLS, SALVAGE CORPS, AND PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. At the annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1892, the chiefs of fire patrols and salvage corps who were present as delegates in the convention had a separate meeting and organized an association, taking the above title. The purposes of the association as set forth were as follows: The promotion of friendly relations between fire departments and fire patrols of the same city; the collection of statistics regarding incendiarism and means of protection of property at fires, and mutual social conventions. The officers elected for the first year were: Captain A. C. Hull, superintendent of the Fire Patrol of New York, president; J. F. Pelletier, captain of the Fire Patrol of Kansas City, Mo., secretary and treasurer.

At the fourteenth annual meeting held in Duluth, Minn., in September, 1905, Jno. Glanville of St. Louis, was elected president, and John T. Ruane, of Minneapolis, was elected secretary. The association voted to hold its 1906 meeting in Dallas, Texas. [For account of meetings from 1893 to 1902, see *Cyclopedia of 1900-1901 and 1902-1903.*]

The following is a list of organizations represented in the association:

Cities.	Association.	When Organized.	Superintendents or Captains.
Newark, N. J.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	July 1, 1879,	H. S. Martin.
Providence, R. I.,	Protective Department, . . .	Feb. 1, 1875,	Chas. H. Swan.
New York City,	Fire Patrol, . . .	Oct., 1839,	Fred. S. Groves.
Chicago, Ill.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	Oct. 1, 1871,	E. T. Shepherd.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Salvage Corps, . . .	Nov. 16, 1886,	J. J. Conway.
Kansas City, Mo.,	Fire Patrol, . . .	June 1, 1889,	J. F. Pelletier.
Worcester, Mass.,	Protective Department, . . .	Dec. 1, 1875,	H. R. Williamson.
Albany, N. Y.,	Protective Department, . . .	Sept. 17, 1872,	F. H. Weatherwax.
Philadelphia, Pa.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	July 15, 1869,	Geo. R. Stillman.
St. Louis, Mo.,	Underwriters Salvage Corps,	July 4, 1874,	Jno. Glanville.
Boston, Mass.,	Protective Department, . . .	July 4, 1865,	Samuel Abbott, Jr.
San Francisco, Cal.,	Fire Patrol, . . .	May, 1876,	J. F. O. Comstock.
Memphis, Tenn.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	May 17, 1893,	M. P. Conroy.
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	Oct. 16, 1895,	Jno J. Cushman, Jr.
Janesville, Wis.,	Fire Police Patrol, . . .	Mar. 17, 1855,	W. E. Evenson.
Baltimore, Md.,	Fire Insurance Salvage Corps,	1872,	M. W. Jordan.
Louisville, Ky.,	Salvage Corps, . . .	April 14, 1888,	B. Duffy.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Salvage Corps and Fire Patrol,	Oct. 15, 1895,	John T. Ruane.
St. Paul, Minn.,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	Oct. 23, 1895,	Frank Whitmore
New Orleans,	Fire Insurance Patrol, . . .	1874,	P. T. Burke.

ASSOCIATIONS OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. [See Life Underwriters' Associations.]

ASSOCIATIONS OF STATE BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. [See Fire Underwriters' Associations.]

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$400,000. R. C. Rathbone & Son, managers; Ferris E. Shaw, general agent.

ATKINSON, EDWARD. [See Death Roll.]

ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1903 under the laws of Alabama; capital, \$250,000. J. T. Dargan, president; Robert N. Hughes, secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

FIRE.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Alliance Phila.	Edward S. Gay.	Pennsylvania Fire,	W. E. Chapin.
Atlanta-Birmingham,	J. T. Dargan, Prest.	Phenix of Brooklyn,	H. C. Stockdell.
Atlanta Home,	Robt. J. Lowry, Prest.	Phila. Underwriters,	Edward S. Gay.
British America,	George J. Dexter.	Queen of America,	S. Y. Tupper.
Citizens of Mo.,	Egleston & Prescott.	Royal,	Milton Dargan.
Fire Asso. of Phila.,	W. E. Chapin.	Security Ins. Co.,	
Hamburg-Bremen,	W. F. Pattillo	Conn.	McClure Kelly.
Hartford Fire,	Egleston & Prescott.	Sun of New Orleans,	John C. Whitner & Co.
Ins. Co. of N. Amer.,	Edward S. Gay.	United Firemens,	
Jefferson,	J. T. Dargan.	Phila.	W. E. Chapin.
North German,	J. T. Dargan.	Western of Toronto,	George J. Dexter.
Palatine,	John C. Whitner & Co.		

LIFE.

Ætna Life, Chicago Life,	W. E. Hawkins. Pearce Bros. & Maddox.	Nat'l Life U. S. of A., Mark J. McCord. National of Vt., Geo. M. Hope & Co. New England Mutual, T. B. Lumpkin. New York Life, R. L. Conney. Northwestern Mutual, W. Woods White. Pacific Mutual, J. Clements Shafer. Penn. Mutual Life, Bagley & Willet. Phoenix Mutual Life, Charles S. Northern. Provident Savings Life, J. R. Nutting & Co. Prudential, E. R. Black. Reliance Life, Milledge & Baxter. Reserve Loan Life, Walter A. Rinker. Security Mutual Life, Craig Coffield. Security Trust and Life, Aaron Haas & Son. Southern States Life, Wilmer L. Moore, Prest.
Citizens Life, Columbian National, Boston,	H. H. Cabaniss. Alfred C. Newell & Bros.	
Equitable of N. Y., Empire Life, Fidelity Mutual, Germania, Hartford Life, Home Life of N. Y., Illinois Life, Life Ins. Co. of Va., Manhattan Life, Massachusetts Mutual, Metropolitan Life, Meridian Life & Trust, Missouri State, Michigan Mutual, Mutual Benefit, Mutual Life, Mutual Reserve,	Steiner & Burr. Wm. W. Reid, Sec'y. N. F. Jackson. R. N. R. Bardwell. C. C. McGehee, Jr. J. C. Tumlin. B. Lewis Burwell. John Coggins. Allen Wilder. John S. Cowles. E. C. Lester. Browne & Preston. F. L. Woodruff. Angier and Foreman. R. F. Shedden.	State Life (Ind.), C. V. McCraw. State Mutual, Mass., John D. Pickett. Sun Life of Canada, John S. Cameron. Travelers, Haas & Co. Union Central, Thomas H. Daniel. Union Mutual, J. L. Riley & Co. Washington Life, Justin M. Williams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ætna Indemnity, Ætna Life (Accident), Amer. Bonding Co.,	Fair Dodd. Charles C. Thorn. Edward M. Durant & Co.	New York Plate Glass, Hatch, Harden & McGaughy. No. Amer. Acc., A. M. Conwry. Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., Hatch, Harden & McGaughy.
Amer. Surety Co., Empire State Surety, Empl. Liab. of London,	Jackson & Orme. F. C. Robinson & Co. W. W. Cunningham & Co.	Pacific Surety, Haas & MacIntyre. Pennsylvania Casualty, King & Drake. Preferred Accident, Drake & Owens. Standard Life & Acc't, S. C. Williams. Title Guaranty & Surety, Hatch, Harden & McGaughy.
Fidelity & Casualty, Fidelity & Deposit, Frankfort Marine Acc't, General Acc't, London, Great Eastern Casualty, Guarantee Co. of N. A., Hartford Steam Boiler, Industrial Life & H.,	Eugene Oberdorfer. Aaron Haas & Son. Fair Dodd. H. O. & A. T. Cox. C. A. Howell. W. V. Custer. Perdue & Egleston. J. N. McEachern, Prest.	Travelers (Acc. Dep't), Atlanta Branch of H. O., J. A. Williams, Cashier.
London Guar. & Acc., Lloyds Plate Glass, Maryland Casualty Co., Met. Plate Glass Co., National Surety Co.,	J. L. Riley & Co. A. L. Waldo. Aaron Haas & Son. J. L. Riley & Co. Black & Draper.	United Surety, Balt., J. L. Riley & Co. U. S. Casualty Co. (Liability Dept.), John H. Mullin. U. S. Casualty Co. (Accident Dep't), C. C. Hatcher Ins. Agency. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty, Patters'n & Reynolds. U. S. Health & Acc't, John P. Thornton.

ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. Joel Hurt, president; W. D. Deane, secretary.

ATLANTIC CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized in 1902; capital of \$100,000. G. F. Currie, president; Edward E. Seeler, secretary.

ATLANTIC INLAND ASSOCIATION, an association composed of ocean marine and fire and inland marine insurance companies writing inland hulls on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, was organized in March, 1899, for the purpose of preventing demoraliza-

tion in the Atlantic inland marine business. It makes a tariff and provides rules and obligatory forms of policies. E. O. Weeks, vice-president of the Aetna, was its first president, and Louis F. Burke of the Home was its first secretary and treasurer, and continues as such. J. B. Branch of the Providence-Washington is president. The affairs of the association are handled by a committee which is composed of the following, the officers being *ex-officio* members: H. Appleton, W. L. Molyneaux, Sydney Crocker, Wm. B. Clark, Hendon Chubb, Benjamin Rush, Wm. R. Hedge. The membership comprises thirty-four companies.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1842. Marine and inland transportation insurance. A. A. Raven, president; G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, secretary.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), of London, founded 1808, deposited \$200,000 at Albany in 1895, and entered New York state, having previously, in 1890, deposited \$200,000 in Massachusetts, and entered most of the Northern and Western states. It has also \$100,000 deposited in Ohio, \$50,000 in Oregon, \$10,000 in New Mexico, \$50,000 in Virginia, and \$10,000 in Georgia. The headquarters of the company for the United States is in New York. The company operates with three independent underwriting branches, of which Frank Lock is manager for the Eastern and Southern states at New York, J. M. Neuburger is manager of the Western department at Chicago, and Frank J. Devlin is manager for the Pacific department at San Francisco. In 1904 the company absorbed the Manchester Assurance Company of Manchester, England, and continues the greater part of the agency plant so obtained. It transacts a large business in England and has branches in most parts of the world. Samuel J. Pipkin is the general manager at the home office in London.

ATWOOD, HORACE F., secretary of the Rochester German Insurance Company of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Boston, Mass., February 5, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His insurance experience began with six years in the Western department of the Hamburg-Bremen at Chicago. January 1, 1879, he accepted the appointment of Western special agent of the Rochester German, and a year later he was transferred to the home office. On May 20, 1883, he was appointed secretary of the company, and has since managed the insurance part of its business. Mr. Atwood is a scientist of distinction. He has been twice president of the Rochester Academy of Science, has been vice-president of the American Society of Microscopists, and is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He was president of the Rochester Club for two terms, and is vice-president of the Rochester park commission.

AUSTIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Austin, Texas. Organized 1902; capital, \$318,975. John D. McCall, president; A. F. Hancock, secretary.

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C BABB, GEORGE W., manager of the Eastern and Southern departments of the Northern Assurance Company of London, and general attorney for the company in the United States, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1847. He was employed in the dry goods jobbing business from 1865 to 1870. From the latter year to 1875 he was clerk in a Boston Fire Insurance Local Agency, and from 1876 to 1880 was a local agent in the same city. He was afterwards general agent for the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, special agent of the Northern Assurance Company, manager of the New England department of the Northern, and in 1889 went to New York as the manager of the New York department of that company. In 1894 he was also appointed financial agent of the Northern in the United States, and on January 1, 1896, became manager of the New England department of the Northern on its consolidation with the New York department. Mr. Babb was one of the principal organizers and first chairman of the New England Bureau of United Inspection, and was a member of the original committee of four which prepared the Universal Mercantile Schedule.

C BABCOCK, JOHN J., general agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in Broome county, New York, and spent his early life on a farm. He started in the insurance business in 1871 at Binghamton, N. Y., taking up special agency work in 1872. In 1880 he was appointed to his present position with the Springfield Fire and Marine. Mr. Babcock was one of the early members of the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York, also of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, in which he is still an active member.

BACALL, CHARLES H., secretary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was born at Boston, Mass., October 5, 1853, both of his parents being natives of that city. He was educated in the public schools and high school and entered the fire and life insurance business immediately after leaving school.

BACON, EDWIN HUGH, editor and manager of the *Coast Review* of San Francisco, Cal., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Peoria, Ill., and his early occupations were farming, merchandising, and the publishing business. He entered upon his present work in May, 1883.

C BACON, JOHN L., state treasurer and associate insurance commissioner of Vermont, was born in Chelsea, Vt., June 18, 1862. He was educated in the Chelsea and St. Johnsbury Academies, and was

for a time engaged in the banking business. He was elected to his present position in 1899, and re-elected in 1901.

BAILEY, JAMES DYAS, manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Insurance Company of North America, was born at Boston, Mass., in July, 1839, being a descendant of the old colonial family of John Bailey, who arrived from England in 1670 and settled at Scituate, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of Boston, and was graduated from the celebrated Lyman School in the class of 1852. Like many of the young men of the "Old Bay State" he decided to try his fortune in the West, and located in San Francisco in 1862. Upon the organization of the Union Insurance Company of California, in 1865, he entered its service as policy clerk, and remained in the employment of that company twenty-six years, and until its absorption by the Alliance of London, at which time he was its secretary. In August, 1892, Mr. Bailey was appointed general agent for the Pacific department of the Insurance Company of North America, embracing California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, British Columbia, and the Hawaiian Islands. He is prominent in social, charitable, and religious matters in San Francisco, and a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and treasurer of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian Church.

BAILEY, LESTER V., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Central Massachusetts, was born in Baileyville, Maine, December 9, 1864, and was educated in the common schools and business colleges. The early days of his business life were spent among the towns of Central Massachusetts. In 1892, he took up the insurance business and has been special agent for the company he now represents for several years. He was appointed acting manager in 1904, and subsequently appointed to his present position. He was elected vice-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts in 1905, and president in 1906.

BAILEY, WILFORD A., general insurance agent, was born in Baileyville, Me., March 20, 1863. His education was obtained in the common schools and business college. His business life has been spent almost wholly in the city of Worcester and he was for 17 years the general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Central Massachusetts. He is a member of several clubs and a trustee of Worcester Academy. In 1899 he was elected the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM C., vice-president and general manager of the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company, Pittsburg, Pa., is a native of western Pennsylvania where he was born, January 12, 1858. He received a common school education, and began his business career in the dry goods business, and continued in the mercantile business for a number of years. He represented a number of companies as agent or general agent, and was also

director of agents for the New York Life, before being appointed to his present position. He is as well an officer and director of a trust company, and other business enterprises.

BALLARD, WILLIAM M., United States branch secretary of the Commercial Union Assurance and Palatine Insurance Company of London, and assistant secretary of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Iowa City, Ia., March 25, 1858, and is the oldest son of the late Frank W. Ballard, the insurance journalist. He was prepared for Yale University, but became a teacher at Stamford, Conn., instead of entering. From 1878 to 1880 he was with the "Insurance Age," and two years later went into the service of the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester as secretary to the manager and special agent. When the Palatine reinsured the business of the United Fire in 1892, he was appointed branch secretary of the former at the New York office. In 1898 he was appointed assistant manager under the administration of Manager William Wood. After the Palatine was absorbed by the Commercial Union in 1900 and the Palatine of London was organized, Mr. Ballard was appointed United States branch secretary of the two companies.

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. (mutual fire insurance company). Organized 1794. Wilton Snowden, president; H. E. Rowlings, secretary.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized as an assessment company in 1882; reorganized as a regular life insurance company in 1898. F. S. Strobridge, president; W. O. MacGill, secretary.

BALTIMORE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. Organized January 11, 1887, and reorganized November 27, 1900, with the following officers: President, J. Herman Ireland; vice-president, Henry P. Goddard; secretary, Ernest J. Clark; treasurer, Munroe Snell. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, Edwin W. Heisse; vice-president, Gilbert R. Walter; secretary, George M. Kimberley; treasurer, Munroe Snell; executive committee, Messrs. M. H. Goodrich, Matthew S. Brennan, Albert L. McCormick, Edwin L. Gernand, and William W. McIntire.

BANGS, FRANKLIN, secretary of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco, is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born July 2, 1851. He received a public school education in Boston, and began his business experience in the wholesale grocery business in that city, and after spending a year in the grocery business he went to California, where he began his insurance career.

BANKERS LIFE ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1879. E. A. Temple, president; H. S. Nollen, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1887; capital, \$100,000. W. C. Wilson, president; J. H. Harley, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York. Began business 1869; reincorporated 1899; capital \$100,000. William Hanhart, president; John Napier, secretary.

BANKERS RESERVE FUND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized in 1898; reorganized as a legal reserve company in 1903. John L. Jones, president; R. M. Malpas, secretary.

BANKERS SURETY COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1903; capital \$500,000. Harvey D. Goulder, president; P. W. Harvey, secretary.

BARKER, JESSE J., actuary of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Western Pennsylvania in the early fifties, coming from an old Revolutionary family, of which General Richard Butler, who was killed in St. Clair's defeat, and General William O. Butler, of Mexican War fame, who was Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Cass, were members and kinsmen of his father. Mr. Barker was educated at the high school in Philadelphia and at Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania. After graduating, he studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but preferring mathematical pursuits, to which he was early inclined, he studied the science of life insurance under Emerson W. Peet, then actuary of the National Life Insurance Company, and others, and subsequently was employed for some years in the actuarial department of the Penn Mutual Life, finally being promoted to the headship of the department in January, 1880. Mr. Barker is a charter member and Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America.

BARRY, CHARLES HART, manager of the Western Department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Alton, Ill., November 15, 1857, and is a son of Amasa S. Barry, a prominent and widely-known Western adjuster of fire losses. Mr. Barry was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1877, and learned his first steps in the fire insurance business in a local agency at Alton. Two years later found him in the Chicago office of the Niagara Fire. In 1881 he was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and in 1884 State agent and adjuster for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire for southern Illinois, and afterward for Michigan. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of J. F. Downing & Co. of Erie, Pa., Western managers of the two last-named companies. When the Pennsylvania Fire decided, in 1894, to establish a Western department of its own, Mr. Barry was appointed manager.

C BARRY, JAMES VICTOR, commissioner of insurance of Michigan, was born of Irish parentage in Monroe, Mich., on September 21, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and previous to his appointment to the insurance commissionership in 1901 was employed as a newspaper correspondent.

C BARTOW, NEVETT STEELE, secretary of the Queen Insurance Company of New York, was born at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., September 5, 1868. He was educated in the private and public schools of that place and began his business life in the New York city department of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool in 1884. He worked a time in the office of the company, then did surveying, after which he was the company's assistant special agent in New England. From 1892 until 1900 he was special agent for the New England field, when he returned to the New York office to assume his present position.

C BEALS, ARTHUR G., secretary of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., began his insurance career in a local agency at Boonville, N. Y. He was born at Trenton, N. J., June 21, 1865, and was educated in public and private schools. In 1888 he purchased a local agency at Carthage, N. Y., among the companies represented being the Providence-Washington, and in March, 1891, he was appointed special agent for that company for New York state. He was elected to his present position in January, 1905.

C BEATH, ROBERT B., president of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, of Scotch parentage, January 26, 1839. After leaving the public schools of Philadelphia he was apprenticed to the machine blacksmith's trade. He enlisted as a private in the Union army at the outbreak of the civil war, in which he served throughout, retiring in 1865 with a lieutenant-colonel's commission. He was a local insurance agent at Pottsville, Pa., 1868-1872, secretary of the United Firemen's from 1881-1892, and its president since the latter year. Colonel Beath served one term as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1883 commander-in-chief of that organization. He is the author of its "Blue Book," and published its history in 1888. He served for a number of years as secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and at the meeting in May, 1902, was elected president.

C BEDDALL, EDWARD F., president of the Queen Insurance Company of America and United States attorney for the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of the county of Essex, England, where he was born May 1, 1839. His first connection with the insurance business was as inspector of agencies for the London branch of the Royal, in 1863. Mr. Beddall was made manager of the Canadian branch of the Royal in July, 1871, and of the New York branch in July, 1873. He has, therefore, been connected with the company thirty-seven years. In April, 1900, he resigned

the latter office and was elected president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, of New York, but retained the general attorneyship of the Royal for the United States. He was in 1895 elected president of the Tariff Association of New York, and in 1896 president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He is a warden of the Church of the Epiphany, and a member of the board of management of St. Luke's Hospital, New York; he has been president of St. George's Society of New York, and is prominent in social, charitable, and religious matters in the metropolis.

BELCHER, CHARLES EDWIN, business manager of the *Standard* of Boston: was born at Chelsea, Mass., July 15, 1871. His early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native town, and he took a preliminary course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, class of 1893. For a short time he was a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1892 he became local reporter for the *Standard*. In 1894 he began to travel for the paper, and in 1898 was appointed to the position of business manager. On September 7, 1903, Mr. Belcher acquired an interest in the business, and was appointed active manager of The *Standard Publishing Company*.

BELDEN, JOHN S., western manager at Chicago of the Fire Association, was born at Warsaw, N. Y., September 8, 1839, and has been a resident of Chicago since 1862. He began his connection with insurance in 1865 as an accountant with the Security Insurance Company, in which office he remained until 1871, and was with the Royal until 1872, then with the Imperial until 1873, and with the German-American until 1888. He was appointed manager of the London and Lancashire in 1888, having charge of fourteen western states and three territories. On January 1, 1902, he formed a connection with the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Belden & Bush are managers of the western department of that company, having an office in Chicago.

BENEFICIARY. In life insurance the person for whose benefit a policy is issued.

BENEFICIARY ORDERS AND SOCIETIES. [See Fraternal Societies, National Fraternal Congress; also Associated Fraternities of America.]

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa. Organized 1866; capital, \$200,000. Samuel McKnight, president; W. A. Ford, secretary.

BENSON, R. DALE, president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia December 6, 1841. He was a clerk in a wholesale grocery house when the civil war broke out, and enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was mustered out July, 1865, as a brevet major of volunteers. At the time of the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 he was colonel of the First Regiment of

Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. For some years before identifying himself with fire underwriting, Colonel Benson was in mercantile business as an importer and jobber of teas in connection with the China trade. In 1881 he was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire, and in 1890, on the death of Mr. John Devereux, he succeeded him as president.

BERGSTRESSER, J. C., insurance journalist. Born at Elysburg, Pa., July 15, 1851. Graduated from Lafayette College in 1871. Read law in the meantime and was admitted to the bar. For two years a civil engineer in railroad construction work. In 1874 established at Pittsburg, Pa., the *Insurance World*. Has since been its editor and publisher. An officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania for several years and retired in 1883. A member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and Duquesne Club, and charter member of Ascalon Commandery Knights Templar, created in 1881.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851, under the name of the Berkshire County Mutual Life Insurance Company. By an act approved April 30, 1855, the present title was adopted. James W. Hull, president; Theo. L. Allen, secretary.

BERKSHIRE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsfield, Mass. Organized 1835. Frank W. Hinsdale, president; J. M. Stevenson, secretary.

BEVIER, BENJAMIN, special agent of the Queen Insurance Company in the Middle Department, was born in 1854 at Napanock, Ulster county, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen began business life in a general store at Woodbridge, N. Y., in which vocation he continued until 1877, occupying similar positions at Bridgeport, Conn., and Napanock. He began his insurance career with the local agency of Neafie, Terwilliger & Post of Ellenville, N. Y., remaining with the firm until 1883, when he became bookkeeper for the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and later city surveyor in the New York metropolitan district. In 1888 he was appointed special agent of the Queen Insurance Company, which position he still retains. Mr. Bevier has served on the executive committee of the Association of the Middle Department, and as its chairman, has been vice-president; and was chosen president in 1898, and at present is chairman of the electrical committee of the association.

BIGELOW, CHARLES H., president of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Minnesota, was born at Easton, N. Y., of New England ancestry. June 4, 1835. His early business connections were mercantile and with manufacturers, and from 1862 he was engaged in the lumber business in Chicago. Impaired health took him to Minnesota in 1864. He was early identified with the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and was elected its secretary in February, 1871, and president in June, 1876.

BIRDSEYE, ARTHUR JULIUS, Connecticut state agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., August 21, 1858, and received his education in the Waterloo Academy. He early entered the retail jewelry business, and later was a broker in New York. In 1893 he was appointed general agent of the Nederland Life Insurance Company of Amsterdam, Holland, then just beginning business in the United States, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first general agent appointed by the company in the United States. On the withdrawal of the company from the United States in 1896 he was appointed to a position in the home office of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, later becoming superintendent of agents of the company for Ohio, and in 1900 was appointed to his present position as Connecticut state agent for the company. He is an ex-president of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association, a member of the executive committee of the National Association, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the Hartford Club, Country Club, Hartford Scientific Society, and the order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. Charles Melling, president; E. G. Scholze, secretary. ✓

BISHOP, CHARLES NELSON, Chicago city manager for the Northern of London, is a native of Kenosha, Wis., where he was born May 28, 1855, his father being the Rev. Hiram Nelson Bishop, D.D., rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Chicago. He was educated in the schools of Chicago, and while in the high school edited and published a monthly paper entitled *Little Men*. In 1872 he entered the Chicago fire insurance agency of Thomas & W. A. Goodman as a clerk, and three years later resigned to enter the service of the *Spectator*, with which he was connected, in all, though not consecutively, seven years, part of which time as traveling agent and part as manager of its Western office at Chicago. From 1880 to 1883 Mr. Bishop lived in Colorado, engaged in mining and publishing the *Summit County Leader*, of which he was editor and proprietor. After the following two years at Chicago with the *Spectator*, he abandoned journalism to become permanently interested in fire underwriting. He was a partner in the local agency firm of H. H. Brown & Co. of Chicago from 1885 to 1889, and in the latter year was appointed Chicago city manager for the Northern of London.

BISSELL, RICHARD M., second vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and formerly manager of the Western department at Chicago, Ill., was born at Chicago, June 8, 1862. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1883, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. He was president of the Merchants' Club, Chicago, and also a member of the Commercial, Literary, University, and Union League Clubs of that

city. He was elected second vice-president of the company in January, 1903.

BLACKSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1868. William B. McBee, president; James H. Sweet, secretary.

BLACKWELDER, I. S., western manager for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Montgomery County, Ill. He was appointed local agent of the Aetna Insurance Company at Hillsboro, the county seat, in 1864, while holding the office of county clerk of said county. His first field work was for the Aetna in 1868. He was engaged in field work continuously from that date until 1881 as representative of several prominent fire insurance companies, excepting that for two years of the time—1874 to 1876—he served as chief supervising agent for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In April, 1881, Mr. Blackwelder entered upon his duties as manager of the Western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, which position he still holds. Mr. Blackwelder was elected president of the Western Union at the annual meeting of that organization in September, 1902.

BLAGDEN, SAMUEL P., fire underwriter, was born at Boston, Mass., October 30, 1840, the son of a distinguished divine of that city. He received his collegiate education at Williams, and after graduation, in 1862, was engaged in mercantile business in Boston. In 1866 he became an associate with the firm of Ezra White & Son, general insurance agents in New York. A little later he was appointed assistant United States manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and on the retirement of Manager Ezra White became associate manager with his son, Charles E. White. When the latter also retired, in 1887, Mr. Blagden assumed the sole management of the company's business in the United States. He held this important charge until his resignation in April, 1894. He is now the senior member of the New York agency and brokerage insurance firm of Blagden, Kelly & Co., eastern general agents of the Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis, and New York metropolitan managers for the Royal Exchange of London, Merchants of Newark, Northwestern National of Milwaukee, Citizens of St. Louis, and Fire Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Blagden was secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1873 to 1875, and was president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1890 and 1891. In March, 1901, he was elected president of the newly organized Insurance Society of New York, an association of all classes of underwriters for social purposes and to maintain an insurance library. Mr. Blagden died May 1, 1906.

BLANKET POLICIES. In American underwriting a blanket policy covers different kinds or different pieces of property under the same form. Blanket policies are not considered good underwriting, but are found to be necessary in many cases.

BLANKS FOR ANNUAL STATEMENTS. The committee of the National Convention of Insurance Department Commissioners on uniform statement blanks for the annual returns of fire and life insurance companies, reported at the annual convention held in September, 1902, the forms that had been agreed upon since the last meeting. These forms were adopted by the convention by a vote of 16 ayes to 6 noes. They were generally sent out by the state insurance departments to the companies for their returns as of December 31, 1902, but three departments, those of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, insisted on retaining in their life blanks the requirement of the "gain and loss exhibit," which had been omitted from the convention blank. At the annual convention of insurance commissioners in 1903 minor changes, which a year's experience had shown to be desirable, were recommended and adopted, and a change was also recommended in the fire and life blank requiring the statement to be made as of December 31st. A blank for statements of miscellaneous companies was also adopted. At the meeting in 1905 a few minor changes were made in the fire and life blanks, and an effort to incorporate the "gain and loss" exhibit was defeated.

BLIVEN, WAITE, secretary American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is a native of Cincinnati, O., where he was born June 29, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and began his insurance career with the Howard Insurance Company of New York in 1884. A year later he became connected with the American Fire, and in 1888 was appointed special agent of that company, having charge of several Western states, with headquarters at Chicago. He was elected to his present position April 10, 1905.

BLODGETT, TILDEN, of the New York office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in the city of New York, February 6, 1853, and has been connected with the company since 1869, beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder and climbing to the position of metropolitan manager. Mr. Blodgett was one of the organizers of the Life Assurance Association of New York, and was its president in 1892. He was one of the committee of four that organized the National Association of Life Underwriters, presiding as chairman, and afterward elected first vice-president.

BLOOMINGSTON, HERBERT W., publisher of the *Investigator* of Chicago, was born in that city, August 30, 1876, and is the son of the late Dr. J. S. Bloomington, the founder of that journal. He was graduated from the Hyde Park high school in 1894, the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., in 1898 with the degree of B.S., and the Illinois Law College in 1901 with the degree of LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and an Elk, and is a member of the Chicago Press Club, Columbia Yacht Club, and Lambda Epsilon Legal Fraternity.

BLOSSOM, GEORGE W., assistant general agent of the National Fire of Hartford, in its Western department at Chicago, was born at Dubuque, Ia., October 1, 1854. He has been in the fire insurance business from early manhood, beginning in a local agency at Dubuque, serving in the office of the Western department of the German-American eight years, and in the same department of the Connecticut Fire three years. He then became a partner in the Chicago local agency of Fred S. James & Co., and also assistant general agent of the National Fire.

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1871; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Gage, president; W. H. Moore, secretary.

BOARDMAN, GEORGE C., of Boardman & Spencer, general agents of the Aetna, of Hartford, for the Pacific Coast, was born and reared in Hartford, Conn. He became a special agent for the Merchants Insurance Company, and in 1860 visited California in the interest of that company. In 1861 he became secretary of the San Francisco Insurance Company, and in 1863 was elected president. In 1868 he resigned and accepted the general agency of the Aetna. Practically, Mr. Boardman's career as a fire underwriter on the Pacific Coast covers the whole history of the business there. He proposed, and mainly promoted, the original Board of Underwriters, which paved the way for the Pacific Insurance Union.

BOARD OF CASUALTY AND SURETY UNDERWRITERS, THE. This association was organized in 1904 and was the outcome of a conference held in New York September 27 between representatives of casualty and surety insurance companies. A committee of ten was appointed to consider a form of organization, and at a meeting held December 9, 1904, in New York, the board was formally organized by the election of officers and adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The objects and purposes of the board are stated in the constitution to be "To promote good will, harmony, confidence, and co-operation generally between companies and to devise and give effect to measures for the protection of their common interests, especially in matters of taxation, license fees (state and municipal), annual statement forms, department examinations and exactions, federal supervision, deposits and other statutory requirements, and the observance of the amenities that should exist between companies and associations." The officers elected were as follows: President, John T. Stone, president of the Maryland Casualty Company; vice-president, Francis B. Allen, vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; secretary, Walter C. Faxon, secretary Aetna Life Insurance Company; treasurer, W. T. Woods, president Lloyds Plate Glass Company; executive committee: George F. Seward, chairman, president Fidelity and Casualty Company; William F. Moore, secretary, president New Amsterdam Casualty Company; Oscar Ising, United States manager Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation; H. G. B. Alexander, vice-presi-

dent and general manager Continental Casualty Company; William Bro Smith, counsel Travelers Insurance Company.

The second annual meeting of the Board was held at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, October 17 and 18, 1905, and there was a full attendance of members. President Stone presided, and in his address said the board was organized as the expression of a conviction on the part of members that if no other good was accomplished the promotion of closer personal acquaintanceship among casualty and surety underwriters would fully justify its existence, but in addition there were certain more specific purposes which it was believed could be accomplished by such an association better than in any other way. Casualty and surety insurance is, he said, a cabalistic phrase to the large majority of state legislature men, and indeed to the public generally. They have some general knowledge and much general and specific misinformation regarding fire insurance and life insurance, but their minds are, for the most part, blank as to casualty and surety insurance. Knowing little or nothing about these classes of insurance, they do not comprehend their dissimilarities to fire and life insurance and therefore frequently couple them together in considering and enacting insurance legislation. The result has been in many instances the enactment of laws that are inappropriate and inequitable, so far as they affect companies such as those which compose this body. The subjects which were most conspicuous in that connection were taxation, deposits, and resident agents laws. The president briefly discussed these subjects further, referred to the question of national supervision as being the paramount issue, and in conclusion said the association had possibilities of great and increasingly useful service to the business, and urged every company engaged in casualty or surety insurance to join the board.

The secretary reported a membership of thirty companies; twenty-six American and four foreign companies. The business of the board and subjects for discussion are presented to the meetings through committee reports, and the first regular business was the report of the committee on Taxation, S. C. Dunham, chairman. The taxation of insurance premiums, said the chairman, is conceded by most men, who have made it the subject of study, to be an improper method of raising revenue. "Taxation of insurance premiums ought not to exceed such a sum as is reasonably necessary to pay the expenses of insurance supervision. In most states it largely exceeds these proportions and is depended upon as a source of revenue. No matter what form such taxation may take, it must in the end be exacted from the policy-holder, all the resources of insurance companies being derived from premiums." If a valid and comprehensive law could be enacted by congress for the regulation of insurance many of the evils which adverse and ignorant legislation now inflict on the public would disappear, but until that was done the committee urged a united effort to secure "lower and equal taxation by all the states not exceeding one per cent. on gross premiums, less premiums returned, in lieu of all other taxation

by the states or by any municipality therein, except upon taxable property," and "equal license fees by the states, not exceeding the reasonable cost of issue and of the registration of companies and agents, and the abolition of all local license fees or taxes," abolition of compulsory advertising and uniform statutes upon all other proper subjects.

The committee on national supervision, M. G. Bulkeley, chairman, made a report discussing the subject at some length and reporting adversely on it. While, said the committee, regulation by the federal government which would include the right to an insurance company to transact business in the several states regardless of the laws and departmental requirements of any state other than that which gave corporate life to the company would be desirable, regulation which would not exclude all other than that of the home state would only add to the burden of insurance companies and secure in return simply the moral effect which supervision maintained upon a high plane of efficiency may have as an encouraging and restraining force upon state insurance officials. The committee's report was adopted after extended discussion, but with an additional resolution directing the executive committee to inaugurate a movement to bring about uniform requirements in all the states.

The committee on deposits, A. W. Masters, chairman, reported. The principle of state deposits, said the committee, is apparently right, yet to carry it out to its logical conclusions would entail such burdens on insurance companies that the business would be seriously hampered. The committee suggested in conclusion that united efforts should be made in those "states where special deposits are required for the removal of such burdens, and a uniform law regarding deposits be adopted by all of the states along the line, that such deposits as are demanded of insurance companies should be made by the company in its home state for the benefit of all policy-holders, and certificate of such deposits and the good standing of the company in its home state should entitle it to do business in any other state," but in regard to foreign companies, the committee said, the present laws requiring a deposit in some state were right and should be unchanged. Brief reports were made by the committee on resident agents laws, Oscar Ising, chairman, and the committee on amenities, H. G. B. Alexander, chairman. The report of the former said, "The theory on which fees are charged, said the report, is not a correct one; the idea evidently being to have all agents properly identified. The present fee involved also the idea of the taxation of the company in addition to covering the expense of issuing the license. The expense of issuing the license was nominal, and the fee should be only nominal, and the matter of taxation should be properly covered by the regular tax law. The ideal state so far as this matter was concerned seemed to be Michigan, where companies are required to obtain licenses for their agents, but no fee is charged. The report suggested the appointment of a special committee to take up the question of fees with the state insurance officials in order to secure their assistance in securing proper legislation along the lines suggested in the report.

Officers and executive committee were re-elected as follows: President, John T. Stone, Maryland Casualty; vice-president, Francis B. Allen, Hartford Steam Boiler; secretary, Walter C. Faxon, Aetna Life; treasurer, W. T. Woods, Lloyds Plate Glass; Executive Committee—George F. Seward, Fidelity & Casualty; William F. Moore, New Amsterdam Casualty; Oscar Ising, Ocean Accident & Guarantee; H. G. B. Alexander, Continental Casualty, and William Bro Smith, Travelers.

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE PACIFIC came into existence in February, 1895, as the successor of the Pacific Insurance Union, and inherited most of its dissensions. [For an account of the struggle through the years 1885 and 1886 to bring the competing and warring companies into harmonious combination, with partial successes and failures, while demoralization in rates and commissions continued, see the Cyclopaedia for 1896-97, pages 63 and 64, and for events in 1897 see the Cyclopaedia for 1897-98.]

At the annual meeting in May, 1905, officers were elected as follows: Charles D. Haven, president; Bernard Faymonville, vice-president; E. F. Mohrhardt, secretary; and B. J. Smith, treasurer. The president and vice-president are members, *ex officio*, of the executive committee and under a board rule three members of the committee retire in May and four in November. The following compose the present executive committee: H. R. Mann, W. H. Lowden, L. B. Edwards, and H. H. Smith, Cesar Bertheau, W. Irving, Whitney Palache; the four latter being elected at the semi-annual meeting in November.

In April, 1898, the territory covered by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific was divided into districts, each district having a manager. The following was the arrangement:

District A. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, city and county of San Francisco.

District B. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, California, except District C and A; also Nevada and Alaska.

District C. Headquarters, Los Angeles. Territory, Southern California, comprising the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego, and Arizona.

District D. Headquarters, Portland. Territory, Oregon and Idaho.

District E. Headquarters, Butte City, Mon. Territory, Montana.

District F. Headquarters, Salt Lake City. Territory, Utah.

BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE. [See Fire Underwriters' Associations.]

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS OF NEW YORK, which represents ocean marine companies doing business in New York, was organized in 1820, and has been in uninterrupted operation since. The office of president is occupied by A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Herbert Fuller, vice-president. The other officers are J. H. Platt, secretary; Cornelius Eldert, treasurer; A. C. Spencer, clerk. The members of the board are the Atlantic Mutual of New York, Boston, and Union Marine, Limited, of Liverpool, Mannheim, and Fireman's Fund.

BOSTON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1883, the original officers being Cornelius G. Atwood, president; Ben S. Calef and J. Mason Everett, vice-presidents; George N. Carpenter, secretary; Francis Marsh, treasurer; James T. Phelps, E. J. Smith, D. W. Kilburn, C. W. Holden, and Sidney M. Hedges, executive committee. The presidents of the association from organization to 1905, have been as follows:

1883—Cornelius G. Atwood.
 1884—Ben S. Calef.
 1885—Charles W. Holden.
 1886—Walter M. Hodges.
 1887—James T. Phelps.
 1888—Geo. N. Carpenter.
 1889—Daniel W. Kilburn.
 1890—David N. Holway.
 1891—Darwin Barnard.
 1892—Sidney M. Hedges.
 1893—Nathan Warren.
 1894—Noah A. Plympton.

1895—Charles A. Hopkins.
 1896—S. F. Woodman.
 1897—Charles D. Hammer.
 1898—Frederick E. Keep.
 1899—W. L. Tyler.
 1900—C. W. Gammons.
 1901—D. F. Appel.
 1902—Percy V. Baldwin.
 1903—Fred C. Sanborn.
 1904—John S. Cranston.
 1905—Louis L. Hopkins.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the association was held in Boston in January, 1906, and the following officers and executive committee were elected for the year: President, C. E. Townsend, Equitable; vice-presidents, J. G. White, Travelers and W. H. Dyer, State Mutual; secretary, James F. Chase; treasurer, Francis Marsh; executive committee, J. H. Edwards, L. L. Hopkins, A. H. Curtis, Leon F. Fossand, and N. H. Haven.

BOSTON MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1850. Joseph P. Gray, president; Francis E. Robinson, secretary.

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Chartered 1891. John W. Wheeler, president; Herbert O. Edgerton, secretary.

BOSTON PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT has grown and developed out of small beginnings. In 1849 its sole equipment consisted of two canvas bags, each containing three oil covers. The headquarters were located in the insurance office of Dobson & Jordan, No. 50 State street. Assistant Engineer F. A. Coburn of the fire department was in charge, and had a key to the office door. He was authorized to press any person into service to help carry the covers.

In 1858 the fire department allowed the insurance companies to place six oil covers on the ladder of Ladder Company No. 1, to be used at fires. The men were paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour for their services. October 1, 1868, the first company was organized by Assistant Engineer W. A. Green of the fire department, and consisted of nine men, the driver being the only permanent man. The apparatus and equipment at that time consisted of a one-horse milk wagon, twenty-five covers, and a number of brooms and shovels, the whole being housed in the old Engine Company No. 8's house in North Bennett street. Up to March 29, 1874, the department

was maintained by voluntary contribution. In 1874 the legislature granted a charter to the organization, which was accepted March 11, immediately after its passage, and a code of by-laws adopted. The original title, "The Boston Protective Department," was retained in the corporate name, and the fire insurance companies doing business in Boston are required to maintain it.

The maximum amount for expenditures was placed at \$30,000. Capt. J. S. Jacobs was appointed superintendent in 1874, and Company No. 2 was organized and located on Shawmut avenue, corner of Pleasant street. In 1875 the annual appropriation for the support of the department was increased to \$40,000. July 1, 1880, Samuel Abbott, Jr., was elected superintendent, and is still at the head of the department. In 1891 the appropriation was increased to \$50,000, in 1896 to \$65,000, in 1898 to \$70,000, and in 1905 to \$85,000. The department voted to adopt the New York system, known as "double banking," requiring two extra wagons and a double outfit at each house, with a second crew of men who will be on duty through the night and subject to "call" service during the day.

The thirty-second annual report of the department for the year ending December 31, 1905, gave the number of alarms during the year as 2,320, of which 1,818 were for fires, and of these, 840 occurred in brick, stone, and iron buildings, 782 in frame buildings, and 196 outside. Of these fires, 1,342 were confined to the floor where they originated, 1,561 to the building where they originated, 47 extended to adjoining property, and 14 extended beyond adjoining property. The total loss on buildings and contents was \$2,143,031.35; total insurance involved, \$25,071,923.20; and the total insurance loss was \$2,006,865.94. The insurance loss on buildings was \$902,231.65, and on contents, \$1,104,633.29. The total rent loss was \$4,433.88 and the total insurance thereon was \$56,600.

The officers of the department elected at the annual meeting, held March 8, 1906, are: Edward D. Blake, president; Francis H. Stevens, vice-president; Edward Spaulding, secretary and treasurer.

BOWLES, THOMAS H., formerly Milwaukee general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Wisconsin and northern Michigan, was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, October 16, 1854. Several years before entering active life he was engaged in the invention and handling of patented articles. He became general agent of the Mutual Life for Louisiana and Mississippi, with headquarters at New Orleans, in 1887, and in 1893 was transferred to Milwaukee, but continued his connection with the New Orleans agency under the firm name of Post & Bowles, managers. Mr. Bowles was the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Louisiana, and president of the National Association of Life Underwriters for the year 1897. His connection with the Mutual Life was closed in December, 1902, and he remained out of the business until January 1, 1904, when he accepted the position of manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for Michigan at Detroit. He resigned from the service of the Equitable on January 1, 1905, to look after his other interests.

BRADLEY, THOMAS, president of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 12, 1842. He obtained his education in the Philadelphia schools, and as an early vocation engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was treasurer of the Norristown Insane Asylum for fourteen years and handled the large funds of the institution with credit to himself and the advantage of the institution.

BRANCH, J. B., president of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born February 18, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Providence, and went from the latter into the office of the American Insurance Company. In 1871 he entered the office of the Newport Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which was formed to take the business of the American Insurance Company, and was appointed its assistant secretary July 6, 1874. Upon the amalgamation of the Newport with the Providence-Washington, May 22, 1875, he became assistant secretary of the latter company; was elected secretary in April, 1881, vice-president in January, 1889, and president in January, 1904.

BREWSTER, JAMES H., United States manager of the Scottish Union and National, entered the office of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company in 1867, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1873. He retired from that company in October, 1880, receiving the appointment of United States assistant manager of the Scottish Union and National and the Lion Fire Insurance Companies, a position he occupied until January 1, 1900, when he received his present appointment.

BRINKERHOFF, JOHN JONES, actuary of the Illinois insurance department, was born in Adams county, near Gettysburg, Pa., September 20, 1848. He was educated in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1869. Soon after graduating he entered the office of the state auditor of Illinois as clerk, where he remained several years, and devoting his spare time to the study of law. He later entered the law school of Union University, from which he was graduated in 1874. After being admitted to the bar in New York state and Illinois, he again entered the insurance department in the state auditor's office. He is secretary of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

BRISTOL, JOHN ISAAC DEVOE, manager of the New York city agencies of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Springwells, Mich., March 16, 1845. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the office of the general agents of the Connecticut Mutual at Detroit, and two years later was sent to Leavenworth, Kan., to take charge of the agencies of the department, of which that city was the headquarters. In 1874 he was appointed Wisconsin State agent for the same company. In January, 1881, he became connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life as the special Western agent, and in 1883 was transferred to New York city, and has since cultivated that field for his company.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited) of Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, manager and attorney, New York.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Toronto, Canada, was incorporated by act of the Canadian Parliament in 1833. Its capital is \$850,000. The present officers are: Hon. George A. Cox, president; J. J. Kenny, vice-president; P. H. Sims, secretary.

The company does a general fire, marine, and inland business throughout Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico, and the United States, having been admitted to the latter in 1874. New England, northwestern, and middle states report to head office. The remaining United States territory is divided into departments, as follows: Southern, George J. Dexter, manager, Atlanta, Ga.; Western, H. T. Lamey, manager, Denver, Col.; W. L. Perrin, manager Metropolitan district, New York city.

The following are the principal features of the United States business for the year ending December 31, 1905: Assets, \$1,542,949.10; liabilities, \$1,046,546.17; surplus in the United States, \$496,402.93; total income in the United States, \$1,494,835.38; losses paid in the United States from 1874 to 1905, inclusive, \$16,586,749.07.

BRITISH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York was organized in February, 1898, and began business at once, with capital stock of \$200,000, and \$100,000 surplus, all paid in. The following-named gentlemen compose the present board of directors: Hon. George A. Cox, Dumont Clarke, Charles A. Peabody, F. A. Baker, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, Alexander Laird, J. J. Kenny, Fred B. Carpenter, Rudolf E. F. Flinsch, Cornelius DuBois, A. D. Irving, and E. J. Knowles. E. J. Knowles is president; Fred B. Carpenter, vice-president. The company does a general business.

BROKER, TERM DEFINED. The insurance laws of a few states define who are brokers, as follows:

CONNECTICUT. Section 2935 as amended in 1899 and 1901:

Section 2935. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no such person shall act as such broker except as provided in this and the two succeeding sections; provided, however, that the duly authorized agent of any company legally admitted to do business in this state may, without being deemed a broker or procuring a broker's certificate of authority, negotiate or effect contracts of insurance or reinsurance with any qualified domestic insurance company or its agents, and with the authorized agents in this state of any foreign insurance company duly admitted to do business in this state, and such agents shall not be amenable under Section 2930 of the general statutes.

An amendment to Section 2935, passed in 1899, provides that "the duly authorized agent of any company legally admitted to do

business in this State may, without being deemed a broker or procuring a broker's certificate of authority, negotiate or effect contracts of reinsurance."

MAINE. Section 74 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes:

Section 74. The commissioner may license any person as broker to negotiate contracts of insurance for others than himself for a compensation, by virtue of which license he may effect insurance with any domestic company; or any resident of the State to negotiate such contracts and effect insurance with the agents of any foreign company who have been licensed to do business in this State, as provided in sections 72 and 73, but with no others.

MARYLAND. Section 143A of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws, also Chapter 740, Laws of 1900:

Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being duly appointed solicitor, agent, or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker within the meaning of this article.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 93 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894:

Section 93. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no person shall act as such broker save as provided in this section.

MISSOURI. Article 7; Section 7997, Laws of 1897 amended:

Section 7997. Insurance brokers.—Whoever, for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

NEVADA. Section 15 of the Insurance Act of 1881:

Section 15. Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this State, when such person holds no authority as agent from any insurance company or general agent of such company, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

OREGON. Section 3725, Laws:

Section 3581. Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this State, when such person holds no authority as agent from any insurance company or general agent of such company, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and shall pay to the county where such business is conducted or attempted, in advance, a quarterly license of fifteen dollars, and the sheriff of the county shall collect the same.

PENNSYLVANIA. Section 43 of an Act to Establish an Insurance Department:

Section 43. Whoever acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, receiving compensation therefor, and is not an officer, member or agent of the company or companies in which such insurance is effected, shall be deemed to be an insurance broker.

RHODE ISLAND. Chapter 416, Laws of 1896:

Whoever, for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

VERMONT. Section 4194, General Laws:

Section 4194. A person may be licensed by the commissioners as an insurance broker to negotiate contracts of insurance, and to effect insurance for other than himself for a compensation, and by virtue thereof he may place risks or effect insurance with a domestic insurance company, or with the agents of a foreign insurance company licensed to do business in the State, but with no other; and such license may be renewed from year to year, ending on the first day of April. For each license or renewal thereof such broker shall pay the commissioners ten dollars.

VIRGINIA. Section 83 as amended in 1904, Chapter 20, Acts of 1904:

No person shall, without a license, act as insurance broker. Every person who shall solicit for compensation, directly or indirectly, to be derived therefrom any fire, marine, life, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company, except the duly authorized agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, shall be deemed an insurance broker. Any insurance agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) who shall solicit, directly or indirectly, any fire, marine, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, other than for the insurance company or companies for which he is the duly authorized agent, shall be deemed an insurance broker. Any person acting as insurance broker without a license shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense. And any person or firm who shall fill up, sign, or deliver a policy or certificate of insurance for a corporation or association or persons not licensed to do an insurance business in this state by a legally authorized agent, shall be considered an agent of such corporation, or person, or association, and such person, corporation, or association shall be liable for all licenses, taxes, and penalties as if represented by a legally appointed agent. No person licensed as an insurance broker shall be authorized under his license to place any insurance in a company or association, or with a firm or person not licensed to do an insurance business in this state.

BROOKLYN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. Representatives of fire insurance companies doing business in Brooklyn, N. Y., held a meeting in that city on April 8, 1896, and organized the Brooklyn Underwriters' Association. Trustees were chosen, who elected the following officers: Andrew J. Corsa, president; E. D. B. Walton, vice-president; Curtis C. Wayland, secretary, and W. A. Warburton, treasurer. A committee composed of W. A. Warburton, W. S. Benedict, and George F. Malby was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The present officers of the association, who were elected at the annual meeting held in April, 1904, are: Britton C. Thorn, president; E. B. Vanderveer, vice-president; John A. DeGroot, treasurer; John S. Oliver, secretary. Eligibility to membership is restricted to persons actively engaged in the business of fire insurance in Brooklyn.

BROTHERHOOD ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1892. John J. Whipple, president; Jay B. Crawford, secretary.

BROWN, GARRETT, insurance journalist, is a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, and was born March 24, 1851. While the war was raging he was a schoolboy in the Davis Academy in his native county. His earliest business experience was obtained as clerk in a country store, and his first experience in insurance came as local agent at Gordonsville, Va., for the Virginia Fire and Marine of Richmond. Leaving the fire insurance for the life insurance business, he was in 1874-77 the North Carolina general agent for the Piedmont and Arlington Life, and in the latter year for the Penn Mutual Life. Then for several years he again represented the Virginia Fire and Marine, but as general agent for the Carolinas. Mr. Brown studied law when a resident of North Carolina, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that state. In 1883 he started the *Vindicator* at Atlanta, Ga., subsequently removing it to New Orleans. He organized in 1892 the Southern Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, and was its first president. On December 24, 1896, he sold his interest in the *Vindicator* and Southern Insurance Directory, and on January 5, 1897, he landed in Denver, Col., where he immediately began the publication of *Insurance Report*. He retired from insurance journalism, selling his interest in the *Insurance Report*, and took up a brokerage business in Chicago in January, 1902; but after one year's experience returned to insurance journalism, buying out the *Western Insurance Review* of St. Louis, Mo. In 1905 he came to New York and established *Protection*, a monthly journal devoted to insurance, finance, and banking. He is at present general agent of the Missouri State Life insurance company with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.

BROWN, J. WOODS, special agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the Middle Department, was born at Milton, Pa., June 25, 1864. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1885. In 1888 he established a local fire insurance agency at Milton, Pa., and in the early part of 1891 he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania by Governor Pattison, and retained that position until 1895, when he resigned to enter service of the Merchants' of Newark as special agent for Pennsylvania. He remained with the company until February, 1901, when he was appointed special agent for the Fire Association, with headquarters at the home office.

BROWN, TARLETON, insurance journalist, was born at Buffalo Hill, Franklin county, N. C., March 21, 1878, and received his education in the public schools of New Orleans. He entered insurance journalism as assistant manager of *Insurance Report* of Denver, founded by his father, Garrett Brown, and in 1898 became manager and part owner of that paper. He is at present manager of the *Western Insurance Review* of St. Louis, which paper he and Garrett Brown purchased in November, 1902.

BROWNE, JOHN D., president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born at Plainfield, Conn., in 1836, and at the age of eighteen years was following the vocation of teacher in his

native town. In 1857 he established himself in business in Minnesota, and there remained several years, gaining a varied experience of Western life. In 1865 he was appointed special agent of the Home of New Haven, and in 1867 transferred his services to the Hartford Fire in the same capacity. He was called to Hartford as secretary of the company in 1870, and that office he resigned in 1880 to become president of the Connecticut.

BUCHANAN, JOHN, insurance journalist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 17, 1871. He received his education in the English public schools and Glasgow University. He was connected for a time with an English mercantile firm, but coming to America in 1896, took up newspaper work. He is a writer on the *Boston Globe* and *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, and correspondent for the *New York Journal of Commerce* and *Commercial Bulletin*, *Insurance Press*, *Insurance Journal*, Hartford, *Insurance Times*, and *Insurance Index*.

BUCHENBERGER, HUGO C., associate manager of the United States branch of Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was born July 1, 1852. He was entered upon a mercantile career upon reaching manhood, and in 1875 he became connected with the Hamburg-Bremen. He received his appointment to his present position in March, 1882.

BUCKS COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, Morrisville, Pa., was organized in 1809 by the Quaker farmers of Bucks County, Pa., and is still doing business in a conservative way. It is a mutual company, insuring farm buildings principally, and its full name is "The Bucks County Contributionship for Insuring Houses and other Buildings from Loss by Fire." Its business is confined to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The officers are: John Wildman, president, and William Balderston, secretary.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. John G. Wickser, president; Geo. H. Hofsheins, secretary.

BUFFALO-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. O. J. Eggert, president; Charles A. Georger, secretary.

BUFFALO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1905; capital \$200,000. Charles H. Wood, president; C. E. Charnel, secretary.

BULKELEY, MORGAN G., president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, is the son of Judge Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, the first president of both the Connecticut Mutual Life and the Ætna. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., December 26, 1837. When a youth he was engaged in the dry goods business in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1872 he returned to Hartford, organized the United States Trust Company, and was its president until July, 1879, when, upon

Mr. Enders' resignation, he was chosen president of the *Ætna Life*. In 1880 Mr. Bulkeley was elected mayor of Hartford, and served eight years, and was Governor of Connecticut from 1888 to 1893, and in 1894 was elected president of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the Revolution. He is also commander of the Connecticut Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, commander of the G. A. R. of Connecticut in 1903-04, and is connected as director with several financial and manufacturing corporations of Connecticut. At a joint session of the Connecticut General Assembly, held on January 17, 1905, Morgan G. Bulkeley was elected to represent the state of Connecticut in the United States Senate as the successor of General Joseph R. Hawley.

C BULKLEY, GEORGE E., secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in North Granville, N. Y., November 4, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Yale University, from which he graduated in 1896. He entered the employ of the Connecticut General Life in that year and was appointed actuary in June, 1904, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905. He is an associate member of the Actuarial Society of America.

C BULLARD, A. F., was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1842. He went to the war with a Massachusetts regiment and was soon promoted to a captaincy for gallantry in the field. He entered the service of the Home of New York July, 1882, as special agent in Kansas. Afterward he was Kansas and Missouri State agent of the Fireman's Fund, and on December 1, 1894, he accepted the State agency of the North British and Mercantile for Missouri and Kansas. Since June 1, 1902, he has been general adjuster with Fred S. James & Co., Chicago. Captain Bullard was elected president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri in 1894.

C BULLOCK, A. GEORGE, president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., was born at Enfield, Conn., June 2, 1847, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1868. He was an active member of the bar of Worcester County until 1883, when he was elected president of the State Mutual to succeed his father, ex-Governor Bullock, who died a few months before. Mr. Bullock is a director in various banks, railroads, and other corporations. He was one of the eight commissioners at large of the World's Columbian Exposition, appointed by the President of the United States.

C BUNCE, JONATHAN B., formerly president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in 1832. He received his early business training in the city of New York, but in 1860 he was in the wool business in Hartford, and continued in it some fifteen years. In 1872 he was elected a director of the Phoenix Mutual, and upon his retirement from mercantile life in 1875, vice-president of the company. In 1889, upon the reorganization of the management of the company, Mr. Bunce was elected

president. He resigned the presidency in December, 1904, to accept the presidency of the Society for Savings of Hartford, but was appointed president of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee.

BURCHELL, GEORGE W., vice-president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31, 1850. When but fourteen years of age, in 1864, he entered the office of the Niagara Fire as a clerk, and continued there until 1869. He was in the mercantile business two years, and then with the Phenix of Brooklyn from 1871 to 1881, being special agent in the Eastern and Middle States the last eight years. In 1881 he went into the service of the Queen of Liverpool, traveling for it as general agent in the Middle States, until 1889, when he became deputy manager of the United States branch. When the Queen Insurance Company of America was organized under the laws of the State of New York, to take the business of the Liverpool company, Mr. Burchell was appointed secretary. He was elected vice-president in April, 1900. He was elected vice-president of The National Board of Fire Underwriters of America at the annual meeting in May, 1904.

BURPEE, WILLIAM B., assistant secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Sutton, N. H., September 8, 1864. He received a public school education, and entered the service of the New Hampshire Fire as junior clerk in 1884. He was elected to his present position in August, 1905, and was elected chairman of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1904 and 1905, and is a member of several other committees of that organization.

BURGLARY, INSURANCE AGAINST. [For an account of the beginnings of burglary insurance in the United States, see Cyclopaedia for 1900-1901.] The business of insuring against loss through "breaking and entering" premises by burglars is transacted by sixteen casualty companies in the United States. The returns of business done in 1905 are as follows:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Ætna Indemnity,	\$127,898	\$51,658
American Bonding,	53,064	11,070
American Fidelity,	22,181	7,650
Central Accident,	2,816	.....
Empire State Surety,	28,334	3,972
Fidelity and Casualty,	532,160	196,368
General Accident,	68,775	22,798
Maryland Casualty,	142,675	41,116
National Surety,	125,241	23,425
New Amsterdam Casualty,	96,038	30,631
New Jersey Plate Glass,	296	.....
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	99,102	14,144
Pacific Coast Casualty,	424	.....
Peoples Surety,	5,349	205
United States Casualty,	11,494	1,336
United States Fidelity and Guaranty,	328,073	110,075
Total, 1905,	\$1,643,920	\$514,448
Total, 1904,	1,382,598	373,867

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BURNHAM, FREDERICK A., president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Burrillville, R. I., January 7, 1851. He studied at Middletown, Conn., and after graduation as valedictorian of his class took a course at the Albany Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1873, when he removed to the city of New York and began the practice of his profession, giving his particular attention to commercial and insurance law, in which field he won great success. He was unanimously elected Grand Master of the order of Free Masons in the state of New York June 7, 1893. In 1890 he was appointed counsel to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association by the late President Harper. He became a director of the Association in the following year and succeeded Mr. Harper as president of the Mutual Reserve in July, 1895. Under his management the Association was successfully reorganized from an assessment institution into a mutual level premium company in April, 1902.

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BURR, WILLIAM H., insurance journalist, was born at Chester, Warren County, N. Y., December 8, 1843, removing with his parents to Michigan some years later. He received his education in the public schools of Pontiac, and taught district school several winters. In 1865 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and practiced medicine for twelve years in Detroit and Bay City, Mich. He was medical examiner for some years for the New England Mutual, Travelers, Union Mutual, and other companies, and for a time was surgeon of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. Giving up the practice of his profession on account of a difficulty with his eyes, he turned his attention to life insurance, acting as special agent of the New York Life. He followed this vocation until 1882, when he began at Detroit the publication of the *Indicator*, and has been connected with its editorial department ever since. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents' Association, and was its secretary and treasurer in the first five years of its existence.

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BURT, CHARLES R., secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born in Hartford in 1845, and has pursued his entire business career in that city. In 1865 he entered the service of the Connecticut as a clerk, though for several years prior to that time he was actively connected with the local agency of the company. After two years as a clerk, he was, in December, 1867, made assistant secretary, and in January, 1873, he was advanced to the secretaryship.

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BURTIS, AREUNAH MARTIN, one of the secretaries of the Home Insurance Company of New York, is a native of that city, and was educated in its schools. He was a soldier of the Civil War, returning from which he entered the service of the Home in the autumn of 1864 as a clerk, and in subsequent years advanced by successive steps through the positions of adjuster, special agent, and assistant secretary to his present position, to which he was elected in March, 1898.

BUTLER, LOUIS F., assistant secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born July 23, 1871. He is also actuary of the accident department and was elected an assistant secretary in January, 1904.

BUTTON, JOSEPH, commissioner of insurance of Virginia, Richmond, Va., is a native of Virginia, and was born at Lynchburg, October 31, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Lynchburg, and began his business career in newspaper work. Later he engaged in insurance business at Florence, Ala., and in Lynchburg, Va. He has been clerk of the state senate for eleven years, and secretary of the state democratic committee for ten years, and was a delegate to the last two democratic national conventions from Virginia. He was elected to his present position when the bureau of insurance was created by the legislature in 1906.

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✓ CALEDONIAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Charles H. Post, president; N. A. McNeill, secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh began business in United States in 1890, reinsuring the Anglo-Nevada. Charles H. Post, United States manager, New York.

CALEF LOVING CUP AND BEN WILLIAMS MEMORIAL VASE. At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, held at Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1894, a communication was read from Major Ben S. Calef, of Boston, tendering a silver "loving cup" to the association, to serve as a prize in an annual inter-association contest, on the following terms:

The executive committee of the national association shall call for a paper or essay, not to exceed 750 words, on the subject, "What Have Life Underwriters' Associations Accomplished for the Benefit of the Companies, the Agents, and the Public?" Each association is to send one paper by a writer selected by itself from its own members; his name is to be placed in a sealed envelope bearing a number corresponding to the number of and envelope containing his paper. These are to be sent on or before June 1 to the secretary of the national association. The national executive committee will appoint a sub-committee of five members to open and read the several contributions, and decide by open ballot which they consider the best. This being decided, the envelope bearing the corresponding number shall be opened, and the paper so selected will be read at the national convention. The author of the selected paper shall receive the cup as custodian for his association, and it shall bear his name and that of his association, and the date. The cup shall be held until the next annual meeting of the national association, when a similar competition shall take place under the direction of the national executive committee, they naming the subject for the paper. All the papers shall become the property of the national association, with the right to publish them.

The cup was accepted by the committee on behalf of the national association, with the conditions attached, and each of the local associations was duly notified. At the annual meeting of the national association at Chicago, June 21, 1894, the committee which had received and read the competing essays reported that the winner was Charles Van Tuyle, of the Minnesota Association, and the cup was formally presented by Major Calef and received by Mr. Shepard, a delegate, on behalf of Mr. Van Tuyle, who was not present, and whose essay was then read to the national association.

The second contest for the cup took place in 1895. A committee examined the essays, and unanimously decided in favor of awarding the cup to Henry K. Simons, of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association. Charles T. Holt, of the same association, received second honor.

The committee appointed to award the prize in the third annual contest, October, 1896, were J. A. Fowler, C. M. Ransom, and Charles A. Hewitt of the insurance press. The subject of the essay was "What Can the Individual Member Do to Advance the Power and Influence of the Local Association?" There were fifteen competitors. The first prize was awarded to Charles B. Soule, of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association. The second honor went to C. W. Pickell, of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents' Association.

The subject selected for the fourth annual contest, 1897, was "Ethics of Field Work," and the committee to decide it were Dr. H. C. Martin, F. C. Oviatt, and Frank B. Leavenworth of the insurance press. At the annual meeting of the National Association in September, 1897, the committee announced that the best essay was by W. S. Martin, Jr., of the New Hampshire Life Underwriters' Association, and the second best by Charles N. Haley, of the Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters.

For the fifth annual contest, in 1898, the judges were R. R. Dearden, F. A. Dunham, and J. C. Bergstresser of the insurance press, and the subject was "The Relations and Obligations of Agents to Companies and the People." The winner was George W. Johnson of the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, and the second place was awarded to R. L. Foreman of the Georgia Association of Life Insurers.

The Ben Williams memorial vase, presented to the National Association in 1899, was the gift of twenty gentlemen, members of the National Association, in remembrance of Ben Williams, the Western life insurance manager, who died May 22, 1898. The conditions of the gift are that it shall be presented, for the year, to the second best contestant for the Calef Cup, under the same regulations.

The committee for the sixth annual contest in 1899 were A. H. Huling, J. H. C. Whiting, and A. G. Hall of the insurance press. The subject was "Qualifications Essential to the Best Success of the Life Insurance Agent." The successful contestant was William E. Brightman of Tiverton, R. I., a member of the Boston Association of Life Underwriters. The winner of the Ben Williams memorial vase was Edwin O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association.

The subject of the contest in 1900 was "Life Insurance as a Factor in Social Economics." The committee of award were President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College, President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, and Rev. Robert A. Woods of South End College Settlement, Boston, Mass. The winner of the Calef Cup was Edwin O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association; and of the Ben Williams Vase, Franklin Wyman of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association.

The eighth annual contest resulted in presenting, at the annual meeting at Portland, Me., in 1901, the Calef Cup to George H. Wilkins of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association, and the Ben Williams Vase to E. O. Sutton of Springfield, a member of the same association. The sub-

ject for the essays was "The Influence of Life Insurance on Character," and the judges were President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College, Schenectady, and Dr. J. S. Bloomington.

At the ninth annual contest in 1902 the first prize was awarded to E. O. Sutton of Springfield, Mass. (for the fourth time), and the second prize to W. I. Hamilton, a division manager at the home office of the Prudential of Newark. Special mention was awarded to George M. Herrick of Chicago and George N. Wilkins of Springfield, Mass. The subject of the essays was "What the Insurance Agent Owes to his Profession." The judges were Professor Nathaniel Porter of Chicago University, C. M. Cartwright of Chicago, and General B. F. Cowan of Cincinnati.

The tenth annual contest, in 1903, resulted in the first prize being awarded to J. J. Devney of Cleveland, O., and the second to J. F. Jeffries of Philadelphia. The subject was "Building for the Future."

The eleventh annual contest resulted in presenting, at the annual meeting at Indianapolis in 1904, the Calef Cup to J. H. Jeffries of Philadelphia, and the Ben Williams Vase to Jacob A. Jackson of New York. The subject was "The Bounds of Competition."

The twelfth annual contest at the meeting in Hartford in 1905 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Melvin P. Porter of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Ben Williams Vase to Howard H. Hoyt, of Chicago. The subject was "Loyalty as a Factor in the Development of An Agent."

The Calef cup is of silver, of generous proportions, beautifully carved, with three graceful handles, and bearing on its side the inscription "National Association of Life Underwriters. Annual Essay Cup. Presented by Benjamin S. Calef, Boston, 1894." The workmanship was specially designed and executed by Shreve, Crump & Low, Boston, Mass. The lamented death of the donor occurred January 9, 1897.

CALIFORNIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1906. The insurance department of California was organized in 1868. The title of the officer in charge is insurance commissioner; who is appointed by the Governor, and his term of office is for four years. The commissioners have been as follows:

George W. Mowe,	May 5, 1868-April 1, 1872
J. W. Foard,	April 1, 1872-April 8, 1878
J. C. Maynard,	April 8, 1878-April 8, 1882
George A. Knight,	April 8, 1882-April 19, 1886
J. C. L. Wadsworth,	April 19, 1886-April 8, 1890
J. N. E. Wilson,	April 8, 1890-April 8, 1894
M. R. Higgins,	April 8, 1894-Mar. 15, 1897
Andrew J. Clunie,	Mar. 15, 1897-April 8, 1902
E. Myron Wolf,	April 8, 1902-

Mr. Higgins resigned in 1897 and Mr. Clunie was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. The latter was reappointed in 1898 for a full term, which expired in April, 1902. E. Myron Wolf was appointed for the term beginning April 8, 1902, and re-appointed in 1906.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Reorganized 1905 (organized 1861); capital, \$240,000. M. A. Newell, president; George W. Brooks, secretary.

CALUMET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. W. Irving Osborne, president; Alonzo W. Haight, secretary.

CAMDEN FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Camden, N. J. Organized 1841; capital, \$400,000. Edmund E. Read, Jr., president; Joseph K. Sharp, secretary.

CANCELLATION. The fire insurance policy provides for cancellation at any time by either the owner of the property or the company, by giving legal notice. If canceled by the insured the premium is returned, less the short rate for the expired time. If cancellation is desired by the company the *pro rata* portion of the premium must be returned before cancellation is complete. Notice alone is not sufficient.

CAPITAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Rankin, president; C. H. Eubank, secretary.

CAPITAL, INCREASE OF, IN 1905. In fire insurance in 1905 the Consolidated Fire and Marine of Albert Lea, Minn., increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Delaware of Dover from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Dubuque Fire and Marine, Dubuque, Ia., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; German, of Wheeling, W. Va., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Hamilton Fire, New York, from \$150,000 to \$200,000; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania from \$200,000 to \$400,000; Jefferson Fire, Philadelphia, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Metropolitan Fire, Chicago, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Mississippi Home, Vicksburg, Miss., from \$10,000 to \$100,000; New Brunswick Fire, New Brunswick, N. J., from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Queen City Fire, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., from \$200,000 to \$300,000; Security, New Haven, Conn., from \$400,000 to \$500,000; Teutonia, Allegheny, Pa., from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y., voted in 1906 to increase its capital to \$500,000, and the Southern Underwriters of Greensboro, N. C., a mutual, amended its charter to provide for a capital of \$100,000. In casualty insurance the Metropolitan Surety of New York increased its capital from \$250,000 to \$500,000; New Jersey Plate Glass of Newark, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; Philadelphia Casualty (proposed), from \$300,000 to \$500,000; Pennsylvania Casualty of Scranton, from \$200,000 to \$500,000; United States Casualty of New York, from \$300,000 to \$400,000; American Fidelity of Montpelier, Vt., from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and the North American Accident of Chicago from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

CAPITAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1884; capital, \$25,000 paid in, \$100,000 subscribed. S. T. Berry, president; J. D. Berry, secretary.

CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLORADO, THE, Denver, Col. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. Thomas F. Daly, president; Fred W. Bailey, secretary.

CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Wilmington, N. C. Organized 1887; capital, \$50,000. R. R. Bellamy, president; H. C. McQueen, vice-president; M. S. Willard, secretary.

CARR, STEPHEN W., insurance commissioner of the State of Maine, was born at Bowdoinham in that State October 26, 1840. He is a merchant by vocation, and has long been prominently identified with the business interests of the section in which he lives. He was county commissioner twelve years, and afterward a member of Governor Burleigh's council. In January, 1894, he succeeded Joseph O. Smith as insurance commissioner. He was reappointed in 1897, in 1900, and in 1903. Mr. Carr was president of the National Insurance Convention, the organization of State insurance officials, in 1897-1898.

CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES M., managing editor of the *Western Underwriter*, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, November 12, 1869. He received his education in the public schools and the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1894 with the honor of "Magna Cum Laude." His early occupations were farming and teaching, and after leaving college he became a reporter on the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. He was advanced to insurance editor in June, 1895, and served in that capacity four years. In 1899 he took charge of the editorial department of the *Western Underwriter*. Following the incorporation of The Western Underwriter Company, under the Ohio laws, Mr. Cartwright was chosen vice-president and treasurer. He is now the active manager of the company. Mr. Cartwright is also insurance editor of the *Chicago Tribune*.

CAREY, J. A., insurance journalist, was born in Montreal, Canada, December 25, 1853, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a private school education and graduated from McClure's California Academy in 1879. His early occupation was that of a telegraph operator and for a number of years he was connected with Wells, Fargo & Co., subsequently entering the field of journalism. He is at present editor and publisher of *The Adjuster*, San Francisco, and is also treasurer of the San Francisco Press Club.

CASE, CHARLES LYMAN, United States branch manager of the London Assurance Corporation, was born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1850. After preparation for college, which he had to abandon on account of ill health, and after a brief clerkship in a Boston book store, he went in 1870 to Chicago, Ill., and entered the insurance

agency office of C. H. Case & Co. His field service began in 1872 with the Insurance Company of North America, and subsequently he represented the Pennsylvania Fire in connection with the Insurance Company of North America, in a similar position. In 1877 he established a local agency in St. Louis, Mo., but returned to Chicago in 1887 to take the Western management of the London Assurance Corporation, and succeeded to the United States management on the retirement of Mr. Marks in 1892, removing from Chicago to the United States headquarters at New York.

CASTLEMAN, JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, late manager for the Royal of Liverpool for the department of the Southwest, with headquarters at Louisville, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, June 30, 1842. He was educated at Transylvania University, from which, at the age of nineteen years, he went into the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war. He was a trooper in Morgan's famous cavalry from 1861 to October, 1864, when he was captured and placed in solitary confinement for nine months, being released on his parole of honor in July, 1865, to leave the United States. He continued his education in Europe, and returned to study law at the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1868. In 1869 he received the appointment of department manager of the Royal, which he held for thirty-three years, resigning in May, 1902. General Castleman was adjutant-general of Kentucky under Governor Knott, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1890 to 1892, and was in 1888 and in 1892 delegate to the National Democratic conventions. He has been commanding officer of the Louisville Legion since 1878 and president of the Louisville Board of Park Commissioners from 1892 to the present time. When the Spanish-American war broke out in April, 1898, he carried the First Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, into the United States army. He took part in the Porto Rico campaign. President McKinley recognized his services by appointing him Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. In the adjustment of the serious difficulties in the state of Kentucky following the assassination of Governor Goebel he took charge of the interests of the people in the state and settled the hostile differences without hostile collision between the people.

CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA of New York. Organized and began business in 1903; capital, \$500,000. Robert B. Armstrong, president; E. W. De Leon, vice-president and general manager; Chauncey S. S. Miller, secretary and treasurer.

CASUALTY INSURANCE. [See Accident Insurance.]

CATANACH, JAMES S., special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in the Middle Department. [See Death Roll.]

CATTLE INSURANCE. [See Live Stock Insurance.]

CENTRAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1895; capital, \$300,000. H. J. Heinz, president; Ralph Butler, secretary and general manager. The company transacts personal accident, health, plate glass, and burglary insurance. Assets, December 31, 1905, \$711,457.15; surplus to policyholders, \$431,184.42. Its premium income in 1905 was \$541,438.45.

CENTRAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Des Moines, Iowa. Organized 1896; capital, \$100,000. George B. Peak, president; H. G. Everett, secretary.

CENTRAL LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA was organized in 1901 as the Harrisburg Association of Life Underwriters, and reorganized in 1902. The association held a meeting in 1904, but has since disbanded.

CENTRAL UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905. W. S. Baugh, president; C. D. Renick, secretary.

CENTURY INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1900; capital, \$100,000. G. J. Delmege, president; J. J. Bynon, secretary.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT, general manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, is of Scottish descent and was born on the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, October 31, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and began his business career in the office of the Caledonian in 1875. He served in all departments of the company's office, both fire and life, and in 1884 was appointed inspector of agencies in the Glasgow office. The following year he was appointed head office inspector, and in 1892 secretary of the company in its Dundee office, and in 1895 jointly holding position of secretary for Dundee and Aberdeen offices. In 1899 he was made agency manager at the head office in Edinburgh, and the following year joint secretary there. While agency manager and joint secretary he visited several foreign countries and took full charge of the organization of the company, and in 1903 he was appointed manager-secretary at the London office, and in November, 1904, he was appointed general manager in place of Mr. Deuchar.

CHASE, CHARLES EDWARD, vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and president of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, March 29, 1857. He is a graduate of the Hartford high school class of 1876. He entered the local agency of the Hartford Fire in 1877, and was transferred to the company's home office in 1880. In July, 1890, he was elected second assistant secretary, and in January, 1903, was made vice-president. Mr. Chase was elected president of the Hartford Board of Underwriters in 1894, is a director in the Hartford National Bank, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Hartford Board of Trade.

CHASE, GEORGE L., president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at Millbury, Mass., January 13, 1828. His father was a farmer. At the age of nineteen he began his business career as the agent of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, and traveled with a horse and buggy through southern Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut taking risks. In 1848 he was appointed traveling agent of the People's of Worcester, a position he held until 1852, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Central Ohio Railroad. He was soon advanced to the position of superintendent, and was one of the five railroad superintendents who met in Columbus, Ohio, in 1853, and formed the first association of railroad superintendents in the United States. In 1855 he became the Western general agent of the New England Insurance Company of Hartford. He remained with the New England until 1863, when he received the appointment of assistant general agent of the Hartford Fire, and in 1867 was elected its president, and has been a resident of Hartford since that time. In 1876 Mr. Chase was president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He is now the oldest fire insurance president in point of service in this country, although not in years.

CHENEY, WILLIAM H., one of the secretaries of the Home Insurance Company of New York, died December 5, 1905. [See Death Roll.]

CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. The first board of underwriters of Chicago was organized in 1849. W. Dole, who represented a company now long defunct, the Columbus Insurance Company of Ohio, was the first president, and John C. Dodge was secretary. After this organization fell to pieces another board was formed in 1856, with the pioneer insurance man of Chicago, Gurdan H. Hubbard of the Ætna, as president, and J. Kearney Rodgers as secretary and surveyor. In 1861 this organization was duly incorporated by the Legislature as the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

Following the great fire the board was reorganized February 22, 1872, with S. M. Moore as president, Gen. A. C. Ducat vice-president, J. Goodwin, Jr., treasurer, and Alfred Wright, secretary. The career of the board was undisturbed until 1880, when, because of violent internal dissensions, a number of members withdrew, and, on January 27, started a rival organization, to which they gave the name of the Underwriters' Exchange. The first officers were Robert J. Smith, president; William E. Rollo, vice-president; and R. M. Trimmingham, secretary. The two bodies continued their labors on parallel lines for five years, sometimes in harmony, but more often in hostility, until in 1885, after repeated efforts, a union of forces was effected. A new organization was created (the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association), and into this the Exchange was merged. The board members also became members of the association, but the Board of Underwriters was continued, shorn of all of its executive powers except that of

supervision of the fire patrol. This was done to comply with the State law which authorized the organization of the fire patrol. In January, 1906, the board assumed the executive powers of the old association. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. M. Teall; vice-president, L. O. Kohtz; secretary, R. N. Trimmingham; treasurer, H. W. Magill; manager, H. H. Glidden.

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Patrol.]

CHICAGO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Organized 1902 as the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Illinois. La Verne Noyes, president; M. J. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer.

CHICAGO, LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.]

CHICAGO, MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Aetna,	J. S. Gadsden,	145 La Salle St.
Agricultural, New York,	Torpe & Hoagland,	195 La Salle St.
Alleman's Fire, Pittsburg,	G. W. Mansfield, Special Agt.,	160 1 a Salle St.
American, Boston,	R. W. Hosmer & Co.,	158 La Salle St.
American Central, Missouri,	Rogers & Rollo,	150 La Salle St.
Armenia, Pittsburg,	John E. Hendry,	159 La Salle St.
Assurance Company of America,	Moore, Case, Lyman & Herrick,	159 La Salle St.
Atlas, London,	J. M. Neuburger,	171 La Salle St.
Boston,	Moore, Case, Lyman & Herrick,	159 La Salle St.
British America,	W. R. Townley,	177 La Salle St.
Buffalo Commercial,	Neuburger & Co.,	159 La Salle St.
Buffalo-German,	Geo. Hermann & Co.,	The Temple.
Caledonian,	Ernest Heim,	159 La Salle St.
Citizens, St. Louis,	John Shepherd,	159 La Salle St.
Commerce, Albany,	Wiley, Jennings, Corlies & Magill,	166 La Salle St.
Commercial Union, N. Y.,	H. C. Eddy,	Manhattan Building.
Concordia, Wisconsin,	Montgomery & Funkhouser,	The Temple.
Continental, N. Y.,	George F. Kline,	718 Rialto Building.
Connecticut Fire,	J. J. McDonald,	367 Rookery Building.
Delaware, Pa.,	O. C. Kemp,	The Temple.
Detroit F. & M.,	I. J. Lewis,	159 La Salle St.
Dubuque F. & M.,	P. P. Kranz,	84 La Salle St.
Fire Association, Pa.,	Belden & Bush,	159 La Salle St.
Fireman's Fund, Cal.,	Marshall & McElhone,	New York Life Bldg.
Firemen's, Newark,	Geo. W. Montgomery & Co.,	The Temple.
Franklin Fire, Pa.,	E. P. Foreman, Spl. Agt.,	159 La Salle St.
German, Peoria, Ill.,	Brummel Bros.,	155 La Salle St.
German-American, N. Y.,	W. H. Sage,	336 Rialto Building.
Germania Fire, N. Y.,	E. G. Halle,	206 Royal Building.
German, Freeport,	W. F. Spangenberg,	208 La Salle St.
German National,	William Feiler, Sec'y,	Association Building.
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia,	W. E. Rollo & Son,	177 La Salle St.
Glens Falls, N. Y.,	J. L. Whitlock,	210 La Salle St.
Hamburg-Bremen,	Witkowsky & Afeld,	174 La Salle St.
Hanover Fire, New York,	C. W. Higley,	The Temple.
Hartford Fire, Conn.,	Cofran & Dugan,	New York Life Bldg.
Home F. & M., Cal.,	Marshall & McElhone,	N. Y. Life Building.
Insurance Co. of North America,	D. W. Hurrows,	159 La Salle St.
Insurance Co. State of Illinois,	C. L. Evans,	159 La Salle St.
International, New York,	E. G. Halle,	Royal Ins. Bldg.
Law Union & Crown, London,	A. F. Shaw,	171 La Salle St.
Liverpool & London & Globe,	W. S. Warren,	205 La Salle St.
London & Lancashire,	Charles E. Dox,	N. Y. Life Building.
Lumbermen's, Pa.,	R. J. O. Hunter & Co.,	Calumet Building.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Mechanics, Philadelphia,	R. J. O. Hunter & Co.,	Calumet Building.
Michigan F. & M., Detroit,	I. J. Lewis,	159 La Salle St.
Milwaukee Mechanics,	Harry Fox,	159 La Salle St.
Milwaukee Fire, Milwaukee,	Shipman & Wayne,	159 La Salle St.
National Fire, Conn.,	Fred S. James,	New York Life Bldg.
Newark Fire, New Jersey,	E. S. Wheeler, Sp'l Agent,	159 La Salle St.
New York Fire,	H. W. Colson,	159 La Salle St.
New York Underwriters,	Munger, Vokoun, Wetmore, & Withersbee,	159 La Salle St.
Niagara Fire, N. Y.,	I. S. Blackwelder,	159 La Salle St.
Norwich Union,	W. B. Leach,	164 La Salle St.
North British & Mercantile,	W. J. Littlejohn,	159 La Salle St.
North German, New York,	Adolph Loeb & Sons,	159 La Salle St.
Northern, London,	Gerald H. Lermitt,	642 Monadnock Bldg.
Northwestern National,	John D. McCune,	222 La Salle St.
Orient, Hartford,	Charles E. Dox,	New York Life Bldg.
Pacific Fire,	Frank R. Thompson,	159 La Salle St.
Patent, London, England,	H. C. Eddy,	Manhattan Bldg.
Pennsylvania Fire,	C. H. Barry,	The Temple.
Phoenix, Brooklyn,	J. H. Lenchman,	205 La Salle St.
Philadelphia Underwriters,	D. W. Burrows,	159 La Salle St.
Phoenix, Hartford,	H. W. Magill,	172 La Salle St.
Phoenix, London,	M. F. Driscoll,	1010 Manhattan Bldg.
Providence-Washington,	W. L. King,	1001 Manhattan Bldg.
Prussian-National,	Theo. W. Letton,	801 Manhattan Bldg.
Queen, New York,	P. D. McGregor,	Royal Ins. Building.
Reliance, Philadelphia,	O. C. Kemp,	The Temple.
Royal, Liverpool,	Law Brothers,	1200 Royal Building.
Royal Exchange,	Thos. Cooper,	159 La Salle St.
Rubber Manf. Mutual, Mass.,	Geo. G. Ebbert, Spec'l Agt.,	Great Northern Bldg.
Scottish Union and National,	J. D. Sheahan,	159 La Salle St.
Shawnee Fire,	John E. Hendry,	159 La Salle St.
Southern, New Orleans,	Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour,	174 La Salle St.
Spring Garden, Philadelphia,	A. J. Harding,	New York Life Bldg.
Springfield F. & M., Mass.,	H. N. Kelsey,	New York Life Bldg.
Sun, London,	John Naghten & Co.,	159 La Salle St.
Svea, Sweden,	Adolph Loeb & Sons,	159 La Salle St.
Transatlantic,	A. F. Shaw,	New York Life Bldg.
Union, London,	F. M. Fargo, Special Agt.,	159 La Salle St.
Union, Philadelphia,	R. J. O. Hunter & Co.,	172 La Salle St.
United Firemen's,	A. F. Shaw,	Calumet Building.
United States, New York,	James I. Loeb,	New York Life Bldg.
Victoria Fire, New York,	Lotz & Schwartz,	189 La Salle St.
Virginia F. & M., Richmond,	W. R. Townley,	1101 Royal Building.
Westchester Fire,	Marsh, Ullmann & Co.,	177 La Salle St.
Western, Toronto,		159 La Salle St.
Williamsburgh City,		

LIFE.

Ætna Life, Conn.,	Thomas R. Lynas,	125 La Salle St.
Ætna Life, Conn.,	Fred B. Mason,	225 Dearborn St.
Bankers' Life, Des Moines,	J. A. Sperry,	184 La Salle St.
Minnesota Mut. Life, St. Paul,	E. W. Leonard,	1532 Monadnock Bldg.
Bankers' Life, New York,	Catlin & Potter,	Marquette Bldg.
Berkshire Life,	W. D. Wyman,	100 Washington St.
Canada Life,	Chas. F. Bullen,	The Rookery.
Connecticut Mutual,	Sam'l Chase,	413 Monadnock Bldg.
Equitable, Iowa,	Suter & Taylor,	Monadnock Building.
Equitable, New York,	Harry Gordon, Cashier,	First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia,	A. E. Bennett,	Chamb. of Commerce.
Germania, New York,	Louis C. Starkel,	416 Unity Building.
Hartford Life,	H. B. Johnson,	122 Hartford Bldg.
Home Life, New York,	J. W. Jackson,	205 La Salle St.
John Hancock Mutual,	J. B. Pendergast,	901 Association Bldg.
Manhattan, New York,	F. L. Morrell,	Marquette Building.
Massachusetts Mutual,	L. B. Bishop,	Mchts. L. & T. Bldg.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Merchants' Life Association,	Sterling & Kenna,	502 Fisher Building.
Metropolitan Life, New York,	P. I. Kraus,	268 E. No. Ave.
Metropolitan Life, New York,	H. Nevison,	92 La Salle St.
Michigan Mutual,	E. H. Elwell,	Manhattan Bldg.
Mutual Benefit, N. J.,	Bokum & VanArsdale,	1616 Marquette Bldg.
Mutual Life, N. Y.,	W. B. Carlile,	Tribune Bldg.
Mutual Reserve, N. Y.,	E. P. Barry,	Stewart Bldg.
National, Vermont,	D. G. Drake,	Marquette Building.
New England Mutual,	C. B. Cleveland,	Hartford Building.
Northwestern Mutual,	C. B. Norton,	Stock Exchange.
New York Life,	H. T. Holtz,	N. Y. Life Bldg.
New York Life,	J. B. Waller,	Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
New York Life,	E. S. Heyman,	Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
New York Life,	R. M. Kerr,	Marquette Bldg.
New York Life,	Knox & Swirls,	Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
New York Life,	W. E. Poulson,	Marquette Bldg.
Pacific Mutual Life,	Danforth M. Baker,	Marquette Building.
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia,	Smith, McCary & Co.,	307 Tacoma Bldg.
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia,	W. W. McComber,	307 Tacoma Bldg.
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.,	Jules Girardin,	328 The Temple.
Provident Life & Trust,	J. W. Janney,	Marquette Building.
Provident Savings,	H. E. Marshall,	1305 Monadnock Bldg.
Prudential,	E. T. Pape,	217 Manhattan Bldg.
Prudential,	A. X. Schmidt,	600 Royal Bldg.
Prudential,	James L. Ferguson,	Mchts. L. & T. Bldg.
Security Life & Annuity,	Home Office,	Majestic Building.
Security Mutual, New York,	A. S. Rennie,	Marquette Building.
Security Trust and Life,	C. B. Soule,	Atwood Building.
State Mutual, Mass.,	Evarts Wrenn,	85 Dearborn St.
State Mutual, Mass.,	E. H. Carmack,	85 Dearborn St.
Travelers, Conn.,	J. H. Nolan,	1123 Stock Exchange.
Union Central, Ohio,	E. A. Ferguson,	Reliance Building.
Union Mutual, Maine,	H. S. Dale,	84 Adams St.
United States, New York,	John H. Strong,	115 Monroe St.
Washington Life, New York,	H. D. Penfield & Son,	Association Bldg.

ACCIDENT, CASUALTY, ETC.

Ætna Indemnity, Hartford,	Macdonell-Hood-Callender,	159 La Salle St.
Ætna Life, Conn.,	Geo. T. French,	Ft. Dearborn Bldg.
American Surety, New York,	D. T. Hunt,	704 Marquette Bldg.
Casualty Co. of America,	Burrows, Marsh & McLennan,	159 La Salle St.
Central Accident Company,	A. D. Morrison,	Merchants L. & T. Bldg.
Commercial Mutual Accident, Phila.,	Geo. F. Zaneis,	619 The Temple.
Continental Casualty,	Home Office,	1208 Michigan Ave.
Employers' Liability, Eng.,	George A. Gilbert,	159 La Salle St.
Federal Union Surety,	Montgomery & Funkhouser,	The Temple.
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.,	W. A. Alexander & Co.,	New York Life Bldg.
Frankfort Accident and Plate Glass,	S. Greenbaum,	Association Bldg.
Gr. Eastern Casualty & Indem., N. Y.,	John R. Pruyn,	829 Stock Exchange.
Guaranty Company of No. America,	H. M. Lemon,	400 The Temple.
Hartford Steam Boiler,	Montgomery & Funkhouser,	800 Royal Bldg.
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York,	A. W. Masters,	The Temple.
London Guarantee and Accident,	Davis & White,	Manhattan Bldg.
Maryland Casualty Co.,	Chas. F. Pogge,	The Temple.
Metropolitan Plate Glass,	David R. Levy,	Hartford Bldg.
National Accident Society,	Joyce & Co.,	Rookery Building.
National Surety,	James I. Loeb,	Calumet Building.
New Amsterdam Casualty,	W. G. Lemay & Co.,	715 The Temple.
New Jersey Plate Glass,	James I. Loeb,	Calumet Building.
New York Plate Glass,	Macdonell, Hood & Callender,	159 La Salle St.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	D. M. Baker,	Marquette Building.
Pacific Mutual and Conservative Life,	A. C. Darborow,	Tacoma Bldg.
Pacific Surety,	W. J. Aiken,	The Temple.
Philadelphia Casualty,		Rookery Building.
Preferred Accident, New York,		

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Standard Life & Accident,	E. P. Fatch,	159 La Salle St.
United States Casualty,	Chas. H. Eldridge,	145 La Salle St.
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.,	Conkling, Price & Webb,	171 La Salle St.
United Surety Co.	United Agency Co.	Borland Bldg.
United States Guarantee,	John R. Pruyn,	400 The Temple.

CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, the successor of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, came into existence June 5, 1894. The latter organization was started in 1885, being the successor at that time of the Chicago Board of Underwriters and the Chicago Underwriters' Exchange. [For the history of these organizations, see article Chicago Board of Underwriters.]

In 1894 a new constitution was adopted by the association. [For the particulars of the struggle connected with this reorganization see Cyclopaedia for 1894-95.]

Again, in 1897, the constitution and by-laws were revised, and abuses that had grown up were suppressed, after numerous conferences. The same was gone through with again in 1899, and at a meeting in February, 1900, a plan of reorganization was adopted. In January, 1906, the association was disbanded and its work taken over by the Chicago Board of Underwriters' (which see).

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1853. Edmund A. Poole, president; William H. Lord, secretary.

CHRISTY, EDWIN WAKEFIELD, was born at Payne's Corners, Trumbull county, O., November 29, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Warren, O., Hiram College, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. Was engaged in general insurance business, fire, life, and accident, at Warren, O., some time prior to 1889, at which time he contracted with the United States Life Insurance Company, representing it in eastern Ohio. He was afterwards promoted to manager of the Cleveland agency, controlling the northern half of Ohio, and later was made manager also of the Cincinnati agency of the same company, and now controls the entire state of Ohio, managing the Cleveland and Cincinnati offices separately. He is a director in the Colonial National Bank, vice-president City Trust Company, also director Lucas County Savings Bank, Toledo, O., Southern Ohio Traction Company, and Mud Lake Lumber Company; a member of the Roadside and Century Clubs of Cleveland, and a member of the Church of Christ of Cleveland.

CHUBB, WILLIAM, president of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city March 21, 1845. After leaving school at the age of fifteen years, he entered the office of the Reliance as clerk, and his whole business life has been connected with that company. He was elected secretary in 1869, vice-president in 1892, and president in 1894.

CINCINNATI EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY (Mutual), Cincinnati, O. Organized 1826. Frank J. Jones, president; E. H. Ernst, secretary.

CINCINNATI LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized December 16, 1890, the first officers being Charles E. Logan, president; M. J. Mack, vice-president; S. M. Brandebury, treasurer; and Frank M. Joyce, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, William D. Yerger; vice-president, Chas. E. Logan; secretary-treasurer, Isaac Bloom; executive committee, William D. Yerger, Chas. E. Logan, Isaac Bloom, John Dolph, W. B. Jones, Thos. Q. Dix, and E. W. Jewell.

CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS. Composed of the Eureka Fire and Marine and Security Insurance Companies of Cincinnati. F. A. Rothier, president; Adam Benus, secretary.

CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of Cincinnati, O. At the annual meeting held in January, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, C. C. Rothier; vice-president, W. E. Clemons; treasurer, E. T. Weiss; secretary, William Strevelman; governing committee, William Klapert, William Strevelman, W. S. Heckle, and J. C. Wright.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. Sol. E. Waggoner, president; J. H. Carr, secretary.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1870; capital, \$100,000. J. C. Reilly, president; A. S. Bishop, secretary.

CITIZENS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1904. W. H. Gregory, president; L. W. Key, secretary.

CITY OF NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. Major A. White, president; J. C. Smith, secretary.

CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1886; capital, \$500,000. This company failed in 1905.

CLARK, ERNEST J., Baltimore, secretary National Association of Life Underwriters, was born in Newtonville, O., June 27, 1872. He received a collegiate education, graduating from Lebanon University in the class of 1890. He taught school for a time, subsequently becoming a life insurance solicitor. In 1891 he was appointed assistant superintendent of agents in Ohio for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. In June, 1894, he was appointed superintendent of agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life for

Ohio and West Virginia, and in 1897 he was appointed state agent for the John Hancock for Maryland and the District of Columbia, which position he still holds. He is president of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association, and was elected secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its annual meeting in 1904, and re-elected in 1905.

CLARKE, L. WALTER, former assistant secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born in Cornwall, Conn. He was appointed assistant secretary of the Connecticut in 1881. He resigned in December, 1905. ✓

CLARK, OSMAN DEWEY, secretary of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., was born at Montpelier, November 26, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of that place and graduated from Amherst College in 1876. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1879, and entered the service of the National Life as assistant secretary in 1885, and served as such until elected to the secretaryship in 1899. He served during the Spanish-American war as Colonel of the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry. ✓

CLARK, WILLIAM B., president of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1841. When sixteen years old he entered the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford as bookkeeper, and remained with that company eleven years, the last four as secretary. Mr. Clark joined the Ætna in 1868 as assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president in September, 1888, and was elected president November 30, 1892. He was vice-president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1894 and 1895, and was elected to the presidency of the board in 1896. ✓

CLAUSES, LIMITING, IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.
[See Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLAUSES, LIMITING THE LIABILITY OF THE INSURER, IN FIRE INSURANCE. [See Co-Insurance Clause; Legislation; Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLEMENCE, E. R., treasurer of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, was born at Terryville, Conn., March 5, 1847, and was educated in the schools of that state. He began the insurance business in Philadelphia in the old-established firm of James I. Boswell in 1871, and when the Ætna Insurance Company established its branch office in that city in 1875 was appointed chief clerk. Mr. Clemence has been identified with the Middle Department Association since its organization, and was its secretary and treasurer from November, 1888 to April, 1905—on that date the offices were divided and he was appointed treasurer. ✓

CLEVELAND FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. In May, 1899, the Cleveland Board of Fire Underwriters was reorganized with the above title. The organization was completed in June with the following officers: A. W. Parsons, president; A. W. Neale, vice-president; J. T. Kirkwood, treasurer; M. C. Willis, secretary. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1904, were: H. R. Manchester, president; William B. Maxson, vice-president; M. C. Willis, secretary and treasurer. The above officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in 1905 and 1906.

CLEVELAND LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in May, 1889. The original officers were: F. A. Kendall, president; J. W. Lee and W. B. Hillman, vice-presidents; J. C. Trask, secretary; O. N. Olmstead, treasurer. The present officers and executive committee of the association, who were elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, Nathan Kendall, Penn Mutual; vice-president, R. C. Allen, Mutual Benefit; second vice-president, R. Steintse, Metropolitan; secretary, T. M. Norris, Union Central; treasurer, O. N. Olmstead, National Life; executive committee: Herman Fellingner, Security Mutual, chairman; F. J. Deericks, Aetna; B. M. Brown, Northwestern Mutual; W. M. Griffith, Prudential, and E. P. Moulton, Travelers.

CLUNES, JAMES, manager of the fire and life departments of the London Assurance Corporation at the home office, is a native of Scotland. In 1861 he entered the Edinburgh office of the Alliance, and, after serving an apprenticeship there, was transferred to the foreign department in London, where he remained some years. He was then sent to Scotland as chief clerk and surveyor, and was afterwards made the company's manager in Scotland. In 1881 he was appointed sub-manager at the head office of the Commercial Union, and this was succeeded by his appointment as manager of the fire department of the London Assurance in 1882, and of the life department in 1895.

COBBAN, WALTER H., is a native of Lowell, Wis., where he was born January 7, 1859. He had a common school education and was raised on a farm in Wisconsin. He began insurance work in 1882 as a local agent, and from 1886 to 1890 was special agent for Dakota companies. After two years with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company he entered upon his present position. Mr. Cobban was secretary of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in 1893 and president of that organization in 1894. He was state agent of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and a part of Wisconsin for ten years, 1892 to 1902. He was appointed manager in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford January 2, 1902.

COCHRAN, GEORGE IRA, vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born near Toronto, Canada, July 1, 1863. He removed with his parents to Japan in 1873, where the

family resided until 1879. In the latter year his father returned to his former home at Toronto, where young George entered Toronto university and where later he was called to the bar. He went to Los Angeles in 1888, and became actively interested in many of the business enterprises of Southern California. He is vice-president of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, a director of the Los Angeles Trust Company, and a director of the Santa Barbara Consolidated Street Railway Company. He was also vice-president of the Conservative Life Insurance Company, and became vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Life when those two companies were consolidated in 1906.

COCHRAN, RICHARD ELLIS, third vice-president of the United States Life Insurance Company, was born June 24, 1849, in York, Pa., of Scotch, Irish, and German ancestry. He was educated in public and private schools, and his early vocation was that of a printer. Afterwards he was a coal operator. He went into the life insurance business some years ago with the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, of which he is now third vice-president. Mr. Cochran was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at the annual meeting in 1898 and served until 1899. He was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1896 and third vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of New York in 1900. He is also director of the American Grass Twine Company, New York city. ✓

COCHRAN, SAMUEL POYNTZ, member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, Dallas, Tex., southwestern department managers for a number of prominent companies, was born in Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1855, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools in Covington, Ky., and on leaving school in 1873 he began his insurance career as one of the surveying corps employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to survey and rate Cincinnati, Ohio, on the schedule plan. He was engaged in this work in Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio, for about a year, and then entered the general agency office of J. W. Cochran & Son, general agents of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, at Lexington, Ky. Later he engaged in the local agency business at Covington, and served as deputy United States Marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky. In 1881 he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for Texas, and for a short time acted in the same capacity for the Springfield Fire and Marine. On July 1, 1883, he became connected with and on January 1, 1884, was admitted to full partnership in the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, and July 1, 1888, the firm name was changed to Trezevant & Cochran. Mr. Cochran is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, Shriner, and 33d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is actively interested in many public enterprises. The general agency of Trezevant & Cochran was established in March, 1876, by Dargan & Trezevant, with the Fire Association of Philadelphia as its first ✓

company, which has remained continuously in the office; while, as noted above, there has been but one change in the personnel of the firm.

COFRAN, J. W. G., general agent of the Western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at Goshen, N. H., June 13, 1855, and was reared on a farm. In 1874, being then a resident of San Francisco, he entered the office of the Commercial Insurance Company as office boy. In July, 1881, he became a special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and in 1886 associate manager of its Pacific Coast department with Mr. Belden. In 1895 Mr. Cofran was transferred by the company to Chicago, where he became assistant manager of the Western department. On the death of Mr. Heywood he was advanced to the management of the department, his appointment dating from June 1, 1896.

COHEN, MAX, insurance journalist, was born at Lowenberg, Germany, January 26, 1846, and came to the United States when a lad of twelve years, taking up his residence at Washington, D. C. In the early part of 1862, while serving his apprenticeship in the printing office, and not much more than seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry, but after three months' service, being stricken down with Southern fever, he was discharged as "a minor." When General Early, with his Confederates, made the raid into Maryland, Max promptly re-enlisted for the defense of Washington in the company hurriedly formed at the government printing office. On the completion of his apprenticeship he went to work on the *Washington Chronicle*, and in the course of time became its advertising manager. He resigned that position in 1876 to engage in the printing business. Prominently identifying himself with fraternal orders, he studied their life insurance features, and made strenuous efforts to secure a more reliable system and the creation of proper reserve funds. This led him, in 1886, to dispose of his printing business to engage in life insurance. In 1889 he discontinued that business and established the insurance journal *Views* to advocate federal regulation of insurance. To his energetic efforts is largely due the prominence given to this subject in Congress, and the identification of insurance with corporations engaged in inter-state commerce in the congressional enactments creating the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Cohen is author of "Garfield Souvenirs," "Gems of Press and Pulpit," and other works which have attained popularity.

CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE IN FIRE UNDERWRITING.

The 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, which was adopted by fire insurance companies and associations, went into effect on rated risks in New York, New England, and many of the principal cities from 1892 to 1899, but encountered considerable opposition from property-owners almost solely because it was not understood, and excited hostile legislation in a large number of legislatures.

The Missouri and Tennessee legislatures adopted laws prohibit-

ing limiting clauses in 1893. The Maine legislature passed a law in 1893, but repealed it in 1895. The Missouri legislature in 1903, however, amended its law, so as to permit the clause to be used in cities of the state containing 100,000 inhabitants or over, provided acceptance by the insured is endorsed on the policy, and in the same year the Tennessee legislature amended the law of that state so as to make the use of the co-insurance clause optional.

In 1894 anti-co-insurance legislation appeared in the legislatures of Iowa, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia. It was successful in the first two and failed in the other three.

In 1895 bills prohibiting limiting clauses were adopted in Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and failed in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, and Massachusetts. The Idaho bill was vetoed by the Governor.

In 1896 the legislatures of Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Virginia considered similar bills. The Ohio bill became a law, those in the other States were defeated.

In 1897 similar bills were introduced in Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, but were not passed. The legislatures of Iowa and Wisconsin revised their insurance laws, and in doing so substituted new sections in reference to the co-insurance clause for those standing.

In 1898, anti-co-insurance bills appeared in the legislatures of Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Virginia, but failed to pass. In 1899 these bills were introduced in the legislatures of Illinois, Massachusetts, and Nebraska without success. In 1900 a bill passed the New Jersey legislature and became a law, but a similar bill in the Massachusetts legislature failed.

In 1901 anti-co-insurance bills failed in the legislatures of Alabama, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Missouri. The Indiana law was amended.

In 1902 an anti-co-insurance bill in the Maryland legislature failed, but, on the other hand, the Ohio legislature repealed the law of that state.

Bills were passed by the Minnesota and Tennessee legislatures of 1903 to make the use of the co-insurance clause optional in the state. The amended Minnesota law permits the use of the clause on risks of \$25,000 and over, and the Tennessee law makes its use optional in cities of 15,000 population and over. Missouri modified its law so as to permit the use of the clause in cities having 100,000 population and over. An anti-co-insurance bill in the Illinois legislature of 1903 failed. An anti-co-insurance bill in the Maryland legislature of 1904 failed, and a bill to repeal the Missouri law in the legislature of 1905 failed of passage as did also a bill in the Tennessee legislature. A bill to prohibit the co-insurance clause in Kansas also failed of enactment in 1905.

Laws prohibiting the co-insurance clauses are in force, therefore, in eight states: Missouri (1893, modified in 1903 as to cities), Tennessee (1893), Iowa (1897), Louisiana (1894), Indiana (1895), Georgia (1895), Michigan (1895), Minnesota (1895), Wisconsin (1897), New Jersey (1900).

The Georgia law (known as the Dodson law) of 1895 is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act all insurance companies issuing policies on property in this State shall pay to their policyholders the full amount of loss sustained upon the property insured by them; provided said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary shall be null and void; provided that in cases of losses on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual customs of trade, only the actual value of the property at the time of loss may be recovered, provided the loss does not exceed the amount expressed in the policy.

The Indiana law of 1895, as amended in 1901, is as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company doing business in this State to issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and of no effect, except that it may be lawful for such insurance companies to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and the company: Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to railroad or marine insurance.

Section 2. The insertion of any such clauses, riders, or provisions, except as provided in the first section of this act, shall be null and void.

Section 3. Any insurance company violating the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction, forfeit its right to do business in this State.

Section 4. Any person, upon a knowledge of a violation of the provisions of this act, may file with the auditor of State charges in writing, detailing the charges clearly. The auditor of State, upon receiving such notice, shall forthwith give ten days' notice to the president of the insurance company charged with such violation, requiring said company to appear before him and show cause why the authority of said company to do business in this State should not be revoked.

Section 5. Any insurance company doing business in this State failing to appear before the auditor of State as required in notice issued by him, for a period of twenty days after the mailing of such notice, as required by this act, shall be found guilty of having violated its provisions, and the auditor of State shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State until its compliance is made with this act.

Section 6. Upon the appearance of any insurance company charged with a violation of the provisions of this act, a full hearing of the charges shall be had before the auditor of State. The auditor of State shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such hearing. After such hearing is had the auditor of State shall render a judgment of guilty or not guilty; and in case he shall find such insurance company guilty of a violation of this act, he shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State, and said company shall stand so suspended until a full and complete compliance is made by it with the provisions of this act.

The following is Section 1746 of the code, adopted by the Iowa legislature in 1897. It takes the place of the Iowa anti-co-insurance law of 1894:

Section 1746. Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any policy of insurance issued by any insurance company doing business in the State under the provisions of this chapter, providing or stipulating that the insured

shall maintain any insurance on any property covered by such policy to any extent, or shall to any extent be an insurer of the property insured in such policy, shall be void, and the auditor of State shall refuse to authorize any such company to do business or to renew the authority or the certificate of any such company when the form of policy issued or proposed contains any such provision, contract, or stipulation. No condition or stipulation in a policy of insurance fixing the amount of liability or recovery under such policy with reference to pro-rating with other insurance on property shall be valid, except as to other valid and collectible insurance, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Louisiana law is as follows:

Section 1. That in all contracts of fire insurance which may hereafter be entered into, and which are intended to take effect on property immovable by nature or destination within this State, the insurer shall pay to the insured, in case of total loss, the total amount for which the property is insured in the policy or policies; provided, the insurance is not in excess of the value of the property or does not exceed three-fourths the value of the property where the three-quarter clause has been made a part of the contract.

Section 2. That in the event of damage or partial loss the insurer shall pay to the insured the face value of the policy or policies, not, however, in excess of the actual amount of damages sustained or in excess of three-fourths of the value of the property where the three-quarter clause has been made a part of the contract.

Section 3. That any clause, condition, or provision made in any policy of insurance subsequent to the promulgation of this act, contrary to this act, shall be null and void.

The following is the Michigan law of 1895:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful hereafter for any fire insurance company doing business in the State of Michigan to provide by any insurance policy issued by it, or by any clause therein, or by any separate agreement, contract, or otherwise, that the liability of said insurance company to the insured shall be limited or restricted by reason of the failures of the said insured to insure the property covered by said policy for any certain amount or proportion of the actual cash value of such property.

Section 2. Any provision of any policy, or any contract or agreement contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be absolutely void, and any insurance company issuing any policy of insurance containing any such provision shall be liable to the insured under such policy in the same manner and to the same extent as if such provision were not therein contained.

Section 3. Any company, or companies, violating the provisions of the first section of this act, upon notice and satisfactory proof thereof being made to the commissioner of insurance, shall have its or their authority to transact business in the State of Michigan revoked for a period of not less than ninety days, and any insurance company whose license to do business in Michigan may be so revoked by the commissioner of insurance shall not again be permitted to do business in Michigan until all penalties due hereunder shall be paid, together with any expenses that may be due under the provisions of this act to the commissioner of insurance.

Section 4. Any individual, firm, corporation, or association, company or companies, violating the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit to the State a sum not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars, to be collected by the commissioner of insurance in an action of debt.

The Minnesota law of 1895 is a part of Section 25 of the General Insurance Law adopted that year. The clause is as follows:

Section 25. . . . Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any contract or policy of insurance issued or made by any fire insurance company, association, syndicate, or corporation, insuring any property within this State, except risks equipped by automatic sprinklers, whereby it is provided or stipulated that the assured shall maintain insurance on any property covered by the

policy to the extent of eighty per cent. on the value thereof, or to any extent whatever, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy of insurance that the insured shall be an insurer of the property insured to any extent, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy to the effect that the insured shall bear any portion of the loss on the property insured, are hereby declared to be null and void, and the liability of the company, syndicate, association, or corporation issuing the policy shall be the same as if no such agreement, stipulation, or contract were contained in such policy, nor shall any such insurance company insert any condition, stipulation, or agreement in any policy of insurance requiring a certificate from any notary public, justice of the peace, or other magistrate or person, as to anything whatever connected with such insurance or loss, and any such condition or stipulation shall be void.

The legislature of 1903, however, modified the above by adding a provision permitting the co-insurance clause in policies on other risks than dwellings and farm property in excess of \$25,000 where consideration is given in a reduced rate. This addition to the section (25) is as follows:

Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for such insurance companies, at the written request of the insured only, to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision wherever a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named for the taking of such coinsurance, and when so requested in writing, of which fact such writing shall be the only evidence and so accepted, the said coinsurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and on the company issuing such policy; provided, further, that the clause herein relating to coinsurance shall in no case apply to dwellings or to farm property; nor shall said clause apply to any risk wherein the total insurance shall be less than \$25,000 on any one risk, except grain elevators and warehouses and contents of same, and any person who solicits insurance and procures the application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party thereafter issuing the policy upon such application, or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

An act amending the standard fire insurance policy section of the general laws of 1895 was passed by the Minnesota legislature of 1897. Section 53 (Chapter 175), as amended, contains the following among the stipulations in the standard policy:

Seventh—No provision shall be attached to or included in said policy limiting the amount to be paid in case of total loss on buildings to less than the amount of insurance on the same.

This stipulation is, however, governed by the amendment to Section 25 of the General Insurance Law passed in 1903 and printed above.

The following is the text of the Missouri law of 1893, as amended by the act of 1903:

Section 7972 R. S. No fire insurance policy which may be issued* after this section takes effect shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that covered by such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire or lightning to the property covered by such policy, nor making provision for a reduction of such loss or damage, or any part thereof, by reason of the failure of the assured to take out or maintain other insurance upon said property, unless the acceptance by the insured of said clause or provision is endorsed upon the policy by signing across said clause or provision the name of the assured to whom said policy is issued; provided, that the provisions of this clause shall only apply to cities in this State containing 100,000 inhabitants or over. And all clauses and provisions in fire policies issued after the taking effect of this section in contravention of this section shall be ab initio void and of no effect.

The New Jersey law of 1900 is as follows:

Section 1. No fire insurance company doing business in this State may issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and of no effect; provided that it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named in such clause, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the insured.

The Ohio law of 1896, which was repealed in 1902, follows:

Section 3643A. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company doing business in this State to insert or cause to be inserted any condition in any policy of insurance issued in this State, upon property therein, any clause prescribing that the insured shall carry any given per cent. of insurance upon insured property, or in case the assured fail to do so he shall be held to be a co-insurer to the amount of the difference between the insurance carried and the amount required to be carried by any per cent. clause set out in any policy of insurance, and any insurance company violating this section, the superintendent of insurance shall forthwith revoke and recall the license or authority of it to do or transact business within this State, and no renewal of authority shall be granted to it for three years after such revocation; and it shall thereafter be prohibited from transacting any business in this State until again duly licensed and authorized. Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to railroads or marine insurance.

The following is the text of the Tennessee law of 1893:

Section 1. That insurance companies shall pay their policy-holders the full amount of loss sustained upon property insured by them, provided said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary are and shall be null and void; provided, however, that insurance policies issued upon cotton in bales shall not be subject to the provisions of this act.

The following is the full text of the act to amend the anti-co-insurance act of 1893 as enacted by the Tennessee legislature in 1903. It amends the act by adding to the first section the following:

Provided, however, That a three-quarter value limit clause may be applied to a policy of insurance if it is left optional with the insured whether he will accept said clause or not, and said option is, in fact, given him, and when accepted by the policy-holder it shall be a valid contract between the company and the policy-holder; provided, however, that said clause shall be absolutely void even if accepted by the policy-holder, except under the following conditions, to wit:

1. Said three-fourths clause shall be printed in bold type across the face of the policy or on a separate form as a special agreement, this separate form to be also printed in clear type of reasonable size, and it shall provide therein in event of loss, if it appears that there is an excess in the face of the policy over and above 75 per cent. of the cash value of the property insured, that the company shall return to the assured all premiums that have been paid on such excess, and it shall also be a condition precedent to the validity of said three-fourths value limit clause that the insurance company has given to the insured accepting such a clause upon any policy, not less than 25 per cent. reduction from the present basis rate as shown by the rate sheets in the office of the insurance commissioner, and, if the basis rate should be lowered, then said reduction of not less than 25 per cent. shall be given from such lowered basis rate, but if in any case the basis rate be raised from the present existing rate, said three-fourths clause

even if applied with the consent of the assured, and said reduction is given, it shall be absolutely null and void as to said policy.

Provided, also, a coinsurance clause in a policy, or attached in the form of a rider, shall be valid if printed in clear bold type either across the face of the policy or on said rider, and accepted by the insured after the option to accept same or reject same has been given him; provided, that, if said co-insurance clause is accepted by the policy-holder it shall be a condition precedent to its validity that the assured has been allowed a reduction from the present basis rate, as shown by rate sheet now on file in the office of the insurance commissioner of not less than 5 per cent. on 75 per cent. coinsurance clause, not less than 10 per cent. on an 80 per cent. coinsurance clause, and not less than 15 per cent. on a 90 per cent. coinsurance clause, and if the present basis rate is lowered the insured shall receive the benefit of the same reduction upon the lowered rate, but if the basis rate is raised in any case said coinsurance clause shall be void as to said policy, although the insured has received the benefit of the reduced rate.

Provided, further, That said coinsurance clause shall apply only to cities and towns in this state having a population of more than 15,000 by the census of 1900 or any subsequent federal census.

The following is Section one of Chapter 343 of the act of April 24, 1897, of the Wisconsin legislature. It is a substitute for the anti-co-insurance law of 1895, which absolutely prohibited limiting clauses. [See Cyclopedia for 1896-97.]

Section 1. No insurance company doing business in this State shall issue any policy of insurance containing any provision limiting the amount to be paid in case of loss below the actual cash value of the property, if within the amount of the insurance for which premium is paid, and no such company shall require the use of any so-called co-insurance clauses or riders to be attached or made a part of any policy of insurance except at the option of the insured, and every such company shall give to every applicant for insurance the rate of premium demanded with and without such clause or rider. The commissioner of insurance, upon evidence furnished to him that any such insurance company has failed when requested to furnish any applicant for insurance such separate rates, shall forthwith revoke the license of said company and all its agents. If any company which violates any provision of this section is incorporated under the laws of this State such violation shall be cause for forfeiting its charter, and the attorney-general shall institute proceedings to have such forfeiture declared.

THE CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE DEFINED.

What is known in the United States as "co-insurance" has been common to marine underwriting under the name of "average" from the earliest knowledge we have of insurance. The principle involved is that of a common peril shared by all interested. If any portion of a cargo was jettisoned in order to save the rest, or if the whole cargo was thrown overboard to save the ship, all whose interests were imperiled contributed to make good the loss. In fire insurance the principle is applied to all policies issued in France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia. It is used in floating policies in the United Kingdom, and in English policies in Egypt, India, China, and Japan. It has been used in a desultory fashion in the United States, at different times, but it is only within a few years that a serious attempt has been made to apply co-insurance universally to fire insurance policies in this country.

The principle is that the entire property at risk should bear the burden of the loss of any part of it. That can only be done when the property is either fully insured or is totally destroyed. The

co-insurance clause is only operative in partial losses, which are a large percentage of the fire losses. In these cases the owner contracts that he will either carry insurance to the limit required, or himself become a co-insurer for the deficiency. Without this clause the underwriter cannot intelligently rate any risk. Property worth \$10,000 and insured for \$10,000 is a very different risk from the same property insured for \$1,000. In the one case the destruction of one-tenth of the property means a 10 per cent. loss, and in the other case it means a total loss. The two risks cannot properly be written at the same rate, because they do not involve the same hazard. The effect of the universal application of the principle would be that the amount of insurance would be somewhat increased, the premium rate would be reduced, while rates would be equalized as between the owners who have heretofore carried partial insurance and those who have carried full insurance. For some reason, which it would be difficult to explain, except upon the hypothesis that the property-owner does not know the exact value of his property, but that he ought to be able to guess within a named percentage of it, the clause which has come into use in the United States is known as the "percentage co-insurance clause," and in the standard forms of policies reads:

If at the time of fire the whole amount of insurance on the property covered by this policy shall be less than..... per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, this company shall in case of loss or damage be liable for only such portion of such loss or damage as the amount insured by this policy shall bear to the said..... per cent. of the actual cash value of such property.

The French clause translated reads:

If at the time of a fire the value of the objects covered by the policy is found to exceed the total of the insurance, the assured is considered as having remained his own insurer for that excess, and he is to bear in that character his proportion of the loss.

The German clause employed is:

If in case of a fire the insured objects should exceed the sum insured, and they should be partly saved, the assured will be considered as self-insurer for the excess, and is to bear his share of the loss *pro rata*.

To make another illustration of the operation of the co-insurance clause in the United States policy; suppose the percentage inserted in the clause is 80, if the whole amount of insurance at time of fire be less than eighty per cent. of value of the insured property, the owner must bear his share of any loss for the difference between the total amount of insurance carried and eighty per cent. of the value of the property insured, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued his policy for this amount. Thus, with a stock of goods worth \$10,000 and an insurance of only \$5,000, \$8,000 would be eighty per cent. of value, which would make the owner, in case of a fire, be interested to the extent of \$3,000, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued a policy insuring his own property for \$3,000. This would make the necessary \$8,000 insurance, or eighty per cent. of value, he

having become a co-insurer with the regular insurance company, having its policy on the risk for \$5,000. A fire doing a damage, say, of \$4,000, would be paid for in the following way:

Regular insurance company would pay five-eighths of \$4,000, or	\$2,500
Owner would pay to himself (his share),	1,500
Making up the whole loss,	\$4,000

Suppose now that his regular insurance had been \$8,000, the co-insurance clause would cost him nothing, as the regular insurance company would pay him "as the amount of insurance shall bear eighty per cent. of value," which means, in this case, the regular company would pay him eight-eighths of \$4,000, or his full loss.

On the other hand, suppose the property to have been entirely destroyed, or a total loss, he would get the full amount of his regular insurance, because five-eighths of \$10,000 would amount to more than the face of the policy.

Again, suppose a man with \$10,000 value is insured in the old way for but \$5,000, at a rate of one per cent., making his yearly premium \$50, and a fire causes loss of \$5,000. He collects this from the companies, while his neighbor, with the same value, hazard, and rate, gets insured for \$8,000, at a cost of \$80 per annum, and he has a damage of \$5,000; the one gets the same as the other gets, only No. 1 has paid less than No. 2 paid for his insurance, while if the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause were a part of both contracts, No. 1 would have received from the companies but \$3,125, while No. 2, who had enough to satisfy the demands of the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause, would receive his full loss, or \$5,000.

Small fires being by far the more common, and, it may be added, by far the more expense to the companies, rates can be made with more fairness on the basis of co-insurance than without it.

The use of the co-insurance or average clause was made obligatory in Great Britain on floating policies in 1828 (see Walford's Cyclopaedia), but the clause adopted was a long one. It can be found on pages 332-3, Vol. 1.

COLE, WILLIAM Q., state auditor and insurance commissioner of Mississippi, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, June 28, 1856. He received his education in the common schools, and has been successively printer, bookkeeper, superintendent's clerk, and traveling auditor of a railroad, and state auditor. He was elected to the latter office in 1899, taking his seat in January, 1900, and became insurance commissioner, in addition, under the new law creating a state insurance department in 1902. He was elected insurance commissioner by the popular vote in November, 1903, for the term beginning January, 1904.

COLOGNE REINSURANCE COMPANY, Cologne, Germany. E. M. Cragin, New York, United States manager.

COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. Leo H. Wise, president; E. E. Hall, secretary.

COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1899; capital, \$200,000. S. W. Woodward, president; E. Quincy Smith, secretary.

COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Jersey City, N. J. Organized in 1897 to do an industrial and ordinary business; capital, \$250,000. Edward F. C. Young, president; C. F. Nettleship, secretary.

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Denver, April 7, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. Cullum, Union Central Life; vice-president, J. S. Edwards, Aetna Life; second vice-president, A. H. Stewart, Union Mutual; secretary, W. Rolla Wilson, Washington Life; treasurer, W. W. Booth, Provident Savings; executive committee, G. A. Newkirk, Ira B. Jackson, Meyer Harrison, Frederick E. Busby, and G. A. Rathburn.

COLORADO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1906. The State insurance department of Colorado was organized in April, 1883, the State Auditor, who is elected for two years by the people, being charged under the statute with the duties of supervision as superintendent of insurance. The term of office is for two years. The superintendents have been:

John C. Abbott,	1883-1885	Clifford C. Parks,	1895-1897
Hiram A. Spruance,	1885-1887	John W. Lowell,	1897-1899
Darwin P. Kingsley,	1887-1889	George W. Temple,	1899-1901
Louis B. Schwanbeck,	1889-1891	Charles W. Crouter,	1901-1903
John M. Henderson,	1891-1893	John A. Holmberg,	1903-1905
F. M. Goodykoontz,	1893-1895	Alfred E. Bent,	1905-

The deputy superintendent is E. E. Rittenhouse, who is in active charge of the department, and was appointed to succeed Frank S. Tesch in 1905.

COLORADO NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1905; capital \$250,000. Spencer Penrose, president; Charles F. Bishop, vice-president; Harry K. Brown, secretary.

COLORADO, WYOMING, AND NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. The present officers, who were elected at the annual meeting in August, 1905, are: President, D. C. Packard, Denver; vice-president, C. T. Fertig; second vice-president, J. A. C. Kessoc; third vice-president, B. F. Stickley; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Johnson, Denver.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1900; capital, \$200,000. D. E. Thompson, president; C. D. Mullen, secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1881; capital, \$100,000. F. B. McGuire, president; Lem. Towers, Jr., secretary.

✓ COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. E. M. Thresher, president; O. I. Gunkel, secretary.

— COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1901, to transact marine and inland insurance; capital, \$400,000. Geo. F. Crane, president; Arthur Hadley, secretary.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston. Organized 1902; capital, \$200,000. Percy Parker, president; Wm. H. Brown, secretary and treasurer. During 1903 the company paid in \$80,000 to its surplus, and in 1906 added \$800,000 to its capital making it one million. In its statement as of December 31, 1905, it had total assets of \$1,968,128, with a surplus to policy-holders, including its capital stock, of \$573,337. It had insurance in force at that date of \$41,829,719. William Butler Woodbridge, second vice-president, director of agencies, and founder of the company, whose death occurred June 15, 1905, was succeeded as director of agencies by Franklin W. Ganse. The other officers of the company are Charles V. Fornes, New York, vice-president; George H. Holt, Chicago, vice-president; John D. Davis, St. Louis, vice-president; Richard M. Hotaling, San Francisco, vice-president; Francis P. Sears, vice-president and comptroller, and Frank J. Wills, actuary and assistant secretary.

COLUMBUS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1903. The following officers were elected: President, John B. Day, New York Life; vice-president, E. C. Paine, Mutual Life; secretary and treasurer, Paul Karger, Home Life. Officers were elected in 1904, but the association has since disbanded.

✓ COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Chartered 1859; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Van Allen, president; A. J. Hinman, secretary.

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1888. Albert H. Ladner, president; Horace B. Meininger, secretary and general manager.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Utica, N. Y. Organized 1883. Henry D. Pixley, president; George S. Dana, secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' EASTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass. Organized 1894. Edwin A. Towne, president; Lauris J. Page, secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY was organized in London in 1861, and came into the United States through the Golden Gate, establishing an agency in San Francisco in 1870. It was admitted to New York, and began a general business throughout the country, in 1871, under the management of

Alliger Brothers. At the close of 1871 its assets in the United States were \$346,037. In 1877 Mr. Alfred Pell was appointed to the United States management. In 1878 Mr. Charles Sewall became associated with him, and in November, 1885, Mr. Sewall became manager in name, and so continued until his death in December, 1898. He was succeeded by Alexander H. Wray in February, 1899. The Commercial Union closed the year 1905 with United States assets of \$5,067,450.11 and a premium income of \$3,311,729.00. Mr. Charles J. Holman, then resident secretary of the Northwestern department at Denver, was appointed assistant manager in 1899, and Mr. Wm. M. Ballard was appointed branch secretary in January, 1901. Mr. Charles F. Mullins is the manager of the Pacific coast branch.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1890; capital, \$200,000. A. H. Wray, president; C. J. Holman, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1901, \$351,676.09, and a premium income of \$141,019.21. Assets, December 31, 1905, \$559,256.28; premium income 1905, \$251,023.35.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSURANCE, LIST OF. [See Insurance Departments and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Dallas, Texas. Organized and began business in 1903; capital, \$250,000. I. Jalonick, president; J. B. Adoue, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1886; capital, \$500,000. Charles S. Bartow, president; John M. Daggett, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. J. D. Powers, president; Darwin W. Johnson, secretary.

COMPACTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR PROJECTED IN 1905.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Cash Capital.	Cash Surplus.	Proposed Capital.
Adams & Boyle, Little Rock, Ark.,	\$50,000	.....	.....
Alliance Fire, Austin, Minn.,	100,000	.....	.....
Arkansas Fire, Memphis, Tenn., . . . .	.....	.....	\$200,000
Atlantic and Gulf, Atlanta, Ga., . . . .	.....	.....	1,000,000
Atlantic Fire, Raleigh, N. C., . . . .	.....	.....	125,000
Atlas, Des Moines, Ia.,	28,460	.....	100,000
Bankers and Underwriters Fire and Marine, Houston, Tex., . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Bankers Fire, Cleveland, Ohio, . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
California, San Francisco,	250,000	\$150,000	.....
Calumet Fire, Chicago,	200,000	300,000	.....
Citizens Fire, Clarksville, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
City of New York, N. Y.,	200,000	300,000	.....

Name.	Cash Capital.	Cash Surplus.	Proposed Capital.
Colorado Fire, Denver, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Columbus Fire and Marine, Chicago, . . . . .	.....	.....	\$100,000
Commonwealth Fire, Ottumwa, Ia.,	\$25,000	\$10,000	100,000
Continental Fire, Little Rock, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
Fame, Philadelphia, Pa.,*	100,000	.....	.....
First National, Dover, Del., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
Freeholders Fire, Topeka, Kan.,	110,000	.....	.....
General Fire Assurance Corporation, Richmond, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000
Greensboro Fire, Greensboro, N. C., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
Home, Denver, Col., . . . . .	.....	.....	200,000
Home Fire, Fordyce, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
Homestead Fire, Franklin, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
Hudson County Fire, Jersey City, N. J., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
Imperial Fire, Denver, Col., . . . . .	.....	.....	200,000
Manufacturers Indemnity, Seattle, Wash.,	70,000	.....	200,000
Mercantile, Little Rock, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan Fire, Chicago,	200,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee German Fire, Milwaukee, Wis.,	50,000	.....	.....
National Brewers, Chicago, . . . . .	.....	.....	150,000
National Fire, Little Rock, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
National Lumber, Buffalo, N. Y.,	200,000	.....	.....
National, Norfolk, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000
New Jersey State Fire, Newark, N. J.,	100,000	25,000	.....
North Carolina Fire, High Point, N. C., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
Olympic Fire and Marine, Fort Smith, Ark., . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000
People's Fire, Little Rock, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
People's Fire, Norfolk, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	500,000
People's Fire, Richmond, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	200,000
Pioneer Fire, Seattle, Wash., . . . . .	.....	.....	500,000
Provident Fire, Montclair, N. J., . . . . .	.....	.....	200,000
Queen City Fire, Sioux City, S. Dak.,	200,000	20,000	.....
Real Estate Owners Fire, New York, . . . . .	.....	.....	300,000
Republic Fire, Norfolk, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000
Rhode Island Fire, Providence, . . . . .	.....	.....	500,000
Seaboard Fire and Marine, Galveston, Tex., . . . . .	.....	.....	300,000
Security Fire, Little Rock, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
Southern Fire, Lynchburg, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Southern, Little Rock, Ark.,	50,000	.....	.....
Southern National, Dallas, Tex., . . . . .	.....	.....	200,000
Southern Underwriters, Greensboro, N. C.,†	100,000	.....	.....
Standard Fire, Hartford, Conn., . . . . .	.....	.....	200,000
St. Louis Fire, St. Louis, Mo., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
T. & C. Fire, Dallas, Tex.,	100,000	.....	.....
Tidewater Insurance and Trust, Matthews C. H., Va.,	10,000	.....	.....
Travelers, Pine Bluff, Ark.,	103,650	.....	.....
Troy Fire, Troy, N. Y., . . . . .	.....	.....	500,000
Underwriters Fire, Rocky Mount, N. C., . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000
United American Fire, Milwaukee, Wis., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
Universal Fire, Memphis, Tenn., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000
Wabash Fire, Hammond, Ind., . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Washington Fire, Seattle, Wash.,	50,000	.....	100,000
Virginia Home, Richmond, Va., . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000

* Reorganized.

† Changed from mutual.

The Anchor Fire of Cincinnati changed its name to the Ohio German Fire, and transferred its office to Toledo, Ohio.

Not all these companies had completed organization or begun business when this record was ready for the press. The following mutual fire insurance companies (not including purely farmers and township mutuals) were organized in 1905: Alabama Mutual Benefit, Birmingham, Ala., capital, \$50,000; American Mutual Merchants, Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.; Arkansas Mutual Fire, Little Rock, Ark.; Beaver Dam City Mutual Fire, Beaver Dam, Wis.;

Capital Mutual Fire, Little Rock, Ark.; Cincinnati Mutual Fire, Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus City Mutual Fire, Columbus, Wis.; Consolidated Mutual Fire, Harrisburg, Pa.; Cotton Seed Crushers Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cotton States Mutual, Thomasville, Ga.; Diamond Mutual Fire, York, Pa.; Dixie Mutual Fire, Helena, Ark.; Fulton County Mutual Fire, Neadmore, Pa.; Gallatin Mutual Hail and Fire, Bozeman, Mont.; German Mutual Dwelling House Fire, Minneapolis, Minn.; Grocers Cash Deposit Mutual Fire, Huntington, Pa.; Home Fire, Denver, Col.; Home Mutual Fire, Little Rock, Ark.; Homestead Mutual Fire, Portland, Me.; Interstate Mutual Fire, Augusta, Ga.; Mechanics Mutual Fire, Hartford, Conn.; Mifflin County Mutual Fire, Lewiston, Pa.; Nebraska Lumbermen's Mutual, Lincoln, Neb.; North American Mutual Fire, Mansfield, Ohio; North Nebraska Mutual Tornado, Norfolk, Neb.; North Star Mutual Dwelling House Fire, Minneapolis, Minn.; People's Mutual Fire, Little Rock, Ark.; Philadelphia Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Provident Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Queen of Arkansas Mutual, Little Rock, Ark.; Railway Mutual Indemnity, Philadelphia, Pa.; Retail Merchants Mutual Fire, Little Rock, Ark.; Somerset Mutual Fire, Somerset, Pa.; Sunlight, Atlanta, Ga.; Transportation Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Actual or Proposed Capital.
Acme Life, Chicago, Ill.,	\$100,000
American Birth, Boston, Mass., . . . . .	.....
Actuaries Life, Chicago, Ill.,	100,000
American Life, Tampa, Fla.,	500,000
American Mutual Life, Chicago, Ill.,	500,000
America Mutual Life, Oklahoma City, Okla.,	100,000
American National Life, Galveston, Tex.,	120,000
American National Life, Lynchburg, Va.,	500,000
Atlanta-Birmingham Life, Atlanta, Ga.,	1,000,000
Atlanta Industrial Life, Atlanta,	100,000
Beneficial Life, Salt Lake City, Utah,	100,000
Buffalo Life, Buffalo, N. Y.,	250,000
Capitol Life, Denver, Col.,	250,000
Carolina Life, High Point, N. C.,	100,000
Carolina Mutual Life, Columbia, S. C.,	5,000
Cedar Rapids Life, Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	100,000
Central Union Life, Indianapolis, Ind.,	Mutual
Charlotte Life, Charlotte, N. C.,	50,000
Colorado National Life, Denver, Col.,	250,000
Columbia Life, New York,	Mutual
Commonwealth Life, Louisville, Ky.,	200,000
Conservative Mutual Life, Charlotte, N. C.,	100,000
De Soto Life, Memphis, Tenn.,	200,000
Detroit Life and Liability, Detroit, Mich.,	Mutual
Equitable Endowment, Omaha, Neb.,	Stipulated premium
Erie Life, Columbus, Ohio,	Mutual
Great Western, Indianapolis, Ind.,	Mutual
Greensboro Life, Greensboro, N. C.,	100,000
Guarantee Life, Houston, Tex.,	100,000
Guardian Life, Philadelphia, Pa.,	100,000
Guardian Life, Seattle, Wash.,	100,000
Indianapolis Life, Indianapolis, Ind.,	Mutual
Intermediate Life, Evansville, Ind.,	Mutual
International Life, Washington, D. C.,	30,000
Jefferson National Life, Indianapolis, Ind.,	Mutual
Keystone Life, New Orleans, La.,	300,000
La Fayette Life, La Fayette, Ind.,	Mutual
Lamar Mutual Life, Jackson, Miss.,	50,000
Liberty Life, New York,	Mutual
Life Insurance Club of New York,	100,000
Life Insurance Company of Indiana,	Mutual
Lincoln Life, Newark, N. J.,	100,000
Lincoln National Life, Fort Wayne, Ind.,	200,000
Majestic Life, Indianapolis, Ind.,	Mutual

	Actual or Proposed Capital.
Midland Mutual Life, Columbus, Ohio,	100,000
Modern Mutual Life, Columbus, Ohio,	Mutual
North American Annuity, Norfolk, Va.,	100,000
Ohio State Life, Columbus, Ohio,	Mutual
Oregon Life, Portland, Ore.,	100,000
People's Life and Accident, Louisville, Ky.,	200,000
People's Life, New York,	100,000
Prussian Life, Berlin, Germany,	200,000
Puget Sound Life, Seattle, Wash.,	Mutual
Reliable Life, Indianapolis, Ind.,	Mutual
Rhode Island Life, Providence, R. I.,	100,000
Single Premium Life, Peoria, Ill., . . . . .	.....
Southeastern Life, Spartanburg, S. C.,	100,000
Southern Life, Georgetown, S. C.,	10,000
Southern Life, Fayetteville, N. C.,	50,000
Southern Life, New Orleans,	300,000
Southern Mutual Life, Little Rock, Ark.,	Mutual
Texas National Life, Fort Worth, Tex.,	250,000
Traders Union Life, New York, . . . . .	.....
United States Annuity and Life, Chicago,	300,000
Virginia Life and Accident, Clifton Forge, Va.,	50,000
Western Mutual Life, Aberdeen, S. Dak., . . . . .	.....

A merger of the Pacific Mutual Life of San Francisco and the Conservative Life of Los Angeles was effected in December, 1905, the combined companies to take the name of the Pacific Mutual Life. The Western Indemnity Life of Chicago; name changed from the Knights Templar and Masons Life Indemnity.

All these companies had not completed organization when this record closed, and the following assessment life and casualty companies and associations were announced in 1905: Acme Life, Des Moines, Ia.; Alabama Mutual Benefit Life, Birmingham, Ala.; American Fraternal Life, Indianapolis, Ind.; American Mutual Benefit Life, Andalusia, Ala.; American Royal Circle, Augusta, Me. (fraternal); Anchor Casualty, Neenah, Wis.; Anchor Life Endowment, Springfield, Ill.; Angelus Mutual, Moultrie, Ga.; Bankers Endowment, Chicago, Ill.; Central Life, Ottawa, Ill.; Central Union Life, Indianapolis, Ind.; Citizens Protective, Charlotte, Mich.; Colonial Insurance Union, Toledo, Ohio; Colorado Mutual Indemnity, Denver, Col. (accident and health); Cosmopolitan Mutual Casualty, St. Paul, Minn.; Daughters of Scotland, International Order of, Detroit, Mich. (fraternal); Endowment Accident, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Endowment Health and Accident, Lincoln, Neb.; Federal Casualty, Manitowac, Wis.; Fraternities Health and Accident, Richmond, Me.; German American Indemnity, Denver (accident and health); Great Northern Life and Indemnity, Denver (accident and health); Imperial Mutual Life and Health, Asheville, N. C.; Imperial Order of Tycoons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Inter-Mountain Mutual Life, Billings, Mont.; Keystone Benefit, Minneapolis, Minn.; Los Angeles Life, Los Angeles, Cal.; Maccabee Protective, Port Huron, Mich.; Minnesota Commercial Men's Health, New Ulm, Minn.; Missouri Indemnity, St. Joseph, Mo. (fraternal); Modern Mutual Life, Hastings, Neb.; Mutual Benefit, Scranton, Pa.; Mutual Life, Weatherford, Tex.; National Life and Indemnity, Denver, Col.; National Protective Life, Springfield, Ill.; National Union Life, Jacksonville, Fla.; North American Life, Minneapolis, Minn.; Pioneer Life, Davenport, Iowa; Philadelphia Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa.; Protective Benefit, Fort Worth, Tex.; Royal Union, Dallas, Tex.; Southern Mutual Indemnity, Charlotte, N. C. (fraternal); Southern Mutual Life, Little Rock, Ark.; Toilers Mutual Life, Tarboro, N. C.; Union Link-Mutual Life and Indemnity, Four Oaks, N. C.; United Craftsmen, Cambridge, Md. (fraternal); United Fraternal League, Lowry City, Mo. (fraternal); United Sages of America, St. Louis, Mo. (fraternal); United States Annuity, Spokane, Wash.; Western Mutual Life, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Wisconsin Benefit, Marshfield, Wis. (fraternal); Wisconsin Health and Accident, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Woodmen's Mutual Casualty, Minneapolis, Minn. Several Negro fraternal were organized in North Carolina, among them the Brothers and Sisters Union of Maxton and the Negro Christian Brotherhood of Grimesland.

CASUALTY, SURETY, AND LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Actual or Proposed Capital.
Alabama Casualty, Birmingham, Ala.,	\$5,000
American Reserve Bond, Chicago, Ill., . . . . .	.....
Anchor Casualty, Neenah, Wis., . . . . .	.....
Central Title, San Francisco,	25,000
Chicago Independent Plate Glass and Casualty, Chicago, Ill., . . . . .	.....
Cosmopolitan Casualty, St. Paul, Minn., . . . . .	.....
Empire Casualty, Parkersburg, W. Va.,	150,000
Empire Trust, St. Joseph, Mo., . . . . .	.....
Equitable Fidelity and Title Guarantee, Bookings, S. Dak.,	20,700
Federal Casualty, Manitowoc, Wis., . . . . .	.....
Illinois Coal Operators Mutual Employers Liability of Chicago, . . . . .	.....
Illinois Surety, Chicago, Ill.,	250,000
Independent Plate Glass and Accident, Chicago, Ill.,	100,000
International Fidelity, Jersey City, N. J.,	100,000
Iowa Bonding, Davenport, Iowa,	100,000
Iron City Health and Accident, Pittsburg, Pa., . . . . .	.....
Keystone Bonding, Philadelphia, Pa.,	500,000
Lawyers Title Guaranty, Newark, N. J.,	100,000
Lawyers Title, Stamford, Conn.,	50,000
Metropolitan Surety, New York,	250,000
National Trust and Guarantee, Baltimore, Md.,	500,000
Phoenix Preferred Accident, Detroit, Mich.,	100,000
People's Surety, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	500,000
Royal Accident, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	25,000
Sun Accident, Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.,	18,000
United Surety, Baltimore, Md.,	500,000
Wisconsin Mutual Plate Glass, Juneau, Wis., . . . . .	.....

CONCORDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1870; capital, \$200,000. George Brumder, president; Frank Damkoehler, secretary. Statement December 31, 1905: Cash capital, \$200,000; reinsurance reserve, \$656,850.49; reserve for all other liabilities, \$104,508.99; net surplus, \$234,957.82; total assets, \$1,196,317.30.

CONESTOGA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Lancaster, Pa. This company was consolidated with the Armenta Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Pa., in 1906. [See Guardian Fire Insurance Company.]

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was organized and began business in 1850. Capital, \$1,000,000. J. D. Browne, president; Charles R. Burt, secretary; T. A. Clarke, assistant secretary.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized in 1865; capital, \$150,000. R. W. Huntington, Jr., president; George E. Bulkley, secretary.

CONNECTICUT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1906. The insurance department of Connecticut was established by law July 19, 1865, the insurance commissioner being appointed by the Governor for three years. In 1887 the term was increased to four years. The commissioners have been:

Benjamin Noyes,	Aug. 22, 1865
George S. Miller,	July 27, 1871
John W. Stedman,	July 27, 1874
John W. Brooks,	July 27, 1880
Ephraim Williams,	July 1, 1883
O. R. Fyler, appointed during recess of Legislature,	July 1, 1886
O. R. Fyler, for a term of four years,	July 1, 1887
O. R. Fyler, to fill vacancy during recess of Legislature,	July 1, 1891
John S. Seymour,	March 3, 1893
Burton Mansfield,	April 11, 1893
Frederick S. Betts,	July 1, 1895
Edwin S. Scofield,	July 1, 1899
Theron Upson,	June 1, 1902

Mr. Scofield resigned in March, 1902, the resignation to take effect June 1, 1902, one year before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed. Mr. Theron Upson was appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and reappointed in 1903 for the full term, beginning July 1, 1903.

CONNECTICUT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized October 27, 1890. [For a full account of the first meeting and organization of the association, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1890, page 63.] The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting held February 20, 1906, are as follows: President, Frank G. Burnham, Hartford; State Mutual Life; first vice-president, Eli D. Weeks, Litchfield; second vice-president, F. W. Hodge, New Haven; secretary-treasurer, Thomas W. Russell, Hartford, Connecticut General; executive committee, F. Wilson Rogers, chairman, Philip G. Gorton, Alfred T. Richards, Arthur W. Rood, C. B. Andrews.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford. Organized 1846. John M. Taylor, president; William H. Deming, secretary.

CONNECTICUT STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. A meeting of Connecticut agents was held July 12, 1899, in West Haven, and an association organized with John C. North of New Haven, president, and J. N. Phelan, Bridgeport, secretary. At the seventh annual meeting, held in November, 1905, the following officers and executive committee were elected: President, George E. Boyd, Waterbury; first vice-president, J. M. Layton, South Norwalk; second vice-president, W. L. Hatch, New Britain; third vice-president, W. H. Squire, Meriden; secretary, Edward W. Kneen, Shelton; treasurer, E. S. Cowles, Hartford; executive committee, Charles L. McNeil, Bela P. Learned, C. I. Beardsley, George E. Judd, J. E. Sweeney, J. R. Fenton, James K. Guy, J. H. Crossley, Reuben B. Pearce, Charles T. Cannon, A. B. Adams, and H. L. Rowland.

CONSERVATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1900. This company was consolidated with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1906 [which see.]

CONSOLIDATED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Albert Lea, Minn. Organized 1897; capital, \$126,780. ✓
C. W. Ransom, president; John H. Griffin, secretary.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1897; capital, \$300,000. H. G. B. Alexander, president; W. H. Betts, secretary.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized January, 1853; capital, \$1,000,000. Henry Evans, ✓
president; Edward Lanning and George E. Kleine, vice-presidents; J. E. Lopez and E. L. Ballard, secretaries.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1904; capital \$375,000. Thomas R. Cutler, president; C. C. Wylie, secretary.

COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. David B. Corwin, president; Charles ✓
W. Schenk, secretary.

CORCORAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. C. A. James, president; L. R. Peak, secretary.

CORNISH, JOHN B., ex-president of the New England Insurance Exchange, and New England special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in 1846, at Barnstable, Mass., where his boyhood was spent. After leaving school he traveled through New England, the Middle, and Western States for a publishing house for fifteen years, and was special ✓
deputy collector in the customs district of Barnstable for four years. In 1886 he entered the fire insurance business, being appointed assistant to U. C. Crosby, then New England special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, now president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company. This was a fine training for Mr. Cornish, and prepared him for the important positions he has held in the Exchange as president, vice-president, a member of the executive committee, and chairman of other committees.

CORNWELL, SILAS H., secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Canaan, N. Y., April 23, 1852. He received a public school education and entered the ✓
home office of the Phoenix as junior clerk in 1868. He was promoted through clerkships to cashier in 1880, and was made assistant secretary in 1903. He was elected to his present position in January, 1905.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1875. M. V. B. Jefferson, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary and treasurer.

COTTON INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, is an association of companies, members of the Southeastern Tariff association, and

was organized in 1905 for the purpose of handling insurance on cotton in the southern states. The operations of the association are under direction of a general advisory committee, and there are also local advisory committees in New York, Atlanta, and other southern cities. The general advisory committee is composed of the following: C. F. Low, chairman, Milton Dargan, Thomas Eggleston, George J. Dexter, E. H. A. Corrae, Henry E. Rees, and Samuel Cochran. The headquarters of the association are in Atlanta. Frank M. Butt is general manager, and L. C. Mathews, general auditor and chief of the inspection department.

✓ COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1832; capital, \$400,000. C. R. Peck, president; E. A. Law, secretary.

COURTS, INSURANCE IN THE. [See Legal Decisions.]

✓ COWAN, JAMES, fire manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh (home office), is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1841. His entire business life has been with the Caledonian, to the Glasgow branch of which he was apprenticed when fifteen years of age. In 1865 his diligence was rewarded by his appointment to the post of fire surveyor at the Glasgow office. Eight years later, in 1873, he was called to the head office at Edinburgh, to take the superintendence of the company's fire department; and in 1900, on the retirement of the secretary, Mr. Surene, he was appointed second officer of the company, with the title of fire manager.

✓ COWLES, EDMUND B., of Field & Cowles, managers of the Royal Insurance Company for New England, was born at New Haven, Conn., in May, 1846. He entered the office of the Home Insurance Company in 1865 as a clerk, and was subsequently elected assistant secretary. In 1870 he became connected with one of the Philadelphia companies as general agent for New England, and in 1872 organized the Meriden Fire Insurance Company of Meriden, Conn., and remained with it as secretary and manager until 1892, when he was appointed assistant manager of the New England department of the Royal and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, located at Boston. In 1898 associated with Geo. P. Field under the name of Field & Cowles, managers of the New England department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, located at Boston.

✓ CRAIG, E. B., vice-president and general manager of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., was born in Giles county, Tennessee, of Scotch parentage, August 12, 1859. He was educated in the preparatory schools and began his business career in a bank. He was cashier of the People's National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn., for twelve years, and was for eight years state treasurer and insurance commissioner of Tennessee, serving in that capacity from 1893 to 1901.

CRAIG, JAMES M., actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born of Scotch parentage at Philadelphia, April 5, 1848. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the Cooper Institute, New York. He entered the life insurance business as a clerk in the office of the National Life Insurance Company in New York in 1866. He immediately began the study of the mathematics underlying the life insurance system, and was called to the service of the Metropolitan Life in May, 1872. He has since become the company's actuary.

CRAM, GEORGE T., president of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born September 17, 1834. In the civil war he was an officer in a cavalry regiment under General Phil. Sheridan's command. His insurance career began early. In 1868 he was appointed secretary of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis, the name of which company was changed to the American Central in 1869. Mr. Cram remained as secretary until January, 1875, when he was elected president, a position which he has since held. He served as president of the Western Union of fire underwriters in 1898-99.

CRANE, JOHN M., is a native of the city of New York, where he was born March 30, 1852. He received his education in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's commercial college, and went into business as a salesman for a silver-plated ware establishment, and traveled for the house seven years. He resigned in June, 1876, to become secretary of the Knickerbocker Casualty Insurance Company, which afterward became the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and of which he was one of the organizers. In 1888 Mr. Crane transferred his services to the Union Mutual Life of Maine as its New York city manager. He joined the American Casualty two years later as general superintendent, and after the failure of that company accepted the appointment of superintendent of agencies for the Eastern department of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, with headquarters in the city of New York. In 1896 he resigned this position and joined the field force of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the ordinary department, and on the first of August, 1897, was promoted to the important position of superintendent of agencies (ordinary department) for the New England States, with headquarters in Boston. On July 31, 1900, the Metropolitan discontinued the superintendent of agencies for the ordinary department, thereby retiring Mr. Crane and six others, and Mr. Crane became connected with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, as its general agent for the ordinary department, with offices located in New York. At this time the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society had put upon the market policies for from \$100 to \$500, and known as the "Coupon Policy." Shortly after this Mr. Crane was approached with a view of assisting in the introduction of this policy, and joined the Provident Savings.

CRAWFORD, GEORGE R., president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., June 21, 1841. When sixteen years of age he entered the insurance business as a clerk in an agency firm.

Three years later he became a partner with his father in the fire insurance business, the firm name being Elisha Crawford & Son. In 1865 he was elected secretary of the Westchester, serving in that capacity until 1879, when he was promoted to the presidency of the company. Mr. Crawford has been president of the village of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and organized the Mount Vernon fire department, acting as its chief engineer.

CREDIT INSURANCE. (The guaranteeing and indemnifying merchants and others engaged in business and giving credits from loss thereby.) In 1893 there were four companies in the United States engaged in this business; namely, the American of New York, Mercantile of New York, National of Minneapolis, and United States of Newark. The latter was the oldest of these, having been organized in 1889. In August, 1894, it was found by the New Jersey insurance commissioner to be impaired, and was closed up and a receiver was appointed. The National failed in 1895, and the Mercantile in 1897. This left but one domestic company, the American Credit Indemnity of New York, in the field at the beginning of 1898, and it was not until 1902 that another, the Philadelphia Casualty, entered the field for credit business. There was one foreign company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company of London, England, which deposited \$200,000 with the New York department in 1895, and extended its business into a number of states in the following years. The credit insurance business of these three companies in the United States in 1905 was as follows:

COMPANIES.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
American Credit Indemnity,	\$1,265,493	\$595,687
Ocean Accident & Guarantee,	390,040	188,840
Philadelphia Casualty,	127,122	79,159
Total 1905,	\$1,782,655.00	\$863,686.00
Total 1904,	1,933,410.93	\$1,034,307.91
Total 1903,	1,082,944.43	950,890.04
Total 1902,	1,629,042.00	746,014.00
Total 1901,	1,192,530.00	999,222.00
Total 1900,	644,056.00	107,756.00

The plan of credit insurance under which the United States Credit System Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., the pioneer company, worked was described by the insurance commissioner of New Jersey in his annual life insurance report of 1895, in making a statement of the reasons for the failure of the company. [See Cyclopedia for 1904-5.]

CREIGHTON, EDWARD B., is a native of Pennsylvania. His entire business career has been devoted to insurance, first as local agent in Phillipsburg and Lewistown, Pa., and from 1890 to 1905 as Middle department special agent of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of York, Pa., the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, and the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, N. H. He was a member of the advisory committee for adjustment of losses by the Baltimore, Md., conflagration, and has served on all the important committees of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle department. He was elected president in 1902 and elected secretary of the association from April 1, 1905.

CRESSON, EZRA TOWNSEND, secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Byberry, Philadelphia County, Pa., June 18, 1838. Mr. Cresson has passed the larger part of his business life in the home office of the Franklin, advancing successively from the junior to the senior until in October, 1878, his years of faithful service were recognized by his appointment to the secretaryship of the company. ✓

CRITCHELL, ROBERT S., fire insurance manager at Chicago, Ill., was born near Glastonbury, England, in 1844. He came to America when a boy, living some time at Rochester, N. Y., but while yet a youth he entered the office of the Home of New York at Cincinnati. When the Home's western department was moved to St. Louis, in 1860, he accompanied it there. Two years later he entered the service of the Aetna of Hartford at its Cincinnati office. During the civil war he served in the United States navy as a junior officer, and at its close accepted the position of special agent of the Home for the Southwestern States. Then he transferred his services to the Phenix of Brooklyn, which in 1868 made him its special Western agent at Chicago. In 1874, when the Phenix opened a Western department, he resigned to devote himself to the local agency of R. S. Critchell & Co. in Chicago, which he had established four years before, and which was one of the largest agencies in the West, representing as sole agents a large number of the most prominent companies. In 1901 this agency consolidated with another Chicago agency, the style of the consolidated concern being Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour. In 1905 the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company which Mr. Critchell had represented as sole agent in Chicago, for 29 years, passed resolutions of esteem and thanks to Mr. Critchell for having netted that company a profit of over \$500,000 in the period, and accompanied the resolution with a handsome sum in gold coin. ✓

CROCKER, WALTER L., secretary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Plymouth, Nova Scotia, of English parentage, February 8, 1868. He was educated in the public schools at Cambridge, Mass., and began his business experience in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, and later entered the railroad business with the Boston & Albany. He was elected to his present position in 1903. ✓✓

CROSBY, EVERETT U., of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1871, and began the insurance business in the department of sprinklered risks maintained by the Phenix, National, Queen, and New Hampshire Insurance Companies at Boston, subsequently becoming manager of this department. In 1894 the department was merged into the present Underwriters' Bureau of New England, Mr. Crosby being made secretary and manager, which position he held until 1900, when he resigned to accept the position of general agent with the North British and Mercantile. This position he held for six years and also organized the Improved Risk Department for that company. Leaving the North British and Mercantile early in 1906 his present connection was made. He was one of the organizers of the National Fire Protection Association, holding the office of secretary and treasurer for seven years, and is chairman in 1906, his present connection was made. He was one of the National Board's committee of consulting engineers, and an ex-president of the Insurance Society of New York. Also author of The Hand Book of Fire Protection for Improved Risks.

CROSBY, UBERTO C., United States manager Royal Exchange Assurance of London, England, is a native of Mattapoisett, Mass. He entered the office of the Bay State Fire Insurance Company at Worcester as a clerk in 1866. He afterwards became secretary of the company and continued with it until the Boston fire of 1872, when it discontinued business owing to the heavy losses at that time. He then became New England special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. He resigned that position in 1883 and became special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York for New England and the Maritime provinces. In September, 1899, he accepted the position of secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and at the death of its former president was elected to that position in January, 1900. He resigned that position May 1, 1905, to accept the position of United States manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN L., president of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, New York, was elected to that office January 20, 1892, succeeding Russell M. Little, deceased. President Cunningham was born at Hudson, N. Y., April 5, 1840. His boyhood was passed on a farm in Essex County, New York, but when about eighteen years old he entered a law office, and afterward pursued his legal studies at the Union University Law School at Albany, graduating in 1861 with the degree of LL.B. He practiced law at Essex until he enlisted in the 118th New York Regiment in 1862 and went to the front. He saw a good deal of active service, was for some time provost marshal at Portsmouth, Va., and came out of the war with the rank of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. On returning home he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Sixteenth Congressional District of New York, which position

he resigned to join the field force of the Glens Falls as a special agent. In 1872 Colonel Cunningham was elected secretary of the company, and became virtually its manager. On the death of President Little in 1892 he succeeded to the presidency.

CURTIS, ALBERT HARMON, general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company at Boston, Mass., was born at Harrington, Me., April 3, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from a commercial college. After working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, he entered the employ of the United States Life as cashier in 1895 at its Boston office. In 1896 he was appointed associate general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Boston. He was appointed to his present position in 1901. ✓

CUTTING, FREDERICK LORD, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, is a native of Boston, and was born August 14, 1842. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Chelsea, Mass., and served with the Fortieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in the civil war from 1862 to 1865. In 1872 he was appointed chief clerk of the Massachusetts insurance department, and in September, 1894, on the retirement of Mr. W. S. Smith, he was advanced by Commissioner Merrill to the deputy commissionership. In 1897 he had completed twenty-five years of service in the department. On the resignation of Commissioner Merrill, which took effect September 30, 1897, he was appointed insurance commissioner by Governor Wolcott, for the statutory term of three years, and was reappointed September 26, 1900, by Governor Crane, and again, September 29, 1903, by Governor Bates, and was re-appointed for a fourth term in 1905. ✓

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DAMON, ALONZO WILLARD, president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born at South Scituate, now Norwell, Mass., February 11, 1847, and was the son of Davis Damon, a descendant of John Damon, one of the original settlers of Plymouth, Mass. His insurance life began as a clerk in the office of the Washington Insurance Company of Boston in 1862. He worked his way up to the secretaryship of that company, and served it in that capacity from 1880 to 1887. The following year he took the New England special agency for the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, but in 1890 the late President Dunham, of the Springfield Fire and Marine, sent for him, and offered him the special agency for Eastern New England, which he accepted. He was called to the home office as assistant secretary in the winter of the same year, and on the death of President Wright he was, in April, 1895, advanced to the vacant presidency.

DARGAN, JAMES THORNWELL, president of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, is a native of South Carolina, and was born near Winnsboro, S. C., January 22, 1846. He received a collegiate education, graduating from South Carolina College in 1868, and subsequently studied law, but did not practice. His business career was begun in fire insurance, and for a number of years he was senior member of the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, managers of the southern department of the Imperial Insurance Company of London. On the organization of the Atlanta-Birmingham, in 1903, he was elected president. Mr. Dargan was awarded the Alfred G. Baker prize medal for the best essay on "Evils Affecting Fire Underwriting Interests and Their Remedy" by the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at its meeting in 1880, and he was also the original author of the "Iron Safe Clause," now in general use.

DARGAN, MILTON, manager of the Southern Department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of South Carolina. He was born at Sumter in that state, February 22, 1862, and received his collegiate education at Furman University at Greenville, S. C., after which he became a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. From that institution in 1883 he went immediately into the fire insurance business at Dallas, Tex., as a clerk in the office of Dargan & Trezevant. Subsequently Mr. Dargan saw much service in the field. He traveled as special agent for his firm, was secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters for Texas, with headquarters at Houston, from July, 1887, until the disbandment of the organization, on account of the anti-trust law,

in 1889; then served the Queen of Liverpool as special agent and adjuster for Texas, Arkansas, and adjacent territory, until January, 1894, when he assumed the management of the Southern department of the Lancashire. On July 16, 1900, Mr. Dargan was appointed manager of the Eastern department of the Lancashire, with headquarters at New York, in addition to the Southern department, which had been consolidated with the New York office. He continued in office until the reinsurance and retirement of the company in 1901, and in 1902 he was appointed to his present position.

DAVIS, SAMUEL POST, state controller, having supervision of insurance in Nevada, was born at Branford, Conn., April 4, 1850. He is a graduate of Racine College, Wisconsin, and has been a newspaper man since he began his business life. He has published the *Carson* (Nev.) *Appeal* for nearly twenty years. Mr. Davis's term as controller began January 1, 1899, and he was elected to a second term beginning January 1, 1903. ✓

DAWSON, MILES MENANDER, consulting actuary, was born at Viroqua, Wis., May 13, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at the Kentucky University. After leaving college he was engaged in the fire and general insurance business until 1886, and subsequently was a life insurance agent until 1894, when he entered the actuarial profession, practicing since that date as a consultant in New York city. Mr. Dawson is the author of "The Business of Life Insurance," "Elements of Life Insurance," "Assessment Life Insurance," "Principles of Insurance Legislation," "Practical Lessons in Actuarial Science," "Things Agents Should Know," and a well-known set of actuarial tables based on the American 3 and 3½ per cent. experience. He was the actuary of the New York Legislative Committee. ✓ +

DAY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, assistant manager, at New York, of the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, was born in Hertfordshire, England, May 26, 1859. He received an English preparatory college education. In 1876 he came to America with his parents and shortly after entered the service of the National Fire Insurance Company of New York under the tutelage of Mr. Henry H. Hall. In 1881 he became connected with the Royal at its New York office and in 1888 he was appointed its special agent for Western New York, which position he filled for six years. In 1894 he was appointed superintendent of agencies in the New York office of the Royal which post he held until, on the retirement of Mr. E. F. Beddall from the managership of the New York Department of that Company and the accession of Mr. C. F. Shallcross as manager in 1900, he was promoted to the position of second assistant manager. On the death of assistant manager Mr. George M. Coit, in 1903, Mr. Day was further promoted to his present office of assistant manager. He is an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association and prominent in other social, charitable and religious organizations in the metropolis. ✓

DAYTON ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Dayton, O., March 26, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, C. H. Cord, Michigan Mutual; first vice-president, John H. Kramer, Mutual Benefit; second vice-president, V. J. A. Olenauer, New York Life; secretary, William O. Cord, Michigan Mutual; treasurer, V. P. Van Horne, Mutual Life. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1906, are: President, J. L. Kennett; vice-presidents, Henry Herchelrode, V. P. Van Horne; secretary, Job Hill; treasurer, W. O. Cord.

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DEARDEN, ROBERT R., insurance journalist, was born at Lowell, Mass., March 23, 1845. He received his education in public and private schools, and thereafter was engaged for a few years in mercantile pursuits, culminating in the publishing business at Chicago in 1867. The following year he became identified with the *Northwestern Review* of Chicago, which he purchased of its founder, the late W. F. Brewster, in 1869, and in 1875 removed to Philadelphia, changing its name to *The United States Review*. He has maintained continuous active connection with that paper since 1869. Mr. Dearden entered political life soon after taking up his residence in Philadelphia. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature from a prominent district in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884, 1886, and 1888, covering four successive terms of eight years in all. He was chairman of the House insurance committee in 1885, and of the committee on Appropriations in 1887 and 1889. In the spring of 1900 he was unanimously chosen as the candidate for receiver of taxes of Philadelphia on the municipal league ticket, but he declined the nomination.

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DEARTH, ELMER H., former insurance commissioner of Minnesota, was born in Sangerville, Me., June 6, 1859. He received a high school and academic education, graduating in 1878; taught school two years, and then entered the office of the Bangor *Daily Whig and Courier*, where he mastered the newspaper work. He went to Minnesota in 1883, locating first in St. Paul. In 1884 he became manager and editor of the *Henderson Independent*, and continued in that position until 1886, when he became owner and editor of the *Le Sueur News*. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Merriam of Minnesota deputy insurance commissioner of that state. After retaining that position for three years he voluntarily resigned to take a position with the Equitable Life of New York. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Clough insurance commissioner of Minnesota, holding the office two years, or until the administration passed into the hands of the opposite party. At the time of his retirement he was president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and for the next succeeding two years was engaged in the general and local fire insurance business. In January, 1901, he was again appointed to the commissionership by Governor Van Sant, and was reappointed in January, 1903. He is a prominent Elk, Mason, and Knight of Pythias, and has for years been an active member of the leading

business and social clubs of St. Paul. Mr. Dearth is now engaged in the general agency insurance business in St. Paul, having retired from the commissionership in 1905.

DEATH ROLL OF 1905. The following is a list of persons connected with the insurance business who died in 1905:

Alsop, Thomas I., former sub-manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe, died January 11, near Liverpool, England.

Altaffer, Samuel L., agent, died from heart disease April 27, aged 67 years.

Armstrong, Dr. William C., medical examiner for several life insurance companies, died at Wayne, Pa., December 20, aged 48 years.

Arnal, Charles S., underwriter, died by suicide at Atlanta, Ga., February 23.

Arnold, James B., accident insurance agent at Binghamton, N. Y., and manager of the Eastern railroad department of the Aetna Life, died in New York city December 17, aged 67 years.

Atkinson, Edward, president of the Boston Manufacturers' Fire, died December 11, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, from acute indigestion, aged 78 years. He was born in Brookline, Mass., February 10, 1827, and received his early education in a private school. He entered the counting-room of a dry goods commission firm in 1842, and early became identified with textile manufacturing. In January, 1878, he was elected president of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual, of which corporation he had been a director many years. He at once began the introduction of many changes in the practice of mill insurance. Among these were improved methods of inspection, the employment of civil engineers in the construction of mills, and the production of protective apparatus, the preparation and distribution among the assured of literature illustrating better building plans for the prevention and extinguishing of fires, and for the installation of fire apparatus, and the use of automatic sprinklers in mills. He made a study of the latter devices and was mainly instrumental in bringing these into wide use. He was a student of and writer upon many phases of political economy, particularly as to public finance, the tariff, the margin of profits, and the production and consumption of food products. The value of this work has been widely recognized. In 1889 he was commissioned by President Cleveland to investigate and report upon the status of bimetalism in Europe. The same year he received the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth College, and LL.D. from the University of South Carolina. He was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Atwood, John H., formerly secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, died June 15 at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 81 years.

Baden, W. C., agent at Pottstown, Pa., died from asphyxiation at Royersford, Pa., October 31.

Baldwin, Loammi H., late Baltimore manager of the Washington Life at Baltimore, Md., died November 16.

Ballantine, Robert F., vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, died at Madison, N. J., December 10, aged 69 years.

Ballinger, James M., agent at Paris, Tex., died August 3.

Barber, C. J., former president of the Home Fire of Omaha, died from heart failure November 16.

Barker, Joshua, agent at Amsterdam, N. Y., died there July 8, from effects of amputation of his leg, aged 59 years.

Barker, James M., vice-president of the Berkshire Life, died from heart disease at Boston October 2, aged 66 years. He was a graduate of Williams College and a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Barton, Charles D., former general agent of the Greenwich of New York, died at Elizabeth, N. J., March 13, from Bright's disease, aged 45 years.

Bartram, Ashbel E., agent at Bridgeport, Conn., died there February 21, aged 62 years.

Belloni, Marius G., forty years one of the office staff of the New York Life, died at Glen Ridge, N. J., from pneumonia, aged 58 years.

Benson, Andrew M., life insurance agent at Boston, Mass., died there March 19.

Blackmore, George F., superintendent of agencies for the Metropolitan Life in the Lake Shore District, Ohio, died at Sparta, N. J., from a hunting accident November 28, aged 31 years.

- Bliss, Robert, one of the original directors of the Equitable Life, died in New York city, September 11.
- Bonsall, William H., formerly of the *Spectator*, died at Los Angeles, Cal., August 12.
- Boucher, Pierre L., fire insurance adjuster, New York city, died April 8, from acute bronchitis, aged 59 years.
- Boush, John T., special agent of the Travelers of Hartford in the liability department, died from Bright's disease March 24.
- Bowden, Thomas A., for twenty-seven years superintendent of rates of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, died there from uremic poisoning February 12.
- Boyd, F. C., assistant general agent of the Hamburg-Bremen at Spokane, Wash., died by suicide July 8.
- Braddock, Charles S., agent at New London, Conn., died there from heart disease August 23, aged 69 years.
- Brandt, F. G., agent at Dubuque, Ia., died there March 31, aged 73 years.
- Brinckerhoff, Walter, agent at Jersey City, died there July 3, aged 67 years.
- Brizendine, R. D., agent at Atlanta, Ga., died there from heart disease June 8, aged 55 years.
- Brower, Edwin, auditor of the Phoenix of Hartford, Conn., died there from cancer March 27, aged 48 years.
- Buchman, Mathias, agent at Cincinnati, Ohio, died February 17.
- Calkins, Hiram, died in New York from Bright's disease January 9, aged 74 years.
- Carlton, Henry H., president of the Athens, Ga., Mutual Fire, died there October 26, aged 70 years.
- Catanach, James S., special agent of the Hartford Fire in the Middle Department, died at Philadelphia June 3, aged 65 years. He was a native of Philadelphia and entered the fire insurance business in 1866. In 1880 he became eastern special agent of the Fireman's Fund and Union of San Francisco, under F. S. Chard of Chicago, and in February, 1881, Middle Department special agent of the Hartford Fire. For a number of years he served as a member of the executive committee of the Middle Department Association, and also as its chairman. He was elected president of the association for the year 1897. He was one of the original members of the association, and prominent in its organization in 1883.
- Catlin, William G., special agent of the Royal Exchange for Virginia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, was drowned near Georgetown, S. C., February 2, aged 28 years.
- Chamberlain, Edgar G., assistant manager of the Western department of the Hartford Steam Boiler, died at Chicago, Ill., September 1.
- Chandler, George B., treasurer of the New Hampshire Fire, died at Manchester, N. H., June 29, aged 72 years.
- Cheney, E. R., agent at Anderson, Ind., died there September 18, aged 60 years.
- Cheney, William H., secretary of the Home of New York, died from heart failure at East Orange, N. J., December 5, aged 55 years. He was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., October 21, 1850. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1873, and engaged for a short time in civil engineering, later entering the employ of the Glens Falls insurance company. He entered the employ of the Home in 1881, and was elected an assistant secretary in 1898, and secretary in 1900.
- Clark, Edward B., former assistant manager of the Phoenix of London at New York, died at Plainfield, N. J., from paralysis and kidney disease September 21.
- Coddington, Charles, general agent of the New York Life at Detroit, Mich., died at Fremont, Ohio, April 6.
- Conklin, H. W., senior member of H. W. Conklin & Co., agents, of Hartford, Conn., died there from septicæmia June 29, aged 70 years.
- Cook, Frederick, president of the Rochester German, died at Rochester, N. Y., February 17.
- Cooper, George C., special agent of the Fireman's Fund for Michigan, died at Lansing from paralysis July 8, aged 66 years.
- Covington, James W., former special agent of the National Board in the Southern States, and general agent for the Hartford Fire in Texas, died from paralysis at Yoakum, Tex., May 23, aged 73 years.

Craine, Oscar A., former secretary of the Security Trust and Life, died at Altoona, Pa., from consumption, May 13, aged 37 years.

Cratsenberg, Alva A. State agent of the German-American at St. Paul, Minn., died there from nephritis May 22, aged 53 years.

Critchfield, R. M., former agent of Dayton, Ohio, died there December 29, 1904, aged 69 years.

Crockett, H. H., manager for the New York Life at Nashville, Tenn., died there from apoplexy March 1, aged 53 years.

Cross, Isaac, Jr., former president of the defunct State Mutual Fire of Hartford, Conn., died there from diabetes May 9, aged 66 years. He was a native of Perth Amboy, N. J., was elected secretary of the State Mutual at the time of its organization, and later was president of the company. He was also a member of the local agency of Wakefield, Morley & Co., of Hartford.

Crowell, Henry M., special agent of the Mutual Life of New York for New Jersey, died from erysipelas at Newark December 29, aged 49 years.

Croxton, William, former agent at Louisville, Ky., died there from locomotor ataxia December 19, aged 46 years.

Dalrymple, James Curley, agent at Baltimore, Md., died there September 26.

Danner, Frank W., former State agent of the Equitable Life at Richmond, Va., died there from paralysis January 7, aged 35 years.

Danziger, Max., president of the New York Plate Glass insurance company and the City of New York Fire insurance company, died at Heidelberg, Germany, from blood poisoning October 28.

Dean, John W., special agent of the Missouri State Life, died at Kansas City, Mo., December 11, aged 71 years.

Dewey, Charles, ex-president of the National Life of Vermont, died at Montpelier, Vt., August 31, aged 79 years. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., March 27, 1826. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, in the class of 1845, and in that year he began his connection with insurance as assistant secretary of the Vermont Mutual Fire insurance company. He became secretary of the company in 1850. He was elected a director of the National Life in 1851, and was its vice-president from 1871 to 1877. In that year he was elected president. He resigned that office in January, 1901.

Deuchler, Louis, agent at Lyons, N. Y., died there March 12.

Dickson, J. J., life insurance agent at Birmingham, Ala., murdered there October 17, aged 35 years.

Dodge, Asa, general agent at Lexington, Ky., died there from general debility August 9, aged 75 years.

Dorris, Erasmus N., life insurance agent at Pittsburg, Pa., died at Allegheny, Pa., April 7, aged 55 years.

Dwyar, Emerson D., president of the Winona Fire of Winona, Minn., died there from heart failure February 21.

Dyer, Charles E., for seventeen years general counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life, died at Milwaukee November 25, aged 71 years. He was born at Cicero, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 5, 1834. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and in 1875 he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit court for Eastern Wisconsin.

Elder, Robert B., special agent of the Prudential of Newark, died there July 14, aged 62 years.

Folk, Augustus F., general agent for Massachusetts of the Metropolitan Plate Glass, died at Sharon, Mass., from hemorrhage August 5, aged 45 years.

Forbes, O. A., secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association of Toledo, Ohio, died there October 3, aged 73 years.

Fowler, Henry, secretary of the Calumet insurance company of Chicago, died at St. Paul, Minn., from heart failure April 6, aged 37 years.

Frederick, Lewis R., agent at Shelbyville, Ky., died there from heart failure August 3.

Free, Ardenus Romer, fire insurance agent at Peekskill, N. Y., died there from heart disease December 24, 1904.

French, M. O., a life insurance agent at Knoxville, Tenn., died there from Bright's disease September 21, aged 47 years.

Friend, Roger B., assistant general agent of the Providence-Washington for the Pacific Coast, died at San Francisco February 22, aged 31 years.

Gaipes, E. P., former agent at Hot Springs, Ark., died from typhoid fever at Monticello, Ark., November 7.

Gallagher, Charles J., vice-president of the Mechanics Fire of Philadelphia, Pa., died there October 11.

Gibson, James A., agent at Buffalo, N. Y., died by suicide at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 22.

Gobel, Luther Spencer, late general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life at New York and former president of that company, also a former president of the New York Underwriters' Association, died in Morris County, N. J., January 20, aged 79 years.

Gohsill, Joseph, former secretary of the Hudson County insurance company of New Jersey, died at Jersey City, N. J., October 27, aged 75 years.

Goodell, Walter S., fire insurance agent at Boston, Mass., died there October 21.

Gooderman, George, president of the Manufacturers' Life of Toronto, Canada, died there May 1, aged 85 years.

Goodman, Thomas, the oldest fire insurance agent in Chicago, died there September 29, aged 89 years. He was born in England in 1816, and came to the United States at the age of 17, locating at Canton, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1845 he was appointed secretary of the Stark County Mutual Fire insurance company, and four years later was appointed special agent for the Hartford for Northern Ohio. In 1861 he represented that company in Chicago, and in 1863 he organized the Lumbermen's Fire insurance company, and was its secretary and president until 1870.

Goodrich, James J., former secretary of the old Manufacturers' insurance company of Boston, died August 12, at an advanced age.

Gorman, Roscoe W., general supervisor of agencies of the Travelers for Georgia and South Carolina at Atlanta, died there from a street accident April 17, aged 38 years.

Gould, George H., agent at Brockton, Mass., died there from grip February 6, aged 62 years.

Grauer, William, agent of the New York Life at Altoona, Pa., died there from heart disease July 16.

Gray, Lanier, agent at Roanoke, Va., died there from appendicitis May 1, aged 34 years.

Greene, Jacob L., president of the Connecticut Mutual Life of Hartford, died there from cerebral apoplexy March 29, aged 67 years. He was born at Waterford, Me., August 9, 1837. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1859, and practiced law until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Seventh Michigan Infantry and was mustered out of service in 1866, after serving as chief of staff to General Custer, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He entered life insurance in 1866 as agent for the Berkshire Life, and was appointed assistant secretary of the company also in that year. He retained that position until 1870, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual. In April, 1871, he was appointed secretary, and on President Goodwin's death, in 1878, was elected president. Colonel Greene was associated with numerous financial, educational, and social institutions of Hartford.

Griswold, George I., manager of the State Mutual Life at Worcester, Mass., was found dead in Raccoon River, near that city, September 16.

Gruppen, Henry, oldest fire insurance agent in Pittsburg, Pa., died there August 16, aged 77 years.

Guild, Charles E., of Guild & Eastman, Boston agents of the Liverpool and London and Globe, and former president of the American insurance company of Boston, died there February 15, aged 77 years.

Gunby, Fred R., general agent at Jacksonville, Fla., of the North British and Mercantile, died in New York city from angina pectoris October 8.

Guy, Josiah W., agent at Oakdale, Pa., died there April 23, aged 75 years.

Hacher, Gustave, manager of the Western Reserve Life, died by suicide at St. Louis, Mo., March 28.

Hall, Edward L., agent at Oakland, Cal., died there August 31.

Hanway, Patrick J., editor and proprietor of the *Vigilant*, died in New York from abscess on the brain June 5, aged 58 years. He was born in Dunshaughlin, Ireland, March 12, 1847. Coming to this country he adopted the profession of journalist, was reporter, special correspondent, and law reporter for the daily newspapers, and successively associate editor of the *Chronicle* and of the *Insurance Record* twelve years, and editorial writer for and publisher of the *Brooklyn Daily Standard* and *Standard Union* nine years. In 1893 he estab-

lished *The Vigilant*, also conducted the insurance department of the New York *Mail and Express*.

Harmon, George D., State agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics for Missouri and Kansas, died from heart disease at St. Joseph, Mo., March 21.

Harris, Joanis O., the oldest active fire insurance agent in Illinois, and writer for the Chicago *Insurance Post*, died January 10, at Ottawa, Ill., aged 83 years. He was born at Liverpool, N. Y., September 13, 1828. He was educated in the public and high schools and in the Geneva, N. Y., Medical College, and in 1852 settled in Ottawa, Ill., where he practiced medicine until 1861, when he enlisted as assistant surgeon of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He gave up the practice of medicine in 1870 and entered the fire insurance business. He was a writer for several newspapers and medical journals, and was a regular contributor to the *Insurance Post* over the signature of "Colonel Johnson."

Harvey, Thomas F., agent at Chicora, Pa., died there from heart failure May 4, aged 60 years.

Hasbrouck, Louis, of Rothermel, Hasbrouck & Co., Chicago, died there from jaundice June 24.

Hascom, Justin V., treasurer of the Granite State Fire of Portsmouth, N. H., died there May 4, aged 75 years.

Haskell, Henry Curtis, agent at Marshall, Mich., died there December 17, aged 85 years.

Hatter, Charles W., of Hatter & Warwick, Baltimore, Md., died there April 14, aged 65 years.

Havens, Franklin, secretary of the Albany, N. Y., Board of Fire Underwriters, died there by assassination May 1, aged 35 years.

Hawkins, Charles F., former special agent of the American of Newark, died at Denver, Col., June 24.

Hawley, Robert, former secretary of the Board of Underwriters of Williamsport, Pa., died there September 30.

Hayes, Clarence H., of L. Burge, Hayes & Co., Boston agents, died there by suicide June 30, aged 60 years. He was born in Great Falls, N. H., in 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Boston. He entered the fire insurance business in that city as office boy in the office of Burge & Lane, and in 1878 became a member of the old firm, which took the name of L. Burge, Hayes & Co. In 1893 he organized the Atlas Mutual insurance company.

Heazlitt, William L., of Quick & Heazlitt, Albany, N. Y., died there from grip April 10.

Hedge, Charles Lyman, an independent adjuster at Syracuse, N. Y., once president of the Buffalo, N. Y., Board of Fire Underwriters, died from paralysis at Syracuse February 22.

Hendricks, Augustus, British actuary, died July 13, aged 71 years.

Herrick, H. Walter, of Fred S. James & Co., Chicago, Ill., died from heart disease February 11.

Hewitt, Minerva, widow of the late Edgar A. Hewitt, of the *Chronicle*, and afterward proprietor, died in New York, May 3 from bronchitis.

Hilliard, Joseph C., former special agent for New England of the Aetna of Hartford, died at Washington, D. C., February 10, aged 84 years. He was born in Kensington, N. H., April 25, 1821, and was for upwards of fifty years actively engaged in fire underwriting and represented his company in settling losses in the great Chicago fire.

Holden, Charles W., former president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, and former fire, life, and casualty agent at Boston, died there February 4, aged 67 years. He was a native of Portland, Me., and in 1857 entered the insurance business in Boston. In 1868 he was appointed general agent of the Washington Life, and also manager for Boston for the Merchants' insurance company of Newark. Mr. Holden was one of the organizers of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association.

Hollingsworth, Ira B., agent at Pelham, Ga., died there July 27.

Hopkins, Herbert P., general agent at Worcester, Mass., of the State Mutual Life, died there from heart failure December 28, 1904, aged 46 years.

House, P. A., of the Franklin, Tenn., agency firm of Campbell, House & Werkins, died there August 1.

Howard, George B., agent at Elyria, Ohio, died from Bright's disease December 15, aged 33 years.

Howes, Alfred P., general agent of the Niagara Fire for New York State, died from accident at Utica, N. Y., December 1.

Hughes, Charles H., insurance agent at Galveston, Tex., died there December 28.

Humphreys, David, of D. Humphreys & Son, Norfolk, Va., died there July 5.

Hunt, Dr. Israel T., medical examiner for the National Life of Vermont, at Boston, died February 16, aged 64 years.

Hyde, Thomas, agent at Milwaukee, Wis., died there from heart disease October 26.

Jenne, Clarence F. R., fire insurance agent at Brattleboro, Vt., died there from pneumonia May 31.

Johnson, James Louis, general agent at Springfield, Mass., of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, died there from pneumonia December 18, aged 64 years. He was born at Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., December 30, 1840. In 1865 he went to Columbus, Ohio, as special agent of the Continental Life insurance company of Hartford, and the next year became general agent for the same company at Springfield, Mass. From 1873 to 1880 he was general agent of the Union Mutual Life at Springfield, and in the latter year accepted the appointment as general agent for Western Massachusetts for the Massachusetts Mutual Life. He was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1899, and was active in the affairs of that association.

Johnson, J. M. C., fire manager of the North British and Mercantile at the home office, died from Bright's disease October 17.

Johnson, W. H., insurance agent at Huntington, Pa., died there March 13.

Kavanaugh, Walter, agent of American fire insurance companies at Montreal, Canada, died there November 23, aged 65 years.

Kelly, Lewis L., former agent at Albany, N. Y., died at Troy, October 18, aged 79 years.

Kemp, Samuel E., former Insurance Superintendent of Ohio, died at Dayton, Ohio, May 22.

Kendall, J. Walter, superintendent for the Prudential at Louisville, Ky., died there from typhoid fever December 6, aged 28 years.

Kimball, A. W., general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life at Chicago, died at Daytona, Fla., from appendicitis March 25, aged 61 years.

Kinman, George A., agent at Detroit, Mich., of the New York Life, died there from cancer April 15, aged 32 years.

King, Eli Russell, of Vardell & King, managers for the Equitable Life at Dallas, Tex., died there March 11, aged 30 years.

Kinnard, Robert, agent at Lancaster, Ky., died there from consumption June 19, aged 50 years.

Kirkpatrick, William H., agent at Philadelphia of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, died by suicide September 26, aged 55 years.

Kitson, Henry, Michigan State agent of the Western and British America of Toronto, died from nervous prostration at Detroit, Mich., March 23, aged 55 years.

Knapp, James H., Pittsburg, Pa., insurance broker, died at Sewickley, Pa., July 19, aged 58 years.

Knox, James Theodore, general agent at Utica, N. Y., died there from Bright's disease October 4, aged 60 years.

Kuntz, George, fire insurance adjuster of Chicago, Ill., died from heart disease August 4, aged 38 years.

Lamon, George A., of Lamon & Bullard, agents, died at Watertown, N. Y., from pneumonia March 14, aged 31 years.

Lang, S. Logan, agent at Camden, S. C., died there May 25.

Lear, J. F., agent at Lancaster, Ky., died there March 8, aged 40 years.

Leib, Charles F., of Frank R. Leib & Son, Harrisburg, Pa., died there from typhoid fever March 4.

Lewis, Benjamin F., adjuster of fire losses, Brooklyn, N. Y., died there January 19.

----- Liggett, John T., first secretary of the Michigan Mutual Life of Detroit, died there from paralysis March 16, aged 68 years.

Lindsey, R. B., agent at Jackson, Tenn., died there February 8, aged 35 years.

Linehan, John C., Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire, died at Concord, N. H., September 19, aged 65 years. He was born at Macroom, County Cork, Ireland, February 9, 1840. He served in the Civil War in the Union army. He was appointed Insurance Commissioner in 1890, and reappointed for four successive terms. He was elected president of the national convention of insurance commissioners in 1892, and was prominently con-

nected with Grand Army posts, historical and educational associations of New Hampshire.

Lloyd, Frederick M., assistant secretary of the Security of New Haven, died there May 13, aged 34 years. He was born in New Haven, and began his insurance career in the office of the Security insurance company in 1894, after graduating from Yale College. After serving as special agent in the New England field for a number of years he was appointed assistant secretary in 1904.

Lord, C. H., Western special agent of the Germania Fire of New York, died at Milwaukee, Wis., from typhoid pneumonia January 24.

Loring, J. M., agent at Huntsville, Ala., died October 29, aged 50 years.

Loring, Prentiss, agent at Portland, Me., died there from pneumonia October 22, aged 71 years.

Lowry, Dr. Charles, medical examiner of the Mutual Life of New York, at Topeka, Kan., died there July 11, aged 64 years.

Lyon, George M., of the former Chicago general and local agency firm of Ducat & Lyon, died at Pasadena, Cal., February 6, aged 63 years. He was born at Bedford, Pa., May 18, 1841, and entered the insurance business in 1859 as a clerk in the New York office of the Home insurance company. He was appointed assistant secretary of the company in 1867, and in 1883 became joint manager of the company's western department at Chicago.

Mackie, Wendell, special agent for Massachusetts of the Central Accident of Pittsburgh, died from pneumonia August 12, aged 31 years.

Martin, Frank E., fire insurance broker at New York, died at West Orange, N. J., April 1, aged 55 years.

Martin, Jane F., agent at Little Rock, Ark., died from an accident January 27, aged 35 years.

Marvin, Charles M., life insurance agent at New York city, died at Montclair, N. J., August 1, aged 61 years.

Mason, Ira J., Chicago manager of the Aetna Life, died there from paresis November 2, aged 71 years.

Mason, James Weir, former actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, and later of the Penn Mutual Life, died at Easton, Pa., January 10.

Matheson, Henrietta G., agent at Ogdensburg, N. Y., died there May 6.

Mathewson, Arnold B., agent at Central Village, Conn., died there January 30, aged 48 years.

Mattler, Isaac S., secretary of the former Merchants Fire of New York city, died at Brooklyn June 12, aged 75 years.

McAdam, George G., of Stone & McAdam, agents at Rome, N. Y., died there from Bright's disease March 13, aged 47 years.

McCluer, James L., special agent and adjuster for the Aetna of Hartford in Kansas City, Mo., and adjoining states, died at McCluer Station, Mo., October 8, aged 67 years.

McCracken, William J., Jr., agent of the New York Life at Pittsburg, Pa., died there from apoplexy April 16, aged 44 years.

McDonald, John, agent at Evansville, Ind., died there from blood poisoning February 5, aged 73 years.

McGill, Andrew R., former Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota, died at St. Paul from heart disease October 31, aged 65 years.

McKim, John, agent at Baltimore, Md., died from Bright's disease at Blue Ridge Summit, Md., July 10, aged 68 years.

McSpadden, W. L., of the Knoxville, Tenn., agency firm of Hickman & McSpadden, died there from pneumonia March 6.

Merrill, Willard, former vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, died at Pasadena, Cal., August 8, aged 74 years. He was born at Rome, N. Y., January 16, 1831, and graduated from Amherst College in 1854. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin and practiced law from 1856 to 1873. In that year he accepted the position of secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life, and in 1881 was appointed second vice-president and superintendent of agencies. He was elected vice-president in 1894.

Mertz, Fred, fire insurance agent at Indianapolis, Ind., died January 28, aged 74 years.

Miller, Bloomfield Jackson, vice-president and mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, and former president of the Actuarial Society of America, died at Newark, N. J., April 11, aged 56 years. He was a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born December 31, 1849. He began his insurance career in the office of the Mutual Benefit, entering that company's mathematical department in 1867. He was appointed actuary in 1871, and

mathematician in January, 1882. He was elected second vice-president and a director in 1891, and vice-president in 1902. He was a charter member of the Actuarial Society.

Miller, Charles L., agent at Altoona, Pa., died there from dropsy October 22, aged 45 years.

Montgomery, Thomas Harrison, president of the American Fire of Philadelphia, and former general agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, died there from heart disease April 4, aged 75 years. He was born in Philadelphia February 23, 1830. After spending several years in the wholesale and retail drug business he became interested in the organization of the Enterprise insurance company of Philadelphia, which retired after the Chicago fire, and was successively secretary and vice-president of the company. In 1872 he was appointed general agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and conducted the operations of the board during the time it was the rate-making body for the country. He resigned in 1878, and after a short period of service with the Insurance Company of North America, was elected vice-president of the American Fire insurance company. He became its president in 1882. He was distinguished as an antiquarian and author. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters, *causa honoris*, in 1901.

Montgomery, William H., agent at Rochester, N. Y., died from locomotor ataxia November 20, aged 68 years.

Moore, J. B., fire insurance agent at Richmond, Va., died there July 20.

Moore, John S., special agent of the Hanover Fire in Kentucky and West Virginia, died at Hopkinsville, Ky., February 26.

Morris, B. F., agent at Conally, Ga., died from heart disease at Atlanta, Ga., September 15, aged 35 years.

Munger, David S., head of the Chicago local agency firm of Munger, Yokoun, Wetmore & Witherbee, died at Chicago from hemorrhage of the brain April 23, aged 80 years.

Murdock, L. A., general agent at Boston for the Penn Mutual Life of Philadelphia, died January 31, aged 67 years.

Murphy, James, Jr., agent at Bayonne, N. J., died there by suicide April 13, aged 64 years.

Murton, Arthur W., inspector of agencies of the Canada Life for western Ontario, was killed by railroad accident near High Park, Montreal, March 27, aged 50 years.

Nealley, Edward Bowdoin, president of the Merchants insurance company of Bangor, Me., died at Portland, Me., September 20, aged 68 years. He was born at Thomaston, Me., July 22, 1837, graduated from Bowdoin College, and in 1864 was appointed by President Lincoln first United States district attorney for the Territory of Montana. In 1887 he returned to Bangor, Me., and engaged in railroadng. He was several times elected state senator, and mayor of Bangor.

Nelson, W. L., of the general agency firm of W. L. Nelson & Co., Memphis, Tenn., died at Helena, Ark., November 6, aged 71 years.

Nichols, Charles M., agent at East Oakland, Cal., died at San Francisco October 23.

Nichols, John A., president of the former Knickerbocker Life of New York, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 22, aged 74 years.

Nichols, Joseph O., special agent of the Merchants of Newark, died there March 20.

Overman, Reuben E., agent at Anderson, Ind., died there July 25.

Overton, William Austin, marine adjuster at Brooklyn, N. Y., died there December 27, aged 64 years.

Parker, Benjamin, general agent of the United Central Life, died at Salina, Kan., from erysipelas February 8, aged 55 years.

Parker, Edward G., agent at Baltimore, Md., died July 1.

Parker, George A., former general agent for the Equitable Life in Wisconsin, died at Milwaukee, Wis., December 20, 1904, aged 47 years.

Parpart, Max., special agent of the Westchester Fire for New York city and suburbs, died from paralysis at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 7.

Parsons, Frederick A., former vice-president of the Atlantic Mutual (marine) of New York, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., from apoplexy May 2, aged 66 years.

Patterson, James M., former president of the Germania Fire of Newark, N. J., died there from pneumonia October 29, aged 68 years.

Pegram, James W., second vice-president of the Life Insurance Company

of Virginia, died at Philadelphia January 31, aged 62 years. He was born at Norfolk, Va., February 13, 1843, and was educated at Annapolis. On the breaking out of the Civil War he took sides with the South and served on the cruiser Nashville of the Confederate navy. After the close of the war he entered the insurance business, first at Norfolk, and later at Petersburg and Richmond. He was one of the organizers of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

Penn, James R., agent of Fulton, Mo., died by suicide July 4, aged 42 years.

Perrin, H. W., agent for the Penn Mutual Life at Birmingham, Ala., died there from heart disease December 14, aged 56 years.

Perry, Herbert J., of Bowen & Perry, agents at Syracuse, N. Y., died there from diabetes November 2.

Perry, Michael F., assistant superintendent of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia at Asheville, N. C., died at Baltimore, Md., February 27, aged 31 years.

Phelps, David B., agent at Hebron, Neb., died from Bright's disease February 12, at Kansas City, Mo.

Pierce, James Farnsworth, former Insurance Superintendent of the State of New York, died in Brooklyn from paralysis July 7, aged 76 years. He was a native of Madrid, N. Y., and in 1851 was admitted to Albany, N. Y., bar. He was appointed Superintendent of Insurance in 1891, and reappointed for a second term in 1894.

Pinkham, E. E., agent at Schaghticoke, N. Y., died there September 19.

Platz, John H., agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life at Omaha, Neb., died there by suicide June 21, aged 52 years.

Pope, Arthur W., fire insurance agent at Boston, Mass., died June 16 at Dublin, N. H., aged 58 years.

Porter, Charles Ellsworth, agent at Hartford Conn., died there from apoplexy September 27, aged 40 years.

Presson, Herbert, agent of Gloucester, Mass., died there from apoplexy April 1, aged 60 years.

Price, Edward A., secretary and treasurer of the Delaware County Mutual Fire, died at Media, Pa., from heart disease November 1, aged 70 years.

Ramsey, Edward G., life insurance agent at Pottstown, Pa., died there August 22.

Rand, Nathaniel, agent at Portland, Me., died December 1.

Ranlett, Seth A., former secretary of the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston, died from pneumonia at West Newton, Mass., May 21, aged 65 years.

Ray, Arthur W., special agent of the Providence-Washington for the middle department, Long Island, and West Virginia, died in New York, April 10, aged 44 years.

Reddy, Anthony W., agent at Newburyport, Mass., died there December 21, aged 72 years.

Rindge, Frederick H., president of the Conservative Life of Los Angeles, Cal., died at Yreka, Cal., August 28, aged 48 years. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., December 21, 1857, and graduated from Harvard in 1879.

Ripley, Sidney Mullon, treasurer and director of the Equitable Life of New York, died there from appendicitis February 24.

Romer, Egbert W., agent at Troy, N. Y., died there by railroad accident August 12.

Ross, J. Walker, of J. L. Ross & Co., Chicago, died by drowning at Green Lake, Wis., August 17, aged 30 years.

Rothermel, C. P., State agent for Texas of the Traders of Chicago, died at Dallas, Tex., of cirrhosis of the liver October 28, aged 64 years.

Rudd, James C., general agent of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee at Kansas City, Mo., died there September 9.

Rusk, John, agent at Middletown, N. Y., died May 10, aged 70 years.

Ryan, William F., actuary of the Missouri Insurance Department, died at St. Louis, Mo., from blood poisoning April 9, aged 40 years.

Sage, Calvin, agent at Wellington, Ohio, died there March 2, aged 72 years.

Sale, James E., agent at Cincinnati, Ohio, died there January 16, aged 60 years.

Schneider, John P., president of the Birmingham Fire of Pittsburg, Pa., died there July 25, aged 75 years.

Schulz, Alexander H., vice-president of the German Fire of Baltimore, Md., died there July 5, aged 77 years.

Seaton, John A., agent at Cleveland, Ohio, died there from heart disease August 5, aged 50 years.

Selvage, William, fire insurance agent at Morristown, N. J., died by suicide August 18, aged 50 years.

Sevier, Edward F., fire insurance agent at Chattanooga, Tenn, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, aged 65 years.

Shahan, James J., agent at Utica, N. Y., died there from consumption May 22, aged 33 years.

Shallcross, Louis Z., of the Louisville general agency firm of L. Z. Shallcross & Co., died from consumption at Las Vegas, N. M., April 7, aged 39 years.

Shaw, D. W., fire insurance agent at Lawrence, Kan., died there from cancer August 7, aged 77 years.

Shoemaker, John C., former president and one of the founders of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, died at Indianapolis, Ind., December 15, aged 79 years.

Short, Edward Lyman, general solicitor of the Mutual Life of New York, died in New York city July 30, aged 51 years.

Shove, Theodore C., agent at Minneapolis, Minn., died from heart trouble October 30, aged 74 years.

Shumate, John Rust, general agent of the Union Mutual Life of Portland, Me., at Lynchburg, Va., died there February 20, aged 76 years.

Simpson, Jay I., agent of the Prudential at Denver, Col., died by suicide August 16.

Sinclair, William H., agent at Niles, Mich., died there September 28, aged 76 years.

Smith, George W., former agent at Burlington, N. J., died there April 8, aged 75 years.

Stout, Edward L., of Allen, Rogers & Stout, agents at Troy, N. Y., died November 21, aged 65 years.

Stroehlin, J. L., agent at Wheeling, W. Va., died there October 17.

Sullivan, Robert E., manager for the Northwestern National at Washington, D. C., died at Harrisonburg, Va., August 6, aged 40 years.

Swearingen, T. Brent, fire insurance agent at Pittsburg, Pa., died there from apoplexy January 20, aged 70 years.

Symms, George, agent of Atlanta, Ga., died there July 14.

Tenney, John, manager of the Royal for the middle department at Philadelphia, died at Camden, S. C., March 28. He was born in Methuen, Mass., December 14, 1847. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at the age of fourteen went to work in the merchant marine. He served for a time in the United States navy and in 1870 he entered the fire insurance business as clerk in the office of the North British and Mercantile in Philadelphia. He was appointed special agent of the company in 1875, serving until 1882, when he was appointed special agent for the German American. He was assistant manager of the southeastern department of the Niagara Fire from 1885 to 1890, and in the latter year was appointed assistant manager of the Royal with headquarters at Philadelphia. He was appointed manager of the middle department for the Royal in 1896.

Thomas, William A., manager of the *Insurance Observer*, of New York, died from heart disease June 12th, aged 61 years. He was a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born February 9, 1844. After serving with the *Chronicle* for several years in a business capacity, he started the *Insurance Observer*.

Tillinghast, James E., vice-president of the Equitable Fire and Marine of Providence, and secretary for many years, died there January 31st, aged 53 years.

Todd, James H., agent at Dover, Del., died from neuralgia of the heart December 25th, aged 64 years.

Towles, Henry O., former president of the National Union Fire of Washington, D. C., died there from heart failure November 16th, aged 65 years.

Trefzer, Adolph, agent at Peoria, Ill., died at Los Angeles, Cal., from consumption April 3d, aged 48 years.

Trull, S. Frankford, secretary of the New England Mutual Life, died from apoplexy at Woburn, Mass., February 23d, aged 56 years. He was a native of Boston, where he was born May 5, 1849. He began his business career as a clerk in the office of the company in 1866. He was elected assistant secretary in 1882 and secretary in 1888.

Tucker, Thomas W., former president of the Firemen's Fire of Boston, died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., from paralysis October 27th, aged 68 years.

Turnbull, James Bruce, manager for the State Mutual Life of Worcester at Utica, N. Y., died there December 7th, aged 35 years.

Tyler, J. J., agent at Leominster, Mass., died there June 9th.

Uhlfelder, Augustus, general agent of the Equitable Life at Montgomery, Ala., died in New York from apoplexy April 10th, aged 45 years.

Van Auden, C. A., former fire insurance manager at Chicago, died in the House of Correction at Chicago, September 24th.

Van Brocklin, J. T., agent of the New York Life at Little Rock, Ark., died from heart disease June 30th, aged 50 years.

Voght, Harry H., agent at Buffalo, N. Y., died there December 26th, aged 46 years.

Wakeman, Eugene, fire insurance adjuster, died at Chicago, Ill., January 7th.

Walke, William Talbot, agent at Norfolk, Va., died there March 14th, aged 68 years.

Ward, Herbert Edgar, assistant comptroller of the Prudential at Newark, N. J., died there February 28th, aged 28 years.

Weaver, Thomas Russell, agent at Springfield, Mass., died there June 23d, aged 55 years.

Wheeler, Dan H., Jr., agent at Omaha, Neb., died March 29th.

Wilmerding, Herbert, late special agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and secretary of the Committee of Twenty of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, died in New York from tubercular meningitis May 30th, aged 45 years. He was a native of New York City, where he was born in 1860, and was educated in France, Germany, and at Trinity College, Hartford. On leaving college he entered the investment department of the Phoenix Mutual, and later entered the home office of the Continental Insurance Company of New York. He represented that company as assistant manager for the Pacific Coast, and later became Rochester manager for the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York. Still later as secretary of the Philadelphia Underwriters' Association he gained a reputation as a fire insurance engineer, and in 1903 was appointed a delegate to the International Fire Prevention Congress in London. On the creation of the Committee of Twenty of the National Board in March, 1904, he was appointed secretary.

Wilson, J. M., agent at Manning, S. C., died June 4th.

Wilson, Oliver E., agent at South Norwalk, Conn., died there August 14th.

Wilson, Uriah B., former Pacific Coast manager for the Providence-Washington and Rochester German, died at Denver, Col., from hemorrhage of the brain November 16th, aged 78 years.

Wise, P. V., agent at St. Joseph, Mo., died there February 3d.

Wolfe, Dr. Solomon Baird, former inspector of agencies of the Washington Life, died in New York city from heart disease December 13th, aged 60 years.

Woodbridge, William B., vice-president of the Columbian National Life of Boston, killed in an auto accident at Cliftondale, near Lynn, Mass., June 14th, aged 35 years. He was a native of Chicago, and graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1893. After leaving college he entered the life insurance business in Chicago, and later was manager of the New England field for the Bankers Life of New York. He organized the Columbian National Life in 1902.

Woods, A. A., agent at New Orleans, La., died there July 1st.

Wright, Benjamin F., former State agent of the Pacific Mutual Life at St. Paul, Minn., died there from Bright's disease February 5th.

Wright, Charles C., assistant manager of the Colonial Life at Philadelphia, died there by suicide December 10th.

Young, Harry W., Southern special agent at Atlanta of the St. Paul Fire and Marine, died at Montgomery, Ala., from paralysis December 14th.

DE BOER, JOSEPH AREND, president of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born at Warffum, Province of Groningen, Holland, June 17, 1861. He was brought to this country at an early age, was educated in the public and high schools at Albany, N. Y., and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1884. Mr. De Boer's first vocation was that of teacher. He was master in the Holderness School for Boys at

Plymouth, N. H., 1884-5, and principal of the Montpelier Union and Washington County grammar schools 1885-9. In the latter year, on August 1, he accepted the appointment of actuary of the National Life, and was elected a director and secretary of the company in 1897. He was elected second vice-president of the company in 1900, and a state senator from Washington County in the same year. In 1901 he was elected first vice-president of the company, and in April of 1902 succeeded to the presidency. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America, secretary of the Vermont Historical Society, and a trustee of the Washington County Grammar and other Vermont schools. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of A.B. in 1884, and A.M. in 1887.

✓ **DECAMP, JAMES M.**, general agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for its central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was born in that city December 25, 1845. He was educated in its public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1867. The same year he entered the Cincinnati office of the *Ætna* and in 1869 went to Iowa as its special agent for three years. He was special agent of the *Amazon* of Cincinnati for New York and New England from 1872 to 1877, and New England special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe from 1877 to 1879. He was then promoted to his present position. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1883. Mr. DeCamp was elected president of the Western Union in 1900, and was re-elected in 1901, holding office until the following year.

DECREMENT. The part by which a variable quantity is conceived to be diminished. In the mortality tables in use by life insurance companies there is a column showing the number dying each year out of the number living at the beginning of the year. This column is the decrement. Starting with, say 100,000 persons, living at the age at which the table begins, there is an annual decrement until the last one dies at age 100.

DEED OF SETTLEMENT. In England all insurance companies formed prior to 1862 were organized under a deed of settlement which set forth the contemplated objects of the association. These deeds are analogous to our charters, and the phrase is used in our laws which compel filing a company's charter or deed of settlement.

DELAWARE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. In April, 1901, the life insurance agents in the State of Delaware organized the Delaware Association of Life Underwriters, and elected Frank Wooley, of the Travelers, president, and Philip Burnett, Jr., of the National Life, secretary. At the annual meeting, in July, 1905, the following officers were elected: President, Frank Wooley, Washington Life; vice-president, George Deakyn, New York Life; secretary and treasurer, M. T. Lucky, Metropolitan; executive committee, G. T. Sibley, Equitable; George Wink, Prudential; Frank G. Rutt, Mutual Benefit.

DELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dover, Del. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Harry A. Richardson, president; William D. Denney, secretary. ✓

DELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, was organized in 1835 as a mutual company, and conducted a fire and marine business under its mutual charter for fifty-five years, its surplus earnings being distributed among policy-holders. In 1890 it was organized as a stock company with authorized capital of \$1,000,000. In conversion of outstanding scrip its present cash capital of \$702,875 was established. Mr. George Serrill was the first president of the company, succeeded in 1844 by Mr. William Martin, Jr. In 1862 Mr. Thomas C. Hand succeeded Mr. Martin, and in 1890, upon the death of Mr. Hand, Colonel Tattnall Paulding was elected president. Mr. Henry Lylburn was elected secretary in 1856, and was made secretary *emeritus* in 1905. Mr. J. Parsons Smith is secretary. ✓

DELAWARE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1879-1906. The insurance department of this State was established by act of the legislature March 24, 1879. The insurance commissioner is elected by the people and commissioned by the Governor for a term of four years. The commissioners have been:

John R. McFee, 1879-1884	Isaac N. Fooks, 1889-1893
Henry C. Douglass, 1884-1885	Peter K. Meredith, 1893-1897
Nathan Pratt, 1885-1889	Edward Fowler, 1897-1901

George W. Marshall is the present commissioner, and assumed office January 1, 1901.

DEMING, WILLIAM HENRY, secretary of The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of that city, in which he was born September 22, 1857. He has been in the service of the company ever since he left the Hartford High School, was appointed assistant secretary in 1897, and elected secretary, March 23, 1906. ✓

DEPOSITS, SPECIAL, REQUIRED BY STATES. The following is a statement of the special deposits required by certain States from insurance companies of other States or countries doing business therein:

Arizona—Every company must give bond of \$15,000, but may make deposit of like amount in territorial bonds.

Arkansas—All fire, life, and casualty companies must give bond of \$20,000; guarantee and surety companies bond of \$50,000, or deposit of like amount in cash, United States, or Arkansas Loughborough bonds.

Delaware—By surety and guarantee companies, \$10,000.

Georgia—By fire companies, \$10,000; Georgia life, \$100,000; assessment life, \$20,000; surety companies, \$25,000, before being accepted on bonds of municipal officers.

Idaho—By fidelity and surety companies, \$25,000.

Louisiana—Guaranty, fidelity, surety, and bond companies, \$50,000.

Missouri—By domestic life companies, \$100,000 in notes or bonds; industrial companies, \$10,000.

New Mexico—By fire insurance companies, \$10,000, in United States money, or in territorial or county bonds, or real estate in the territory of that value must be owned.

New York—By fire and marine companies of other countries, \$200,000; life and casualty companies, \$200,000; by domestic life companies, \$100,000; by domestic casualty and guarantee credit companies to an amount not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$250,000. Domestic fire companies and all insurance companies of other states are not required to make deposits except in the case of the latter under retaliatory laws.

Oklahoma—By surety companies, \$50,000.

Oregon—By foreign companies (except marine), \$50,000.

South Carolina—By surety companies bonding state and county officers, \$25,000.

South Dakota—Domestic fire, 80 per cent. of capital; domestic life, \$100,000; all surety, burglary, and liability companies, \$20,000.

Texas—Fidelity companies, \$50,000.

Virginia—By all companies (except those doing a marine business exclusively in the state) 5 per cent. of their capital in bonds of Virginia or the United States, or the cities or counties of Virginia, such deposit to be not less than \$10,000, nor more than \$50,000, and no single bond to be over \$10,000.

West Virginia—By foreign and other state surety companies 20 per cent. of their capital stock (capital stock must be \$150,000, same as for domestic companies), except that the deposit need not exceed \$75,000 in any one case.

Wisconsin—By casualty and surety companies \$50,000 for each additional class of business, if the company desires to transact more than one of the different kinds of business coming under the head of guarantee, casualty, or surety business.

Surety companies are required by several states and some cities to make special deposits, not enumerated above.

Many States require deposits by other State companies if they have not made deposits in their home States, and by companies of other countries, if they have not made deposits in some other State of the United States. Most of the States make the provisions of the reciprocal law apply to deposits. Some states require domestic life companies to deposit an amount equal to the legal reserve on policies.

In States having reciprocal or retaliatory laws the fire insurance companies of Georgia, Oregon, and Virginia, the life and other insurance companies of Virginia, and the surety companies of South Carolina, if any, are required to make the same deposits as the last-named States exact of like companies of the first-named States.

In 1895 North Carolina adopted a law providing that if any company deposited \$20,000 with the Secretary of State in cash or State bonds it should be deemed *ipso facto*, "safe, solvent, and reliable."

DE ROODE, HOLGER, western fire underwriter, is descended from a noble Dutch family, and was born at Rotterdam, Holland, October 22, 1853. He came to this country at an early age and received his education principally at St. Francis Xavier's College in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. de Roode went into a fire insurance office when less than sixteen years old, and has been continuously in the fire insurance business over thirty years, and in the local business in Chicago over twenty-five years. Meanwhile, he was general manager at Chicago for the Clinton Fire of New York, the Southern California and Providence-Washington insurance companies. He was the pioneer in the co-insurance movement and chairman of

the first committee on the subject of the Western Union. Mr. de Roode is a prominent member of the Chicago Society for Ethical Culture and of the Holland Society of Chicago, and has been a frequent contributor to the insurance press and the proceedings of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, and the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. He is now the head of the firm of de Roode, Faulkner & Ettelson, conducting a general insurance and investment agency in Chicago, superintending principally the Hanover, Transatlantic, and Firemen's (Newark) Fire insurance companies. In 1902 Mr. de Roode published and copyrighted a pamphlet entitled "Some Facts for Investors in Fire Insurance Shares," which has been accepted as an authority in insurance and financial circles.

DES MOINES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1881; paid-up capital, \$50,000. C. H. Ainley, president; O. B. Frye, assistant secretary; F. M. Rice, superintendent of agents; C. H. Martin, treasurer. Assets January 1, 1906, \$625,201.44; net surplus \$111,995.21. Premiums written 1905, \$378,990.29. ✓

DES MOINES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1885, reincorporated 1900. C. E. Rawson, president; A. H. Evans, assistant secretary.

DETROIT CONFERENCE. An organization of accident and sick benefit associations was organized in July, 1902, with D. E. Thomas of the National Protective Society president and V. D. Cliff of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company secretary. The objects of the conference are the promotion of friendly feeling and welfare of the business through association, and any company transacting accident and sickness insurance is eligible to membership, although provision is made for membership of companies transacting only an accident business. Meetings are held in February, May, August, and November, when different phases of the business are discussed. The present officers elected at the annual meeting held at Niagara Falls in August, 1905, are: President, V. D. Cliff, United States Health & Accident; vice-presidents, A. E. Forrest, North American Accident, L. O. Chatfield, Phoenix Preferred; secretary, F. H. Goodman, Home Accident & Health; treasurer, D. E. Stevens, Commonwealth Casualty Company; executive committee, L. H. Fibel, H. G. B. Alexander, D. E. Thomas, Wm. H. Jones, C. H. Boyer, W. G. Curtis, Chas. H. Brackett, and the president and secretary *ex-officio* members.

DETROIT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1866; capital, \$500,000. W. A. Moore, president; A. H. McDonell, secretary.

DETROIT FIRE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB. This Michigan organization was formed in 1891 for social as well as business purposes. At its annual meeting in January, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, W. A. Eldridge; vice-president,

Benjamin A. Wells; secretary, Alfred Bunclark; treasurer, Charles Raymond.

DETROIT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1886 as the Michigan Life Underwriters' Association, and re-organized as above in 1906. The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting in February: President, Frank C. Campbell, Union Central; vice-president, O. C. Seelye, Mutual Benefit; second vice-president, George H. Beach, Canada Life; secretary and treasurer, N. J. Dixon; executive committee, Colonel Will A. Waite, C. A. Stringer, D. A. Pierson.

✓ **DICKSON, ROBERT**, President of the Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans, was born in Scotland in 1845 and came to this country twenty-one years thereafter, entering the service of the commercial house of Cross & Company, where he remained until 1877, when he was appointed, in association with the late Sir William Lane Booker, Manager for the Imperial, London, Northern, and Queen Insurance Companies, to which was added a few years later the Connecticut Fire of Hartford. Sir William retired in 1882, leaving to Mr. Dickson the sole management of the Companies. In 1891 he was made United States manager for the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and in 1898 he severed his connection with his other companies and removed to New York. After six years representation there, he resigned the management of the Royal Exchange and was elected President of the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg, followed shortly thereafter by his election as president of the Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans. In 1906, on the consolidation of the Armenia with the Conestoga insurance company under the name of the Guardian Fire, Mr. Dickson was elected president of the consolidated company.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION. Supervision of insurance in the District of Columbia vested formerly in the office of the district assessor, but in 1901 Congress amended the insurance laws of the District, and by subchapter 5 of the District Code created a distinct insurance department. Thomas E. Drake, formerly deputy superintendent of the Ohio department, was appointed commissioner and took office January 1, 1902. The department is under the direction of the commissioners of the District, who are authorized to appoint a superintendent of insurance.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of the District of Columbia.]

✓ **DOBBINS, EDWARD L.**, vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 29, 1838. He was reared on a farm, but received his elementary education at the Pennington Seminary in New Jer-

sey and studied law at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He went to the war in 1862 with the Army of the Potomac, and on his return home was admitted to the Newark bar, and practiced his profession until 1871. In that year he accepted the appointment of assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit. In 1880 he was appointed its secretary, and in 1889 its secretary and treasurer, and elected vice-president in 1905. He is a member of its board of directors. Mr. Dobbins was for a number of years president of the Newark Board of Education.

DODD, AMZI, ex-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1823. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1841, and admitted to the Newark bar in 1848. He practiced law with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and alone until 1871, when he was appointed vice-chancellor of New Jersey. He resigned that office in 1875, was reappointed in 1881, and at the close of the year again resigned, to become president of the Mutual Benefit. In 1902, after a service of twenty years, Mr. Dodd retired from the presidency, but continued in the directorate. He has been for many years one of the riparian commissioners of New Jersey, has been in the state legislature, a justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, etc. He brought to the service of the Mutual Benefit a special knowledge of the mathematics of the business, having been the mathematician of the company since 1863, and having given a great deal of study to life insurance matters both here and in England. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College in 1874. ✓

DOLPH, JOHN, ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born in Ontario, Canada, August 13, 1859. His early life was spent on a farm, and he received a public and high school education, and subsequently taught school for a number of years. He is superintendent of the Clifton district for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati, and is also a director of the Home Savings Bank, Cincinnati. He was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its Indianapolis meeting in 1904. ✓

DORNIN, GEORGE D., manager for the National Fire of Hartford and Springfield Fire and Marine of Massachusetts for the Pacific Coast, was born in New York city December 30, 1830. His first business employment was in a Wall Street broker's office. He was a "Forty-niner" in California, reaching that city via Cape Horn on August 8, 1849, roughed it in various vocations, until in the spring of 1852 he went to "the mines" of Nevada County, where he established himself in business, served his county two terms in the State Legislature, was made postmaster by President Lincoln, director of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind by Governor Perkins, and held other positions of trust. He was appointed local agent of the Phoenix of Hartford at North San Juan, Nevada County, in 1863, and special agent in 1867, which caused his removal to San Francisco. In 1871 he assumed the position of general agent in !

the home office of the Fireman's Fund, and in that capacity he went to Chicago to adjust the losses of the company in the great fire. He was the very active secretary of the company from 1871 to 1881, when he resigned to take the coast management for the Lion of London. In 1886 the Imperial and in 1888 the National of Hartford were added to his agency, but in 1891 he relinquished all except the latter company. In July, 1895, the coast department of the Springfield Fire and Marine was placed under his management, in association with that of the National.

DORNIN, GEORGE W., assistant manager for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast, is the son of George D. Dornin, and was born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal., in December, 1854. After a term in the University of California he entered the mechanical department of the Central Pacific Railroad. Three years later he joined the office force of the Fireman's Fund, the elder Dornin then being its secretary. He accompanied his father into the service of the Lion Fire in 1881 as chief clerk, and on the dissolution of the alliance between the National, Lion, and Imperial he was appointed assistant manager for the first-named company. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for 1901, and councilman-at-large for the city of Oakland, Cal., for 1901-1902; was re-elected to the latter office for the years 1903-1904, serving as president of that body for the past two years.

DORNIN, JOHN C., second assistant manager for the Pacific Department of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford and Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, was born in North San Juan, Nevada County, Cal., July 10, 1865. He graduated from the College of Mines, University of California, in 1889, and spent two seasons with the United States Geodetic Survey on the coast of Alaska (before the Klondyke excitement), subsequently located in the new town of Everett, on Puget Sound, as local insurance agent, then as special agent covering Washington and Montana.

DOWNING, JEROME F., manager of the Western department of the Insurance Company of North America, and of the Philadelphia Underwriters, with headquarters at Erie, Pa., was born at Enfield, Mass., March 24, 1827. He was reared on a farm, and reaching manhood entered journalism in his native State, and subsequently was editor-in-chief of the Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Post*. Having decided to abandon journalism for the law, he became principal of the high school in Carlisle, Pa., studying law while occupying that position, and was admitted to the bar of that place in 1855, removing the same year to Erie. Here he acquired a lucrative practice and was district attorney of the county. In 1864 he was offered the Western management of the North America, which, being disinclined to give up his profession, he accepted with hesitation, and with the stipulation that the headquarters of the company should be

at Erie. The management of the Pennsylvania Fire was added in 1872. The connection of these two companies in the West under the direction of Mr. Downing continued until January 1, 1895, when the Pennsylvania Fire withdrew and established an independent Western department, and the Philadelphia Underwriters, composed of the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, "the strongest combine of the kind in the world," took the place of the Pennsylvania Fire. Mr. Downing is classed with the greater of the Western underwriters. He has large business interests in western Pennsylvania, and is prominent in public affairs.

DOX, CHARLES EDWARD, manager of the Western department of the Orient Insurance Company, and of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, was born of German parentage at Terre Haute, Ind., December 11, 1861. He was educated in the common schools and high school of that city, and, after having engaged in the wholesale and retail book business, he began his insurance career with the Continental Insurance Company in the South; was next employed by the Phenix of Brooklyn, and later was special agent in the South for the Norwich Union. On the transfer of the control of the Orient of Hartford to the London and Lancashire he was elected secretary of the Orient, and soon after was appointed to his present position. ✓

DRAKE, THOMAS E., superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia, was born near Waldo, O., July 22, 1852. He received his education in the public schools, a private school for boys at Delaware, O., and the Smithville Institute. For a time he taught school and was a clerk in the office of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1877 he became sole manager and financial agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. He resigned this position in 1883 to become president of the Martell Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill., continuing at the head of that concern for ten years, when he re-entered the life-insurance business, becoming connected with the agency department of the Provident Savings, with headquarters at Chicago. Later he became associate manager for the Ætna Life for Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Iowa, and for a time was manager for northern Ohio for the New England Mutual Life. He was superintendent of agencies of the John Hancock Mutual Life for Ohio and West Virginia, and for several years was general field agent for the same company, with headquarters at Boston. He resigned the latter position to become deputy superintendent of insurance of Ohio in June, 1900. When the new department of insurance in the District of Columbia was created in 1901 the district commissioners sought out Mr. Drake and appointed him to the office. ✓

DREW, CYRUS K., insurance journalist, was born at Evansville, Ind., January 28th, 1870. He entered the insurance business in his father's local agency at the age of 14. In 1886 he was appointed clerk in the office of the New Orleans compact, managed by J. B. Bennett. He served in this office six years, afterwards taking a thorough course in general agency work and in life insurance soliciting. In 1897 Colonel Young E. Allison prevailed on Mr. Drew to enter insurance journalism, and for the succeeding five years he served as managing editor of the *Insurance Herald* and the *Insurance Field*. In January, 1902, Mr. Drew bought the *Insurance Report* of Denver, of which he is now editor and proprietor.

DREWRY, LUCIUS DEMARIUS, was born at Griffin, Spalding County, Ga., May 9, 1861. His father was a Virginian, and on his mother's side he is descended from General Israel Putnam of the Revolution. He was educated at the high school at Griffin, and at the age of seventeen entered the fire insurance office of his uncle, Israel Putnam, at Atlanta. He was solicitor in Georgia four years for the Northwestern Mutual Life, leaving that company October 1, 1887, to enter the service of the Mutual Benefit Life. In March, 1896, he was called to the home office of the company at Newark, to look after the company's agency business, at the same time retaining the Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi general agency. In January, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of agencies, an office created for the purpose of relieving Vice-President Pearson of a part of the duties of his department. For several years Mr. Drewry was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and at the annual meeting of 1895 was elected secretary of the association, holding the position until the next year, when he declined a re-election. Preferring agency work, he resigned the superintendency of agencies on September 1, 1897, and was made State agent for Ohio, with offices in Cincinnati, this in addition to the agency for Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, which he had retained while at the home office of his company.

DRIGGS, MARSHALL S., president of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in the city of New York, January 9, 1834. He was educated at Redding Institute, Connecticut, and entered the service of the Williamsburgh City as policy clerk on March 22, 1853. He resigned the assistant secretaryship in 1857 to begin the business of warehouseman on his own account. He was elected a director of the insurance company in 1868 and chairman of the finance committee in 1883, and succeeded his father on his death in August, 1889, as president. Mr. Driggs was vice-president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1900 and 1901, and was elected president of that body in 1902 and re-elected in 1903. He is a member of the Underwriters' Club, the New England Society and the Chamber of Commerce of New York, a director in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., a director of the National Surety Company, the Williamsburgh Trust Com-

pany, the Empire State Surety Company, the Broadway Trust Company of New York, and the Casualty Company of America.

DRYDEN, FORREST FAIRCHILD, second vice-president and director of Prudential Insurance Company, was born in Ohio, December 26, 1864. He received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and began his business career with the Prudential. He was elected to his present position in January, 1906. He is a director of the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, and a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and a director of the Union National Bank, Union County Trust Company, and the Essex County Trust Company. ✓

DRYDEN, JOHN F., president of The Prudential Insurance Company of America and United States senator from the state of New Jersey, is justly entitled to rank as the father of industrial insurance in America. Born near Farmington, Me., August 7, 1839, he removed with his parents to Massachusetts when he was in his seventh year. With the intention of following the legal profession he entered Yale College, but before fully completing his course his health broke down and he was obliged to leave the university. He was later restored to the full privileges of his class, however, and is entered on the college records as a regularly graduated student. This is an honor which is rarely bestowed by Yale. During the period in which he was compelled to rest he became interested in the subject of life insurance, and read with avidity everything he could find relating to it. From the field of theory he entered the field of practice, and became regularly engaged in the life insurance business. About the year 1865 his attention was attracted by a report made by Elizur Wright to the Massachusetts legislature referring to industrial insurance as it was then operated in England. Mr. Wright doubted if such a plan could be successfully applied and operated in this country. Mr. Dryden thought the matter out and became convinced to the contrary. He made an exhaustive study of the whole subject, "devoured," as he said himself, every scrap of literature that he could obtain relating to it. Next he prepared a table of rates and matured a plan which he believed could be applied and successfully operated in America. He went to Newark, N. J., in 1873, and there, with the assistance of citizens of that place, organized a friendly society modeled on the English plan, meanwhile having obtained from the New Jersey legislature an act authorizing the formation of a company such as he had in view. The friendly society was merely experimental. It did no business to speak of, but it served to thoroughly convince Mr. Dryden and his friends of the complete feasibility of his plan. On October 13, 1875, the Prudential was organized. Its history and success are familiar to everyone. Mr. Dryden is one of the leading financiers of the country, and has large interests in many prominent financial institutions. On January 29, 1902, the legislature of New Jersey conferred upon him the honor of representing that state in the United States Senate to succeed Senator William J. Sewell, deceased. ✓

✓ DUBUQUE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dubuque, Ia. Organized 1883; capital \$200,000. John Ellwanger, president; N. J. Schrup, secretary.

✓ DUDLEY, WALTER W., fire underwriter, was born at Guilford, Conn., and removed to Wisconsin at an early age. He was engaged in the fire insurance business as local agent at La Crosse in 1867, and afterward served successively as special agent for the St. Paul Fire and Marine and the German-American. Mr. Dudley remained with the latter company eight years, when he went to Dakota and conducted a banking business. Returning to Chicago after three years' absence he was made the assistant manager of the Western department of the North British and Mercantile; was afterward manager, and in 1890 was appointed United States manager of the Manchester. He resigned in March, 1897, and accepted the position of secretary of the governing committee of the Western Union, which position he now holds.

✓ DUGAN, A. G., associate general agent of the western department for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Louisville, March 14, 1861. He received a public school education, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of eighteen entered the fire insurance business with the Queen Insurance Company at Louisville. Later he was appointed special agent in Kentucky and Tennessee for the Springfield Fire and Marine, being later transferred to the Pacific coast, and managed the company's Pacific coast business until the department was discontinued. In 1895 he was appointed special agent for Kentucky, West Virginia, and southern Ohio for the Hartford, a position he retained until appointed to his present position. Mr. Dugan was president of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board in 1889, and has served on the executive committee continually.

✓ DUNBAR, FRANK I., secretary of state and insurance commissioner of Oregon, was born on the ocean, September 14, 1860. He had a common school education, and his early vocation was that of clerk and bookkeeper. From 1890-94 he was county recorder for Clatsop County, Oregon, and county clerk of the same county from 1894 to 1898. In the latter year he was elected secretary of state for the term beginning in 1899 and ending in 1903. He was re-elected June 2, 1902, for the term beginning January 2, 1903, and ending January, 1907.

✓ DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK, president of The Travelers Insurance Company, was born in 1846 in Mansfield, Conn. He was brought up in Ohio, educated in the public schools and in Mount Union College. He returned to Connecticut in 1865, engaged two years in teaching, afterwards studied law in New Britain with the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, was meantime clerk of the police court and editor of the New Britain *Record*, was admitted to the Hartford county bar in 1871, a year later entered the law office of Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, and prac-

ticed law until 1883. For two years thereafter he gave his attention to special practice, being engaged much of the time in mining litigation in Utah, Arizona, and California, for Eastern clients having interests there. In 1885, at the request of the late President Batterson, he devoted himself to the legal affairs of The Travelers Insurance Company, conducting with counsel in Colorado its important litigation involving title to about 70,000 acres of land and four important irrigation enterprises in that state. Upon the settlement of the Colorado interests, which required all of his attention for four years, he continued to act as the company's general counsel at its home office, having supervision of its legal department, including investments, and became intimately acquainted with the company's affairs at home and abroad. He was elected a director of The Travelers in January, 1897; vice-president in January, 1899, and president by unanimous vote of the board October 14, 1901. Mr. Dunham has held several important positions in the city government of Hartford, is a director in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the American Hardware Company, the International Banking Corporation, and a number of other corporations, treasurer of the Colorado Valley Land Company and of other Colorado corporations, and a member of several societies and clubs, including the New England Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

DUNLOP, C. D., vice-president of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., was born in Missouri and entered the insurance business in Denver, Colorado, in 1883. He was appointed manager of the Mountain Department of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company in 1891, and removed to Chicago as manager of the Western department in 1895. He was elected to his present position in 1904.

DUTCHESS INSURANCE COMPANY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Organized 1836, as the Dutchess County Mutual, and reorganized as a stock company in June, 1900. Capital, \$200,000. Lewis H. Vail, president; Jesse J. Graham, secretary. ✓

DUTTON, WILLIAM J., president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company and president of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Bangor, Me., January 23, 1847. His father was one of the pioneers in California, an incorporator of the Fireman's Fund, and served for some years as its vice-president. Mr. Dutton was taken from the office of the North British and Mercantile in 1867, when the Fireman's Fund established its marine department, and appointed marine clerk. In 1869 he was appointed marine secretary of the company, in 1873 assistant secretary, and in 1880, secretary. In 1890 he was elected vice-president and manager, and upon the retirement of D. J. Staples in January, 1900, he was elected president of the company. In 1892 Mr. Dutton was elected vice-president, and in 1896 president of the ✓

Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which position he also still holds. He has been active in the councils of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, was chairman of its executive committee for the four years following its organization in 1893, and was one year its president and nine years vice-president during the first ten years of its existence. He is also an expert in marine underwriting, and has been president of the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters, and chairman of its adjustment committee since 1888, and a member of said committee since 1875.

✓ DUVAL, W. S., was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and was educated in the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York. He went to California in 1868, and was engaged in practical mining many years. In 1885 he became an employe of the Pacific Insurance Union, serving as surveyor in different places within its jurisdiction. In 1890 he was appointed general manager. This position he resigned in August, 1893, to accept the Pacific Coast managership of the Continental. On the removal of the Continental Pacific Coast branch office to Chicago in 1895, he organized the Alameda County Board of Fire Underwriters, taking its management, entering the service of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific as surveyor upon its assuming jurisdiction over the entire coast. In 1897 he was elected manager of District B of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, comprising middle and northern California and Nevada.

✓ DYER, W. H., of the firm of Dyer & Foss, general agents of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company at Boston, began his insurance experience in September, 1867, as agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati, O. He afterward became general traveling agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company and also superintendent of agents of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. He became connected with the Berkshire in 1877 as superintendent of agencies, which position he held till May 1, 1904, when he assumed in partnership the general agency of the Berkshire at Boston, Mass., under the firm name of Dyer & Foss.

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EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York, Organized 1806; capital, \$300,000. T. H. Price, president; W. H. Whilden, secretary. ✓

EASTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized 1902; capital, \$200,000. A. H. Phillips, president; J. Haines Lippincott, secretary. ✓

EAST OHIO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, THE, was organized at Canton in February, 1903, with the following officers: President, William Grummet, Canton; vice-president, A. S. Longenbaugh, Akron; second vice-president, J. W. Staudt, Canton; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Strayer, Canton. The association has since disbanded.

EASTERN UNION. [See Fire Underwriters' Union.]

EATON, HENRY W., resident manager in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is a native of London, England, and entered the service of that company in 1866. He represented it at Bristol, England, in 1876 as resident secretary of the West of England branch, and came to New York in 1878 as assistant manager of the New York branch under Mr. Pulsford. Upon the retirement of that gentleman, in 1887, he became resident manager. Mr. Eaton is an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of England. In 1897 he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States. ✓

EDDY, HENRY CLAY, resident secretary of the Western department of the Commercial Union of London and Palatine of London, is a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born May 9, 1848. He received his higher education at the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Mass. When sixteen years old he entered the office of a local insurance agency at Providence, from which in 1867 he transferred his services to the Home Insurance Company of New York as a clerk. Following this, in 1871, Mr. Eddy became special agent for the German-American and Phenix of New York, and in 1883 he accepted the post at Chicago which he now occupies. Mr. Eddy was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1890-91. ✓

EDMONDS, J. FRANK, resident secretary of the Northwestern Department of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and Palatine Insurance Company, at Denver, Col., was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1855. He was educated in the high school in Rochelle, Ill., and began his business career in ✓

mercantile pursuits at Deadwood, South Dakota. He entered the fire insurance business as local agent in 1889, and was appointed special agent of the Commercial Union Insurance Company in 1892. He was appointed to his present position in March 1899.

✓ EDWARDS, GEORGE B., vice-president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the United States and educated partly in Germany and England. After eight years' business education in a New York, China, and South American importing house, Mr. Edwards entered, in 1874, the employ of the Germania Fire Insurance Company as a clerk, and gradually advanced to the position of special agent in the Eastern field. After seventeen years' experience in the field he was promoted, in April, 1892, to the second vice-presidency, and in 1897, to the vice-presidency of the company.

EDWARDS, LEMUEL BLUFORD, Pacific Coast manager. is a native of Indiana, where he was born December 17, 1843. He served as a private soldier three years in the civil war, and at the early age of 23 years was sheriff of Boone County, Ind., his term covering two years. Afterwards he went into the insurance business, and was a local fire insurance agent eight years, and a general agent of a life insurance company four years. For thirteen years he was on the road as a special agent, general agent, and superintendent of agencies of fire insurance companies. He was four years Pacific Coast manager of the American of Newark, Caledonian of Edinburgh, and Manchester Fire. He is now associated with Charles Christensen and Benjamin Goodwin in the Pacific Coast management of the American of Newark, American Central of St. Louis, St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, and Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston. Mr. Edwards was a member of the California legislature in 1881-82.

✓ EGGLESTON, THOMAS, general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company at Atlanta, was born at Charleston, S. C., January 14, 1856, educated at private schools at that city, and removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1872, entering the fire insurance agency office of James H. Low & Co. In 1875-76 he was superintendent of agencies for this firm. He was appointed local agent at Atlanta for the Hartford Fire in 1877, special agent and adjuster in 1883, and general agent for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana in 1885. Mr. Egleston is also senior member of the firm of Egleston & Prescott, managers of the Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis for the southern states. From 1884 to 1894 he was a member of the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association. In the latter year he was elected president of the association, and declined a re-election in 1896. Mr. Egleston was elected a member of the Georgia legislature in 1901 and appointed a member of the depot commission for the state of Georgia.

✓ ELDRIDGE, GEORGE DYRE, insurance journalist and vice-president and actuary of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance

Company, was born at Mattapoisett, Mass., August 22, 1848, from a New England colonial ancestry. He had a common school and partial college education, and went into insurance journalism in Cincinnati in 1869 as editor of the *Insurance Chronicle*, which connection he continued until he joined the *Index* in 1873, and removed with it to Boston, where its name was changed to the *Standard*. Mr. Eldridge established in Boston in 1883 the *Guardian*, a monthly journal, now known as *Notes and Comments* and devoted to the interests of life insurance. He has published and edited it to the present time. In 1886 he removed to Washington to take charge of the National Life-Maturity Insurance Company, as secretary and general manager. In May, 1894, he resigned these positions (retaining, however, his place on the board of directors), and connected himself with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, afterwards reorganized as the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of which he is now vice-president and actuary. While a resident of Massachusetts Mr. Eldridge was a member of the Newton city council and of the state legislature. He is the author of the novel "I Will Repay," published in 1902, and "The Mellbaich Case," published in 1905.

ELECTRICITY AND FIRE INSURANCE. [See Underwriters' National Electric Association.]

ELLISON, EUGENE L., vice-president of the Insurance Company of North America, and vice-president of the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in the State of Delaware in 1845, and was educated in the public schools and academy at Newark, Del. Previous to his connection with his present company he was clerk in mercantile and banking houses, general agent of the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and assistant manager of the Philadelphia clearing house. ✓

EMPIRE CASUALTY COMPANY, Parkersburg, W. Va. Organized 1905; capital, \$150,000. O. Havener, president; Lee J. Frisbie, secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1850; capital, \$200,000. Lindley Murray, Jr., president; D. J. Burtis, secretary. ✓

EMPIRE STATE SURETY COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1901; capital, \$500,000. William M. Tomlins, president; Daniel Stewart, secretary.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., of London, England. Incorporated October, 1880, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. Subscribed capital, \$3,750,000; paid up, \$500,000, which in 1892 was increased to \$750,000. Its present total available resources amount to over \$8,000,000. Its charter covers the transaction of all classes of casualty insurance. The corporation was organized immediately following the enactment of the famous employers' liability act in England in 1880,

and is acknowledged to be the pioneer in liability insurance in the world. The officers of the company are: Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman; Henry Chapman, deputy chairman; S. Stanley Brown, general manager and secretary. General office of the company, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E. C. Branch agencies are maintained in Holland, Sweden, the South African Republic, New South Wales, South Australia, Canada, and in the United States, where business was commenced in July, 1886, and at the present time it has a thoroughly established system of agencies in nearly every state in the Union. The United States branch officials are: Frank G. Webster, John Lowell, and William D. Mandell, trustees; Samuel Sloan, Wm. Allen Butler, Jr., Gen. Francis V. Greene, advisory board; Henry M. Rogers, John B. Thomas, and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, executive committee; Samuel Appleton, manager and attorney United States branch, Employers' Liability Building, 33 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. A deposit of over \$2,500,000.00 is at present maintained in various state insurance departments and in the hands of the United States trustees for the benefit and protection of its policy-holders. The annual premium income of the United States branch aggregates \$2,300,000. The prudent management of the corporation has established for it an enviable reputation as being financially provident and conservative, and yet liberal, in all its dealings with the public.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. This class of insurance, which originated in Great Britain, was first written in the United States in 1886 as a regular business by the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. About 1889 both American and foreign companies authorized to do a casualty business, or organized for the purpose, began to compete for this kind of insurance. In its primary form it is the insurance of employers against liability for injuries happening to their employees when actually engaged in their service; but the business has been extended to cover liability to persons other than employees (technically public liability) and various forms embracing both features have been devised; as, for example, General Liability insurance, Elevator insurance, and Teams insurance. Collective insurance, giving direct indemnity to employees for accidents, whether due to negligence of employees or otherwise, is also issued as one of the liability lines. The largest risks written are manufacturing concerns and contractors. Employers' Liability has largely grown in volume since 1889. At the close of 1902 the premium income had grown to \$11,521,250.

In March, 1896, the most conservative Liability managers, being impressed with the fact that Liability insurance is perhaps the most difficult of all forms of casualty underwriting, and the most deceptive and misleading in the results of its earlier years, and realizing also that the individual experience of the several companies was too brief and too narrow to serve as a safe guide in the making of rates, met in conference and agreed to combine their loss experience with a view to the determination of right rates and proper methods.

This was the beginning of what is now known as the Liability Conference. The conference, as now existing, is of a purely educational and advisory character. From time to time the associated companies report their loss statistics to the conference actuary, who combines and collates the experience and reports the indicated necessary rates to the conference, who then, as they may elect, adopt them individually as recommended, or with such modifications as the exigencies of the business may seem to demand. On this basis the conference corrected and harmonized the rates in 1896, and again in 1897, 1898, and 1901, and in various classes several times since. Several companies withdrew from the conference in 1904, and the conference is now maintained by only three companies, which consider the work of the bureau too valuable to lose entirely. The companies members of the conference are the Fidelity and Casualty, Maryland Casualty, and United States Casualty. The following is a statement of employers' liability business transacted in 1905.

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Ætna,	\$2,108,027.86	\$708,910.88
American Fidelity,	73,900.64	5,490.30
Casualty Company of America,	769,693.99	125,338.22
Empire State Surety,	128,261.61	6,535.99
Employers' Liability,	1,961,339.27	717,207.17
Fidelity and Casualty,	1,643,812.18	863,793.16
Frankfort Marine and Accident,	870,738.84	326,142.09
General Accident,	159,205.96	66,005.65
London Guarantee and Accident,	1,112,063.87	329,324.39
Maryland Casualty,	1,159,324.64	465,832.41
New Amsterdam Casualty,	324,234.24	123,735.40
Ocean Accident and Guarantee,	924,135.57	325,395.56
Philadelphia Casualty,	144,943.50	34,592.88
Standard L. & A.,	632,360.86	188,464.86
Travelers L. & A.,	3,364,640.59	856,007.66
United States Casualty,	403,271.80	131,887.54
Totals,	\$15,784,973.42	\$5,274,664.16

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE. Endowment insurance is almost unknown in the United States, except as coupled with life insurance, policies being made payable at a certain time, or at death, if that occurs before the expiration of the endowment period. In the business of companies reporting to the New York department, about one-fourth of the amount insured is combined life and endowment, and three-fourths is classed as "whole life." In England pure endowments have been written to a considerable extent, and for a long time, mainly as provision for children.

ENGINEERS, FIRE, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association of Fire Engineers.]

ENGLISH-AMERICAN UNDERWRITERS, composed of the London and Lancashire and Orient Insurance Companies.

✓ ENGLISH, JOEL L., vice-president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Woodstock, Vt. In 1867 he entered the Hartford office of the Ætna Life as clerk, and his entire business life has been passed there. He was appointed secretary in February 1872, and vice-president in February, 1905.

EQUITABLE ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1892. Albert C. Smith, president; David T. Montague, secretary. An assessment company.

✓ EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1859; capital, \$400,000. F. W. Arnold, president; Samuel G. Howe, secretary.

✓ EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charleston, S. C. Organized 1895; capital, \$117,800. David Huguenin, president; William G. Mazyck, secretary and treasurer.

EQUITABLE INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. J. S. Swormstedt, president; Allen C. Clark, secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE, OF THE UNITED STATES, New York. Organized 1859. Paul Morton, president; William Alexander, secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL IN INSURANCE TO UNIVERSITY GRADUATES. [See Cyclopedica for 1904-1905.]

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. F. M. Hubbell, president; J. C. Cummins, secretary.

ERIE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS of Erie, Pa., was organized in June, 1903, and the following officers elected: President, John F. Brown, Penn Mutual; first vice-president, James M. Dickey, Mutual Life; second vice-president, C. D. W. Brown, Northwestern Mutual; secretary and treasurer, George L. Davenport, Security Trust and Life. At the annual meeting held in February, 1906, officers were elected as follows: President, C. F. Schlaudecker; first vice-president, R. H. Howell; second vice-president, D. W. Harper; secretary, E. O. N. Cholmeley-Jones; treasurer, J. F. Brown; executive committee, E. J. Crowell, A. G. Morrison, Isador Sobel, C. H. Baumbagh, William M. Nash.

✓ ESTEE, JAMES B., second vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, was born in Wisconsin in 1856, and was educated in the common schools of Illinois and the State Normal University at Bloomington in that state. He studied law, in Milwaukee in 1883. He removed to South Dakota, where, during his residence of several years, he was president of the Citizens

Bank of Woonsocket; U. S. Commissioner for the Second Judicial District, and a member of the State Republican Central Committee. He entered the service of the Equitable Life in 1882, and was superintendent of agents of the Iowa Life from 1888 to 1891. In the latter year he was appointed general manager for the National Life of Vermont for Wisconsin. He became the company's superintendent of agents in 1898, and was elected second vice-president April 8, 1902. As second vice-president he has charge of all the agency force of the company in forty-four states. He is a Mason, an athlete, and a speaker of great force and fluency.

EUREKA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1864; capital, \$100,000. F. A. Rothier, president; Adam Benus, secretary. ✓

EUSTIS, TRUMAN W., general agent of the Western department of the Georgia Home Insurance Company, was born at Port Washington, Wis., October 25, 1857. After attending the Chicago grammar and high schools he entered, at the age of sixteen years, the service of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, in its Western department, and filled successively all the department positions in office and field work, being the assistant general agent for four years. In 1897 he was appointed manager of the Western department of the Manchester Assurance Company, and on the taking over of the Manchester by the Atlas was appointed joint manager of the latter, but resigned that position early in 1905. He was appointed to his present position in March, 1906. ✓

EVANS, HENRY, president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Houston, Tex., April 14, 1860. Some time after the close of the war he went to New York, where he was educated, finally leaving Columbia College School of Mines to enter the service of the Continental in March, 1878, as a junior clerk. In January, 1880, he left the company to learn the other side of the fire insurance business in the city brokerage office of T. B. Nutting, Jr. President Hope recalled him to the Continental in October, and for several years he worked at most of the desks in the office connected with the agency department. He succeeded the late Mr. Townsend as secretary of the agency department May 10, 1888; was elected second vice-president, retaining the agency department secretaryship in 1889, and vice-president January 14, 1892, and president January 15, 1903, after a service of nearly twenty-five years. Since Mr. Evans has been an officer of the Continental Insurance Company he has done a great deal of field work for it all over the United States. In March, 1904, he assumed the chairmanship of the committee of twenty on congested districts of cities of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He is also a director of the company and a director of the following corporations: Central Trust Company of New York, Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad, Brooklyn City Railroad.

EXCESS POLICY. A class of policies written to cover property in excess of other insurance. They do not apply until specific insurance is exhausted. Usually it is stipulated that a certain amount of specific insurance shall be carried, the rates for excess insurance being lower than the specific rate.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE. As employed in connection with insurance, it is the mean number of future years which individuals at any specified age may be expected to live.

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FACKLER, DAVID PARKS, actuary, was born in Virginia April 4, 1841, and is a great-grandson of a Revolutionary officer of that surname. He completed his collegiate career in 1859, taking the gold medal for mathematics, and entered the office of the Mutual Life, where he remained until 1865, when he resigned, to become consulting actuary for a number of companies. He suggested the principle on which the contribution dividend plan was based, and aided Mr. Sheppard Homans in its application. He was one of the organizers of the Actuarial Society of America and its president from 1891 to 1893. Mr. Fackler has written much on insurance subjects, and is a frequent contributor to the periodical press. He has done business solely as an independent actuary with separate office and clerks, since 1865, and on several critical occasions has been asked to give opinions for publication. Many actuaries of companies have graduated from his office. He has had several offers of positions in the oldest companies, but has preferred to remain independent. In 1898 he succeeded Mr. Homans as corresponding member of the Institute of Actuaries of London. ✓

FACTORS AND TRADERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized 1870. Ferdinand Forcheimer, president; Joseph F. Mitchell, secretary.

FACTORS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1882; capital, \$100,000. N. Fontaine, president; J. E. Beasley, secretary.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. This organization in the Eastern, Middle, and Southeastern States is composed of the following companies: Ætna of Hartford, Commercial Union of London, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Firemen's Fund of San Francisco, German-American of New York, Hanover Fire, Hartford Fire, Home of New York, Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, National Fire of Hartford, Niagara of New York, North British and Mercantile, Northern Assurance, Norwich Union, Phenix of Brooklyn, Phenix of London, Phenix of Hartford, Providence-Washington, Royal, Scottish Union and National, Sun of England, Union of London, and Western of Toronto. George P. Sheldon of the Phenix is president; Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe vice-president; J. H. Mitchell of the Phenix of Hartford is treasurer, and J. H. Brewster of the Scottish Union and National, secretary. The manager is H. L. Phillips. The headquarters of the association are in Hartford. The executive committee is Charles

E. Chase (chairman), Hartford; C. G. Smith, New York; George W. Babb, New York; A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., of New York; B. R. Stillman, Hartford; E. G. Snow, New York; ex officio, the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, WESTERN.
[See Western Factory Insurance Association.]

FAILURES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1905. [See Reinsured and Failed Fire Insurance Companies.]

FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Fall River, Mass. Organized 1870. Thomas E. Brayton, president; Charles S. Waring, secretary.

FARLEY, PHILIP H., of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in the city of New York, October 15, 1849. He received his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, after leaving which he was for a time engaged in the dry goods commission business. He entered the service of the Mutual Life in April, 1889, as an executive special agent, became inspector of agencies in 1895, and was appointed superintendent of the executive special agency department in the same year. Mr. Farley was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1900. On October 17, 1902, he was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He has been closing up the affairs of the executive special agency department of the Mutual Life, said department having been discontinued on January 1, 1902. He had a long experience with the National Guard of the state of New York, resigning as First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment in 1880.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. George W. Montgomery, president; L. P. Funkhouser, secretary.

FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, York, Pa. Organized 1853. Mutual doing business on the stock plan. William H. Miller, president; E. K. McConkey, secretary.

FARMERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Organized 1860; capital, \$100,000. J. H. Smith, president; Ed. H. Smith, secretary.

FAXON, WALTER COLLYER, vice-president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company's accident and liability department, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1856. He was educated in the district and public high schools of Hartford, and graduated from the latter in 1874. In that year he began his insurance career in the office of the Travelers Insurance Company, where he remained until 1891, when he accepted a position with the Ætna Life. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1895, secretary in 1902, and to his present

position in 1905. He is governor of the Connecticut Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, registrar-general of the General Court of the same order, and secretary of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut; also on the board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Connecticut, and a member of the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors.

FAYMONVILLE, BERNARD, vice-president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born in a suburb of Chicago, Ill., and passed his early years on an Illinois farm. He went into a real estate and insurance office in Chicago in 1874, and in 1877 migrated to California, settling at Fresno, where he secured the local agency of forty-three insurance companies. He was appointed a special agent by the Fireman's Fund in 1881, assistant secretary in 1887, secretary in 1890, second vice-president in 1893, and first vice-president in 1900. Mr. Faymonville is also vice-president of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific. ✓

FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1901; capital, \$500,000. Percy Chubb, president; Max Grundner, secretary. ✓

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1900; capital, \$150,000. Isaac M. Hamilton, president; R. M. Wilbur, secretary.

FEDERAL UNION SURETY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized, 1902; capital, \$250,000. Hugh Dougherty, president; C. R. Hinkel, secretary.

FELLOWSHIP OF SOLIDARITY OF NEW YORK, a legal reserve fraternal society, was organized in 1902. John Ford, president; W. Goodyear, acting secretary.

FERRIS, HENRY J., assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Stamford, Conn., of American parentage, August 18, 1844. He was educated in a private school in Stamford, and after spending three years in a dry goods jobbing house in New York entered the service of the Home in April, 1863. ✓

FERRY, DEXTER M., president of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, was born at Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., in 1833. He was a farmer's boy, and in 1852 went to Detroit and found employment in a book store. In 1856 he entered the seed business in the same city as a junior partner, and is now its head, the company being one of the largest of its kind in the world. He was one of the founders of the Standard in 1884, and has been its president from the beginning, and is also president of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, ✓

and a director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is also president of the First National Bank and Union Trust Company of Detroit, and is a director in several of Detroit's largest financial and industrial institutions.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE. Organized 1876; capital, \$1,000,000. George F. Seward, president; Robert J. Hillas, vice-president and secretary.

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1890; capital, \$2,000,000. Edwin Warfield, president; H. Nicodemus, secretary.

FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia.
v Organized 1893; capital, \$100,000. M. Carr, president; A. A. Clark, secretary.

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania, 1878. Chartered to do a mutual life business. Founded by L. G. Fouse, president, and W. S. Campbell, secretary and solicitor since company's organization. Insurance in force, \$114,888,201; losses and claims paid, \$13,261,884.77; assets, \$10,598,388.69; liabilities, \$9,014,249.88. Every approved claim was paid by January 1, 1906.

✓ **FIELD, GEORGE P.,** of Field & Cowles, managers of the Royal Insurance Company for New England, was born at Seasmont, Me., October 17, 1844. He was clerk in his father's agency at Belfast for several years. In 1866 he became assistant secretary of a local company at Bangor and later moved to Worcester and became secretary of the First National Fire. In 1873 he went to Boston as special agent of the Royal, under Foster & Scull. There he was successively made general agent and superintendent of agencies, and finally a member of the firm in 1886. The firm at present is Field & Cowles. Mr. Field was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1885, chairman of the Bureau of United Inspection from 1888 to 1893, and president of the Boston Protective Department during the same years. He was president of the Insurance Library Association of Boston from 1900 to 1906. He was again elected a director of the Boston Protective Department in 1900, retiring in 1906, and in 1905 was elected president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, which position he still holds.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. Chartered in 1817 and in 1871 organized as a stock company; capital, \$500,000. E. C. Irvin, president; M. G. Garragues, secretary.

FIRE ENGINEERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.
[See National Association of Fire Engineers.]

FIRE INSURANCE CLUB OF CHICAGO. The membership of the club includes many of the employees of the general and local fire insurance agencies of the city, and was organized on

February 6, 1901. As stated in its constitution, the club's object is "to assist its members in becoming thoroughly conversant with the technique of fire insurance in all its departments, and to further the social intercourse of its members." All male fire insurance employees over eighteen are eligible for membership. The present officers are: President, L. A. Tanner, Home, New York; vice-president, A. A. Hobbs, German-American; secretary, William Otter; treasurer, Edward Surentin; librarian, Charles Freeman.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES FAILED IN 1905.
[See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia. The name of this company was changed to the County Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia in 1905. [Which see.]

FIRE INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY. [See Policy, Standard Fire; also other policy forms.]

FIRE INSURANCE RESULTS IN 1905. [See Results of Fire Underwriting in 1905.]

FIRE INSURANCE SALVAGE CORPS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. This organization was authorized by act of the Legislature of New York of 1895, to be maintained by a tax upon the premiums of fire insurance companies doing business in Brooklyn. The first meeting of the companies comprising the corporation was held June 28, 1895, and the following officers were elected: George M. Coit, president; Hugo Schumann, vice-president; William T. Lane, treasurer; Britton C. Thorn, secretary. Britton C. Thorn was appointed superintendent, and the corps went into service December 16, 1895. There are three stations. The portion of Brooklyn protected by the three stations is bounded as follows: Beginning at Newtown Creek and East River and extending along the shore front of Newtown Creek to the old city line of Brooklyn (prior to consolidation), thence southeasterly along city line to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and along the westerly side of the cemetery grounds to Bushwick Avenue, thence southerly along Bushwick Avenue to and along Pennsylvania Avenue to New Lots Road, thence westerly along New Lots Road and Clarkson Street to Nostrand Avenue, thence southerly along Nostrand Avenue to Newkirk Avenue, thence westerly along Newkirk Avenue to Ocean Avenue, thence northerly along Ocean Avenue to and along Flatbush Avenue to Prospect Park West, thence southerly along Prospect Park West to 9th Street, thence westerly along 9th Street to Gowanus Canal, following the westerly bank of Gowanus Canal to New York Bay, and thence following the shore line to Newtown Creek and East River, the place of beginning, covering both sides of said streets, avenues, and places above named. The officers and directors

elected in 1906 are: President, Edward E. Pearce; vice-president, Frank T. Stinson; treasurer, John S. Oliver; secretary, Andrew J. Corsa; directors, John A. DeGroot, Britton C. Thorn, Edward B. Vanderveer, T. A. Ralston, Alfred Hodges, Gustav Schimmel, George C. Howe, Curtis C. Wayland, Henry Blatchford, John H. Kelley, and the officers.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. The society was organized to aid members in studying questions arising in connection with insurance, and fire protection and prevention. The officers elected at the annual meeting in 1906 are: President, John H. Kenney; vice-presidents, Thomas T. Nelson, J. B. Kremer; secretary, Henry P. Burke; treasurer, Simon Katz; executive committee, James A. McGann, Joseph Doyle, Albert A. Pancoast, Frank M. MacDonough, Edgar A. Law, E. B. Creighton, James S. Young.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized May, 1863. Its present officers are: W. J. Dutton, president; Bernard Faymonville, vice-president; J. B. Levison, second vice-president and marine secretary; Louis Weinmann, secretary; Geo. H. Mendell, Jr., assistant secretary. Its capital was originally \$200,000, increased in 1865 to \$500,000. In the Chicago and Boston fires the company paid about three-quarters of a million dollars, at which time its capital was temporarily reduced to \$300,000, but increased in 1880 to \$750,000, and again increased in 1886 to \$1,000,000, at which figure it now stands. Its assets January 1, 1906, were \$7,232,552.19, with a reinsurance reserve of \$3,031,730.11, and a net surplus of \$2,718,144.50.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CORPORATION. This company was organized in 1906, and assumed all liabilities under valid policies of the older company under general reinsurance contract from May 22, 1906. Owing to the destruction of all records in the conflagration in that city following the earthquake of April 18, 1906, the new corporation was organized to assume all outstanding liability of the older company.

FIRE MARSHAL LAWS. Laws establishing the office of State fire marshal were adopted in Massachusetts and Maryland in 1894, in Ohio in 1900, and in Connecticut and Washington in 1901, and the Massachusetts law was amended in 1902 so as to transfer its administration to the department of district police. Bills to enact laws requiring the official investigation of fires were introduced in the legislature of Vermont in 1894, and in those of Michigan and Pennsylvania in 1895. The Vermont and Michigan bills failed, and that in Pennsylvania became a law. A bill in the California legislature of 1895, empowering the insurance commissioner to investigate the causes of fires, was not passed, but a bill in the Maine legislature of 1895, imposing this duty on municipal officers, became a law. An effort in 1901 to repeal the law failed. There was an effort made in the Maryland legislature of 1896 to repeal the fire marshal law

and impose the duty of investigating fires upon the insurance department, but it did not succeed. The attempt again failed in 1900 and in 1902. The effort to establish a state fire marshal in Vermont was again made in 1896 in the legislature of that state, and was again unsuccessful. Alabama in 1897 provided for the investigation of fires. Bills on this subject were before the legislatures of Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and Minnesota in 1897, of Michigan, Missouri, and Tennessee in 1899, of Rhode Island in 1900, of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Texas in 1901, of South Carolina in 1902, and Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, and Kansas in 1903, but were not passed. North Carolina passed an incendiary fire investigation law in 1899, which was amended in 1901 and 1903, and the Ohio law was amended in 1902. South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi in 1904 provided for the investigation of the causes of fires. Minnesota enacted a fire marshal law in 1905, and bills in the North Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Tennessee legislatures failed of passage. Kentucky enacted a fire marshal law in 1906.

The Massachusetts law of 1894 authorized the governor, with the consent of the council, to appoint a state fire marshal for a term of five years, at an annual salary of \$5,000, and, upon the recommendation of the fire marshal, a deputy marshal also. The fire marshal in Boston and the board of fire engineers in every other city and town was required to investigate "the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire occurring" therein and shall make "special investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." Provision was made for the reports of these investigations to the state fire marshal and for the keeping of an official record thereof, and the marshal and his deputy were invested with all the judicial powers necessary to examine into the charges of arson against individuals, and to turn them over, if presumably guilty, to the proper district attorney for prosecution. The salaries and expenses of the bureau were to be paid out of the moneys received for taxes from the fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The following provision, authorizing the fire marshal or his representatives to enter any building containing combustible or inflammable material, and, if in his judgment it was dangerous to the safety of the premises, cause it to be removed at the expense of the owner, was one of the most important of the law:

Section 5. The fire marshal, the fire commissioners of the city of Boston, the board of fire engineers in all towns and cities where such board is established, and the mayor and aldermen in cities and the selectmen in towns where no board of fire engineers exists, shall have the right at all reasonable hours, for the purposes of examination, to enter in and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of these officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or premises, they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises; provided, however, that if the said owner or occupant shall deem himself aggrieved, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, as aforesaid, shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises under their

jurisdiction upon complaint of any person having an interest in said buildings or premises or property adjacent thereto. Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities heretofore indicated shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each day's neglect.

In 1902 an act [Chapter 142, approved March 4th] was passed abolishing the office of state fire marshal and all offices thereunder, and creating a new department of the district police, with the powers and duties heretofore conferred upon the state fire marshal and his assistants. The department was to be known as the fire marshal's department of the district police, to be under the control of a deputy chief of the district police, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years at an annual salary of \$2,400. He was to have a chief aid at \$1,500 a year and six additional aids at \$1,000 a year each. The deputy chief shall submit the annual report of his official action to the chief of the district police, who shall transmit the same to the insurance commissioner.

Under the Maryland law the State fire marshal is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate, holds office for two years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and may appoint a chief clerk at \$1,200 per annum. He is directed to make personal investigation into the origin of all fires occurring in the State, has judicial powers, can cause the arrest and examination of any supposed incendiary, and present the evidence to the prosecuting attorney, and must make an annual report to the Governor. The Maryland law also has this feature:

It shall be the duty of each fire insurance company or association doing business in this State, within ten days after the adjustment of any loss sustained by it, to report to the fire marshal, upon blanks by him furnished, such information regarding the amount of insurance, the value of the property insured, and the amount of claim as adjusted, as in the judgment of said fire marshal it is necessary for him to know.

The Maine law to provide for the investigation of the causes of fires, and the publication of statistics relating to the same, requires that all fires shall be investigated by the municipal officers of cities and towns, and the result of the investigation reported to the city or town clerk, who shall keep a record thereof and within fifteen days from the first day of July and January of each year transmit to the insurance commissioner a copy of his record. The insurance commissioner is required to furnish the necessary books and blanks to carry out the provisions of the act, and to classify, tabulate, and publish in his annual report the statistics thus obtained.

The Pennsylvania law of 1895 provided for "the creation of the office of fire marshal in cities of the third class." The councils of such cities may create the office of fire marshal, to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the select council biennially. The fire marshal is authorized to enter any premises where a fire has occurred and make an investigation, and the mayor can subpoena witnesses to attend and give evidence thereat.

The Ohio law of 1900 as amended in 1902 authorizes the Governor to appoint a State fire marshal whose term shall be two years, and he is empowered to appoint an assistant fire marshal and two

deputies. The following sections of the original act define the scope of the law:

Sec. 2. The State fire marshal and the chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated village or town in which no fire department exists, and the township clerk of every organized township within the limits of any organized village or city, shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire occurring in such city, village, town, or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including the Lord's Day, of the occurrence of such fire, and the fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires occurring in cities, villages, towns, or townships shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the said fire marshal. The State fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the State, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided in this act; such record shall at all times be open to the public inspection, and such portions of it as the insurance commissioner may deem necessary shall be transcribed and forwarded to him within fifteen days from the first day of January.

Sec. 3. The said State fire marshal shall, when in his opinion further investigation is necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matter as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense, and shall furnish to the proper prosecuting attorney all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case; and shall report to the insurance commissioner, as often as such commissioner shall require, his proceedings and the progress made in all prosecutions for arson, and the results of all cases which are finally disposed of.

The remaining sections of the law provide for the investigation of the causes of fires, giving the fire marshal and his deputies the power of trial justices to summon witnesses and administer oaths. They shall have the authority to enter upon and examine any building where a fire has occurred, and to order the removal of combustible material where found.

For maintaining the cost of the department, every fire insurance company doing business in Ohio shall pay to the superintendent in the month of November annually, in addition to the taxes already required by law, one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of such companies on all business done in Ohio the year next preceding.

The Connecticut law of 1901 provided for the appointment of a state fire marshal by the governor, with the advice of the senate, for four years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and said state fire marshal shall appoint a deputy for four years with an annual salary of \$1,500. The duties of the state fire marshal are prescribed by Section 6 of the act, which is as follows:

Section 6. It shall be the duty of said state fire marshal thoroughly to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the state to which his attention has been called in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of this act, by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. He shall, when in his judgment such proceedings are necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony, under oath, of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and filed in his office; and if he shall be of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to warrant that any person be charged with the crime of arson, he shall forthwith submit said evidence, together with the names of the witnesses, and all other information obtained by him, to the proper prosecuting officer, to the end that such person may be properly prosecuted. He shall have, in the examination herein provided for, all of the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses before him to testify in relation to any matter which, by the provisions of this act, may be a subject of inquiry and investigation. He may administer oaths or affirmations to persons appearing as witnesses before him; and false swearing in any matter or proceeding aforesaid shall be deemed perjury and shall be punishable as such. He shall have authority, at all times of the day or night, in the performance of his duties, to enter into and upon premises or buildings where any fire has occurred, and other premises or buildings adjacent thereto; and whenever it shall come to his knowledge that there exists in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said buildings or premises, and on failure to comply with said order, such owner or occupant shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall suffer a penalty of ten dollars a day for each day of neglect, to be recovered in a proper action in the name of the state.

Section 7 of the act provides for the investigation of fires by local fire marshals, and is as follows:

Section 7. The city fire marshal of every city having such an officer, the chief of the fire department of every city, borough, or fire district having a fire department and not having a local fire marshal, and the warden of every borough and the first selectman of every town having no local fire marshal or chief of a fire department, shall be known as local fire marshals, and it shall be their duty, within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of any fire within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been destroyed or damaged, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of such fire, and especially to investigate whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design, and for the purpose of such investigation may enter into and upon the premises where the fire occurred and the premises adjacent thereto, and duly examine the same; and the state fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The local fire marshal making such investigation shall forthwith notify said state fire marshal and shall, within ten days of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to said state fire marshal a written statement, subscribed by him, of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of said fire and the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged, and such other or further information as may be called for by the blanks furnished by said state fire marshal. Whenever said local fire marshal shall be informed or believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises within his jurisdiction combustible materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, he shall forthwith notify the state fire marshal of all the facts of the case of which he has the knowledge or belief.

In 1903 the legislature passed an act transferring the duties of the office to the department of state police; the act taking effect

July 1, 1905. The office of fire marshal was abolished, but all powers and duties conferred on the fire marshal by the original act are conferred on the superintendent of the state police, to whom the city or town authorities mentioned in section 7 as above are required to report.

The fire marshal law of the state of Washington, enacted in 1901, is similar in its provisions to that of the other states, but the support of the service is paid out of the state treasury and not by the insurance companies. The deputy insurance commissioner is made state fire marshal, *ex officio*. Section 2 of the act reads as follows:

Section 2. The chief of the fire department of every city having a paid or organized volunteer fire department, the city marshal or chief of police of every incorporated town or city having no paid or organized volunteer fire department, and the justices of the peace outside of incorporated towns or cities shall be *ex officio* deputy state fire marshals within their respective jurisdictions. They shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of such fire, and the fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the value of the property destroyed, and the amount of insurance, if any, carried thereon, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the said fire marshal. The state fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigation provided by this act. Such record shall at all times be open to the public inspection.

Power as trial justices is given the state fire marshal and deputy fire marshals, and they are authorized to enter upon and examine premises in pursuance of their duties, and owners or occupants thereof are subject to fines for neglecting to comply with their orders for the removal of combustible material and remedying dangerous conditions. Deputy fire marshals receive \$2.50 per diem for time actually spent in making investigations.

The new insurance law of Mississippi, enacted in 1902 (Sections 91 to 95 inclusive), does not create a state fire marshal, but directs the insurance commissioner to act in a similar capacity. He shall, with the chiefs of fire departments, or marshals in cities, towns, and villages under his direction, make investigation as to the causes of all fires. He shall keep a record of his investigations, and is empowered to try all charges of arson, and to enter dangerous buildings, and take proper proceedings to insure their safety from fire. The act was amended in 1904, and is almost the same in its terms as the Louisiana law, although it still directs the insurance commissioner to act as fire marshal. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on gross premiums of fire insurance companies doing business in the state is levied to defray any expenses incurred by the insurance commissioner in the discharge of the duties imposed by the act.

Rhode Island has a law authorizing the appointment of a fire marshal by any city or town, but it is practically unused.

New Hampshire has a law, chapter 115 public statutes, making it the duty of the "board of firewards or engineers of towns having such officers, and of selectmen of other towns, to make investigation of the cause, circumstances, and origin thereof and especially to examine whether it was the result of carelessness or design." The act gives the town officers the powers of justices of the peace to compel the attendance of witnesses, and requires them to report to the town clerk, who shall make a transcript of such record and report to the insurance commissioner.

Alabama in 1897 enacted a law for the investigation of fires. The law is section 2608, chapter 63, and directs that the sheriff of each county shall, when required by the insurance commissioner, appoint a competent jury of not to exceed three persons, residents of the county where the fire occurs, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring or threatened in such county, in which insured property has been destroyed or damaged by fire. The sheriff is given the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of summoning witnesses. Members of fire and police departments of incorporated cities, towns, or villages are required to render every assistance, and the chiefs of the departments are also authorized to enter premises for the purpose of examination, and they may cause the removal of all combustible conditions and inflammable material dangerous to the safety of such buildings.

North Carolina passed a law in 1899, which was amended in 1901 and 1903, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Investigation of Incendiary Fires." It authorizes the insurance commissioner and chiefs of fire departments, or chiefs of police where there are no fire departments, or sheriffs of counties, as the case may be, to "investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of any fire occurring in such cities, or towns, or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." The investigation must be made within three days after the occurrence of the fire, and the officer making it shall furnish a written statement of the facts to the insurance commissioner within a week. If the evidence is sufficient, in the opinion of the insurance commissioner, to charge any person with the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and furnish the solicitor of the district with the necessary testimony for his prosecution. The act confers on the insurance commissioner the powers of a magistrate for the purpose of calling witnesses, and authority is given him or his deputy to enter upon and examine buildings for the purposes of investigation. He or the other officials above named shall have the authority to order any combustible or inflammable material dangerous to safety found on any premises within their jurisdiction to be removed. The owner of the premises may appeal to the insurance commissioner and have his complaint investigated. The expenses of carrying out this act shall be defrayed by a tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the gross premium receipts of fire insurance companies doing business in the

state. The insurance commissioner shall make annual reports of his official action under this act.

In 1904 the South Carolina legislature passed an act, which is nearly a copy of that of North Carolina; the principal differences being that the tax levied on fire insurance companies is one-tenth instead of one-fifth of one per cent. on gross premiums, as in North Carolina, and the comptroller-general is made the official to supervise and report upon the investigations into the causes of fires in the state.

Louisiana passed a law in 1904 creating the office of a State fire marshal. The marshal is appointed by the governor, at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and his term of office expires at the same time as the term of the governor appointing him. Section 2 of the act authorizes the chief of the fire department or marshal or sheriffs in cities, towns, and villages to investigate, under the direction of the fire marshal, the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities and towns in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and specially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. The investigation shall be begun within three days of the occurrence of the fire, and the fire marshal shall direct and supervise the investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary, and the officer making investigation of fires shall forthwith notify the fire marshal, and within one week shall furnish to the fire marshal a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged. The fire marshal shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics and circumstances, including the origin of the fires which may be determined by the investigations. Section 3 of the act reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, etc., that it shall be the duty of the fire marshal to examine or cause examinations to be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Act, into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the State to which his attention has been called by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, whenever in his judgment the evidence is sufficient and to specially examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. The fire marshal shall, when he deems it necessary, take, or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any fact, or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or incendiarism, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense and shall furnish to the district attorney of the district all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case.

The act further provides that the fire marshal, or his authorized representative, shall have the power of a committing magistrate for the purpose of summoning witnesses, administering oaths, and otherwise pursuing such investigations. The marshal or his authorized representative may make affidavit before a justice of the peace in the district where a fire occurs, that he believes, or has reason to believe, that by a search of certain premises to show the origin of the fire to

have been incendiary, and upon such affidavit, the justice of the peace shall issue a warrant to search such premises. Section 5 of the act provides that whenever the fire marshal or his authorized representative shall find in any building or upon any premises, combustible or inflammable material, or conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or to neighboring buildings or premises, he may take proper proceedings to have same removed or remedied, and he shall keep a record of the facts. Section 6 makes any city, town, or village officer mentioned in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with any provisions of the act guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. The expenses of the office are defrayed by a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross annual premium receipts in the state. The fire marshal is required to submit to the governor not later than April 1 a full and complete report of his official actions.

The legislature of Minnesota in 1905 enacted a fire marshal law. The act is chapter 331, and is entitled, "An Act to Prevent Unjust Discrimination in the Fixing of Fire Insurance Premiums, to Provide for the Appointment of a Fire Marshal and Defining his Duties, etc." The marshal is appointed by the governor and his salary is \$2,500 per annum. The following sections define the scope of the law and the powers of the marshal:

Section 4. Investigation of Fires — Upon the request of the mayor of any city or village, or of the chief of a fire department thereof, or of the clerk of any town, or of any fire insurance company or its general agent, the State Fire Marshal shall forthwith investigate the origin, cause, and circumstances of any fire occurring within the State, whereby property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall ascertain if possible whether the same was the result of carelessness or design.

Section 5. The chief of every organized fire department shall immediately report to said fire marshal, upon blanks furnished by him for that purpose, the facts concerning the origin, cause, and circumstances of any fire occurring within the district to which the duties of such chief relate. And said fire marshal shall keep in his office a record, open to public inspection, of all fires so reported and of all obtainable facts and statistics pertinent thereto, and such records and data concerning premiums collected by fire insurance companies as the commissioner of insurance may require.

Section 6. Buildings May Be Entered, Rates Investigated, etc. — Said fire marshal shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and to enter, at any time, any buildings or premises where a fire is in progress, or any place contiguous thereto, for the purpose of investigating the origin and character of such fire. He shall upon request of the commissioner of insurance investigate any complaint of discrimination in premiums made against any fire insurance company, officer, or general agent. And he may enter and examine any building for the purpose of ascertaining the fire risks to which it is exposed, and may require the owner or occupant to remove combustible material improperly placed therein, and to remedy any unnecessary exposure to fire risks found therein. If any such owner or occupant shall neglect for the space of ten days to comply with any lawful direction of the fire marshal, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5 of the Minnesota law requires the chief of every organized fire department to report the facts concerning the origin, cause, and circumstances of any fire occurring within the district to which the duties of such chief relate, and requires the marshal to keep a record of all fires reported, and all obtainable facts and statistics relating thereto. The marshal is also directed to prosecute

when he is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to charge any person with the crime of arson. The act imposes upon all companies, except town mutuals, a tax equal to one-fourth of one per cent. upon the net premiums collected on property in the state, to defray the expenses of the department. The Minnesota act also contains this feature, which is section 8 of the act:

Investigation by Another — Expenses, How Paid — If, for any reason, the marshal is unable to make a particular investigation in person, he may designate some suitable person to act thereon in his place; but the compensation of such substitute shall be paid by the marshal. The necessary expenses of all investigations shall be paid as follows: If it be made.

1. At the request of a mayor, town clerk, or chief of fire department, by the city, village, or town in which the fire occurred;
2. At the request of an insurance company, by such company;
3. Without request, by the State.

The marshal shall report monthly to the insurance commissioner a detailed account of all charges and collections made by him for expenses incurred under this Act, with the names of the persons paying the several items of such charges. And a summary of such charges and collections shall be given in the annual report of the commissioner.

Kentucky in 1906 enacted a law for the investigation of fires. The act provides for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of insurance; to be designated Fire Marshal of the State of Kentucky, and sections one and four of the act define the scope of the act and powers of the marshal, and are as follows:

Section 1. The insurance commissioner and the chief of the fire department, or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in cities and towns, and the sheriff of counties where such fire occurs outside of an incorporated city or town, are hereby authorized to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities or towns or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. A preliminary investigation shall be made by the chief of fire department or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in incorporated cities and towns, and by the sheriff of the county where such fire occurs outside of an incorporated city or town, and shall be begun within three days, not including the Lord's Day, of the occurrence of such fire, and the insurance commissioner shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires shall forthwith notify said insurance commissioner, and shall within thirty days of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said insurance commissioner a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided for by this act; such record shall at all times be open to public inspection.

Section 4. The insurance commissioner, or the chief of the fire department, or chief of police where no chief of fire department, or local inspector of buildings in cities and towns where such officer is elected or appointed, shall have the right at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, to enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to require in all incorporated cities and towns of the state, and the said officers shall make in their respective cities and towns annual inspections of the buildings in said cities and towns and quarterly inspection of all premises within the fire limits and report in detail the results of their inspection to the insurance commissioner upon blanks furnished by him. Whenever any of said officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such buildings or premises they shall order

the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises; Provided, however, That if the said owner or occupant shall deem himself aggrieved by such order he may, within twenty-four hours, appeal to the insurance commissioner, and the cause of complaint shall be at once investigated by the direction of the latter, and unless by his authority the order of the officer above named is revoked, such order shall remain in force and be forthwith complied with by said owner or occupant. The insurance commissioner, fire chief, or fire committee as aforesaid shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises under their jurisdiction upon complaint of any person having an interest in said building or premises or property adjacent thereto. The insurance commissioner may, in person or by deputy, visit any city or incorporated town and make such inspections alone or in company with the local officer. The local inspector shall be paid, by the city or town, a reasonable salary or proper fees to be fixed by the governing board of said city or town. Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities above specified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect.

Section two of the act requires the commissioner to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances and origin of all fires occurring in the State to which his attention has been called in accordance with the provisions of section one, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary, and if he be satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or willful burning he shall cause such person to be arrested. Section 3 confers all the powers of a trial justice on the commissioner, or his deputy, in all matters which by the terms of the act are subjects of inquiry and investigation. Any officer referred to in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

The act imposes a tax of one-third of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of all companies doing business in the state. The salary of the marshal, who is appointed by the insurance commissioner, is \$3,600 per year.

The legislature of Virginia in 1906 enacted a law creating a bureau of insurance, and providing, among other duties of the commissioner, for the investigation of fires in the state. Section 17 of the act provides that the commissioner shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics and circumstances, including origin of fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided for in the act, and sections 18 and 19 provide:

Section 18. It shall be the duty of the chief or other head officer of the fire department of each city or town, within five days after the occurrence of any fire within their jurisdiction, and of the sheriff of each county within five days after it shall come to his knowledge that a fire has occurred within his county, in which property has been destroyed or damaged, to make report thereof, in writing, to the commissioner of insurance, stating therein the location and character of the property destroyed or damaged; the date of the fire; the name of the reputed owner of the property, and such other information as the officer furnishing said report shall deem pertinent.

Section 19. The commissioner of insurance shall examine, or cause examination to be made, into the origin and circumstances of all fires occurring in this State, which may be brought to his attention by official report, or otherwise, and for that purpose shall have authority to call for and demand

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of the chief, or other head officer of the fire department, and the chief, or other head officer of the police department, of any city or town, and the sheriff, coroner, or any constable of any county, for any information or assistance he may require in making or furthering such examination: provided, that when such examination is made on the application of any fire insurance company, the necessary expenses attending the same shall be paid by such company.

The act confers on the commissioner, or such persons as he may appoint, authority to enter any premises where a fire has occurred or adjoining premises for the purpose of investigation, with power to require the removal of conditions dangerous to property, and also gives the commissioner the powers of a trial justice to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses in any matter which is by the terms of the act a subject of inquiry or investigation. The expenses of the "bureau of insurance" are provided for by an assessment of one-tenth of one per cent. on gross premiums of all companies, except fraternal societies, collected in the state. The act took effect July 1, 1906.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1855; capital \$1,000,000. Daniel H. Dunham, president; A. H. Hassinger, secretary.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. A. A. Wilson, president; C. W. Howard, secretary.

FIRE PATROLS, PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AND SALVAGE CORPS. The fire patrols of the United States are a monument to the enlightened self-interest of the fire underwriters. They have made them what they are, and in nearly all cases they support them. The interest that they have in the preservation of property is certainly a great incentive toward efficiency, and it is probable that, no matter whether city governments undertake the control and maintenance of the salvage corps or not, insurance companies are likely to augment any action of cities toward the preservation of property from fire loss to the fullest extent. New York city was the pioneer in these organizations. In 1839 a number of fire underwriters of New York established a society that was known as the "Fire Police." Although it had no charter the society was recognized by the city authorities as a useful institution, having for its function the protection of property, and in cases of fire its members were given certain police powers. The efficiency of the municipal police, however, soon rendered this part of their activity less important than the protection of property against damage by the elements, and they then gradually became known as the "Insurance Patrol." The act of May 9, 1867, incorporating the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, gave that organization the power to establish the present efficient fire patrol of the city of New York.

These organizations exist in the cities of Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Kansas City, Janesville, Wis.;

Louisville, Lowell, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile; Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Providence, Rochester, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Worcester. They are established by law, and, as a rule, are maintained and controlled by the local organizations of fire underwriters. [See Boston Protective Department, New York Fire Patrol, and Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn.]

FIRES IN 1905, PRINCIPAL. During 1905 there were five fires only which caused a loss of \$1,000,000 or over. The largest fire of the year occurred at New Orleans February 26th, destroying docks, etc., with a loss of \$5,000,000. The other million dollar fires were: A conflagration at Hot Springs, Ark., February 25th, loss \$1,500,000; Indianapolis, Ind., February 19th, eight buildings, loss \$1,100,000; Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 7th, cereal plant, loss \$1,500,000; and at Charlestown, Mass., February 21st, docks, etc., loss \$1,000,000. There were twenty-one fires which caused a loss of \$400,000 or over each. Of these the largest was at Humble, Texas, July 25th, destroying oil property, with a loss of \$750,000, and the second at Chicago, Ill., September 9, destroying a grain elevator, with a loss of \$700,000. The others were at Omaha, Neb., January 28th, business buildings, loss \$600,000; Nashville Tenn., June 25th, department stores, etc., loss \$600,000; Butte, Mont., September 24th, conflagration, loss \$600,000; Chicago, Ill., January 16th, beef warehouse, loss \$450,000; Morristown, N. J., February 4th, country house, loss \$400,000; Mobile, Ala., February 13th, hotel, etc., loss \$400,000; East Liverpool, O., February 28th, miscellaneous, loss \$460,000; Chicago, Ill., March 14th, manufacturing plant, loss \$500,000; St. Louie Park, Minn., May 2d, beet sugar factory, loss \$450,000; Forth Worth, Texas, June 12th, packing plant, loss \$400,000; Allentown, Pa., July 14th, packing plant, loss \$400,000; Hoboken, N. J., August 7th, docks, etc., loss \$450,000; New York city, August 25th, warehouse docks, etc., loss \$400,000; Johnstown, Pa., August 29th, department store, loss \$500,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., September 10th, railroad freight yards, loss \$500,000; Rhineland, Wis., October 4th, dwellings, lumber, etc., loss \$500,000; Connellsville, Pa., November 20th, whiskey warehouse, loss \$400,000; New York city, December 20th, ferry terminals, loss \$500,000; New York city, December 25th, business buildings, loss \$500,000. There were also twenty-nine fires which caused a loss each of from \$225,000 to \$400,000, and the loss caused by smaller fires was \$121,441,000. The aggregate loss for the year as recorded by the *Standard*, Boston, was \$149,801,000, as compared with \$190,510,500 in 1904, \$135,126,000 in 1903, \$136,656,400 in 1902, \$152,750,010 in 1901, \$130,028,489 in 1900, \$119,696,000 in 1899, \$102,979,000 in 1898, \$101,265,700 in 1897, \$104,601,000 in 1896, \$113,447,260 in 1895, \$122,000,000 in 1894, \$136,090,850 in 1893.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Concord, N. H. Organized 1886; capital, \$10,000. L. Jackman, president; T. M. Lang, secretary.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST. This association had its birth in the city of Dayton, Ohio, February 22, 1871, and was organized as "The Association of State, General, and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents of the Northwest." [For further information regarding the organization, names of the organizers, and the early meetings, see Cyclopaedia for 1900-1901.]

The following is a list of the officers of the association since its organization in 1871:

Terms Ending	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1871	J. S. Reed.	R. L. Douglass.	Charles E. Bliven.
1872	A. C. Blodgett.	Charles W. Marshall.	Charles E. Bliven.
1873	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1874	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1875	Charles W. Marshall.	J. O. Wilson.	Charles E. Bliven.
1876	J. O. Wilson.	Benjamin Vernor.	Charles E. Bliven.
1877	Charles E. Bliven.	P. P. Heywood.	George W. Hayes.
1878	I. S. Blackwelder.	Jasper M. Dresser.	George W. Hayes.
1879	George W. Adams.	William B. Cornell.	George W. Hayes.
1880	Azel W. Spalding.	A. J. Waters.	George W. Hayes.
1881	Jasper M. Dresser.	Edward F. Rice.	George W. Hayes.
1882	William B. Cornell.	J. M. Neuberger.	George W. Hayes.
1883	James M. DeCamp.	C. W. Potter.	George W. Hayes.
1884	Cyrus K. Drew.	T. J. Zollers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1885	J. L. Whitlock.	T. H. Smith.	J. C. Griffiths.
1886	William F. Fox.	A. H. Hobbs.	J. C. Griffiths.
1887	Abram Williams.	W. R. Freeman.	J. C. Griffiths.
1888	Isaac W. Holman.	J. C. Myers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1889	John Howley.	W. T. Clark.	J. C. Griffiths.
1890	Edwin A. Simonds.	Eugene V. Munn.	J. C. Griffiths.
1891	Henry C. Eddy.	Byron G. Stark.	Eugene V. Munn.
1892	Howard P. Gray.	W. P. Harford.	Eugene V. Munn.
1893	Eugene Harbeck.	Ernest L. Ailen.	Eugene V. Munn.
1894	H. Clay Stuart.	George M. Lovejoy.	Eugene V. Munn.
1895	W. J. Littlejohn.	H. C. Alverson.	Eugene V. Munn.
1896	Geo. M. Lovejoy.	Henry T. Lamey.	Eugene V. Munn.
1897	George H. Moore.	S. E. Cate.	Eugene V. Munn.
1898	J. H. Lenehan.	John E. Davies.	D. S. Wagner.
1899	Frank H. Whitney.	W. R. Townley.	D. S. Wagner.
1900	Otto E. Greely.	Cyrus Woodbury.	D. S. Wagner.
1901	P. D. McGregor.	George W. Hayes.	D. S. Wagner.
1902	H. N. Wood.	Fred W. Williams.	D. S. Wagner.
1903	John Marshall, Jr.	H. R. Louden.	D. S. Wagner.
1904	H. H. Freidly.	F. W. Bowers.	D. S. Wagner.
1905	T. S. Gallagher.	S. D. Andrus.	Nelson E. Briggs.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, October 11 and 12, 1905. There was a large attendance, and the secretary reported a membership of 684, which by new enrollments at the meeting was increased to 724. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$5,112. President Gallagher presided, and in his annual address urged general agents and company officers to take more interest in the association, and briefly discussed state and national supervision. Reference was also made to the unjust antagonism of the general public to fire insurance, and to the high place fire insurance holds in the commercial world, and continuing, he said, embarrassed as insurance had been, not only by the prejudice of

the legislators and the public, but also by the courts of the land, it had gone on increasing in momentum, extending its beneficence, and enlarging its field. The public, he said, often overlooked the features of fire insurance outside of its mission of furnishing indemnity, and did not appreciate what the companies have done in the way of securing improved building ordinances, diminishing dangers that threaten cities, having defects in construction removed, giving credit by reducing rates for improved appliances in fire protection, getting better water supply, and many other things of this kind that affect the municipality and individual. The fire insurance interests do not clamor for increased rates; desiring only a rate that is commensurate with the hazard, and one that will give them only a reasonable profit. Reference was made to the charge that a trust existed in fire insurance, and its fallacy pointed out by the president, who said that if a trust had existed the companies would have been able to show a profit in those states which have not shown an underwriting profit for a quarter of a century.

The public should be interested in a reduction of the fire waste, and in conclusion, he said, the two heaviest burdens with which fire underwriting had to contend with were, first, the prejudice of the general public, which includes legislatures, and second, the present system of state supervision and taxation. The remedy, if one were possible, thought the president, was through educational methods that would gradually lead the people, and through them the courts, to a proper understanding of the real purpose and meaning of fire insurance.

At the conclusion of the president's address Mr. Cecil F. Shallcross, manager of the Royal, was introduced and read a paper on "Sentiment in Underwriting." There is, he said, a prevailing belief that fire underwriting is, and always must be, a wholly inexact science, but asked the speaker, Need it be entirely correct? Perhaps it will be difficult to ever place fire underwriting on as relatively certain a basis as is life insurance, but the law of average as applicable to fire underwriting must be reckoned as a remarkable regulator of fire underwriting, and results seem to establish themselves on a pretty even basis if the period of time taken for the purpose of comparison be sufficiently long. The speaker cited figures from the New York insurance report for five year periods, for the years 1883 to 1902, showing a maximum variation in the loss ratio of only 2.8 per cent., and that the Baltimore conflagration made little change in the ratio when considered for five years. The conclusion, he said, to be drawn was that it is unwise to take action on impressions made by a single year's experience. As another kind of sentiment was, he said, the ingrained belief that certain classes of risks are, and must be, always bad, although the facts and figures did not warrant such belief. Several incidents were cited showing the effect of this sentiment. Reference was also made to an incident in connection with the compilation of the Universal Mercantile schedule, in which certain matters were twice submitted to underwriters, the answers to which differed in each case, and continuing he said:

This brings us to the question of classification and to an expression of

wonder that sentiment in this country should, in general, be so opposed to the combination of companies' experience. I recognize the arguments urged against doing so—the principal one of which appears to be the fear that, should the figures become public property, legislation might compel a reduction on the more profitable classes while—these not being the days of the millennium—underwriters would have to shift for themselves in respect of advancing rates on the unprofitable classes and probably have to face legislative difficulties in doing so. But what a weakness in our business is confessed in this very statement! I do not say that we are altogether responsible for this condition of affairs, because the possibility referred to is a live one in the United States; but I am convinced that had we taken this method of adjusting rates years ago, we should have avoided many of the difficulties attendant upon combination of experiences today, and I believe that the common classification agreed upon by some companies in the West will be as productive of good results, as it certainly is a step in the right direction. Even if underwriters should feel it no more their duty to reduce rates on important classes, exceptionally profitable over a period of years, than is the proprietor of a patent willing to sell his goods for less than he can get for them—but I am disposed to think that the peculiar position of insurance companies as tax gatherers and distributors throws upon them certain unusual responsibilities—the business interests transacting particular classes of business which may prove exceptionally profitable over a period of years may be relied upon to bring pressure upon the companies to secure modification in rates.

The speaker briefly referred to the practice in Great Britain in respect to classification, and also in respect to commissions. The difference in agency methods in this country and foreign countries was pointed out, and the speaker concluded with a tribute to the local and special agents.

Other papers read during the session of a technical nature were "Improved Construction" by A. A. Maloney, Kansas City, state agent of the Continental; "Overlooked Hazards," by George A. Mowry, Minnesota state agent of the German-American; "Chemistry of Fires, and Chemicals in Fires," by Charles A. Hexamer, Philadelphia, president of the National Fire Protection Association. An address on "National Supervision of Insurance," by Hon. James M. Beck of New York was read.

Mr. C. M. Cartwright, managing editor of the *Western Underwriter*, read a paper on "Can Publicity Be Made Practical." The speaker believed the time had come for the companies to take the public more into their confidence, and advocated the organization of a press bureau as a means of furnishing to the public the essential facts regarding the business. The generous treatment given by the press to life insurance business was contrasted with the prejudice existing against fire insurance as evidence that publicity counted. The benefits of life insurance had been exploited through the newspapers from one end of the country to the other, while in the case of fire insurance only lawsuits, disagreements with the assured, and movements of companies in increasing rates only had been exploited, with the result that widespread prejudice and an erroneous opinion as to fire insurance had been built up.

Papers were read also by Hy. D. Davis, state fire marshal of Ohio, on "The Fire Marshal, His Duties, and His Opportunities," and by Zeno M. Host, insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, on "Insurance Legislation and Supervision from an Insurance Commissioner's Standpoint."

Fire Marshal Davis reviewed some of the details of the work of

his office, and the results, and expressed his conviction that over-insurance created the crimes which create the need for a fire marshal. The difficulties of proving the crime of arson were pointed out, and reference was made to the bulletins or brief lessons on causes of fires issued by the department, which had developed the fact that people were hungry for such information, and much good had resulted in other ways. It was also pointed out by the speaker that the office of fire marshal could also be useful in making suggestions about equipping town fire departments and buildings.

Insurance Commissioner Host in his paper reviewed the early history of insurance legislation, in which there had been little uniformity until the commissioners' convention was organized, and he contended that a large part of the legislation enacted since had been a result of the commissioners' convention, and that all laws of real benefit had been enacted in spite of the opposition of insurance companies. In reference to supervision, he said, from an insurance commissioner's point of view it was "protection for the people against fraudulent and insolvent corporations, and protection for the honest company against dishonest competition." Insurance corporations receive their authority to exist from the state, and this fact is sufficient justification for supervising the creatures of its creation. "Supervision," he said, "is peculiarly necessary in the case of insurance corporations, as insurance can be conducted only by the combining or coming together of a large territory and a large membership. With only a few of the members of an insurance corporation to give the management personal consideration and participation, the state, as a duty to its citizens, supervises these corporations to protect the interests of the individual policy-holder, and to guard its people from imposition, as well as to give protection to the companies which conduct their business on honest lines." When, he said, it is considered that the true object and purpose of supervision is to afford the best protection to the public with the least annoyance and expense to the companies transacting the business of insurance, it seems like carrying protection, annoyance and expense to an extreme in requiring such supervision in this country by fifty-two insurance departments. The commissioner maintained that the expense of an examination should be imposed on a company only when seeking admission to a state, and, in conclusion, said supervision and publicity had been of incalculable value to the business of insurance, and the object and purpose of supervision was accomplished when all companies licensed to transact business in the state are sound and are affording the security to the insured which the laws permitting them to do business contemplated.

The following officers were elected: President, Robert S. Odell of Chicago, Ill., state agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn; vice-president, D. W. Andrews of Lansing, Mich., superintendent of agents of the Michigan Commercial; secretary, N. E. Briggs of Chicago, Ill., state agent of the North British and Mercantile; treasurer, W. R. Townley of Chicago, Ill., general agent of the Western of Toronto. The following directors were elected: Thomas E. Gallagher, Cincinnati, Ætna; C. W. Cartwright, Minneapolis, Northern of London;

S. E. Cate, St. Louis, North British and Mercantile; F. B. Luce, Chicago, Phoenix of Hartford; E. S. Phelps, Burlington, Ia., Insurance Company of North America; C. L. Dewitt, Chicago, Newark Fire; E. F. Freeman, Omaha, Milwaukee Mechanics; R. L. Parsons, Chicago, Northern of New York; John Virchow, Aurora, Ill., Prussian National.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST, LIBRARY OF THE. For many years after the formation of the association in 1871 books and pamphlets given to it by members and friends accumulated, but, no money being appropriated for their caretaking, they were stored wherever it might be convenient and were practically inaccessible to members. In time the annually published proceedings of the association meetings, volumes of insurance periodicals, and gifts of their insurance libraries by deceased members were added. Three or four years prior to 1893 these treasures were deposited in the basement of the Woman's Temple in Chicago, under the custodianship of Mr. R. M. Buckman.

In the autumn of 1893 Mr. R. M. Buckman, representing the association, made efforts to secure an appropriation and the establishment of a permanent library room, and at the annual meeting of the association that year a committee composed of Messrs. George W. Hayes, H. C. Eddy, and George W. Adams, together with the president and secretary, was appointed with authority to act in the matter. It resulted in the renting, for a term of years, of Room 225 in the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, which was appropriately fitted up with library furniture, and the books and other literary belongings of the association were placed therein. The library is now open during business hours daily, and has proved a very valuable adjunct to the usefulness of the association.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC, composed of general and special agents, managers, assistant managers, and independent adjusters of fire insurance companies doing business on the Pacific coast and having its headquarters at San Francisco, was organized in 1875. [For an account of the formation of this association see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1893-94.]

The thirtieth annual meeting of the association was held at San Francisco January 9 and 10, 1906. President Thornton presided, and in his address referred briefly to the Insurance Institute established by the association, and to the change in by-laws, providing for associate members, which had greatly increased the membership. The president urged that while providing for the education of the younger men in the business, the necessity for educating the public to a proper understanding of fire insurance should not be neglected. Papers were read during the meeting as follows. "Inspections," Lee McKenzie; "Rating Schedules Should be Published to Agents, and Items Making up Rates Should be Attached to Policies Covering Special Hazards and Builders' Risks," Wm. J. Landers; "Manners and Mannerisms," W. A. Sexton; "A Few Suggestions to Washing-

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ton Adjusters," H. T. Granger; "The Northwest Special," John W. Gunn; "Electrical Inspections for Special Agents," W. E. Hughes; "Co-operation," Arthur M. Brown; "A Few Suggestions," V. C. Driffield; "The Conflagration Hazard and Co-Insurance," A. W. Whitney. Officers were elected as follows: President, F. B. Kelham, Royal; vice-president, Arthur Brown, Edward Brown & Sons; secretary, Calvert Meade, independent adjuster (re-elected); assistant secretary and librarian, J. P. Moore. The association established in 1905 the Insurance Institute, under which a course of lectures on matters relating to fire insurance is given.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS, GENERAL, SECTIONAL, AND STATE. The following is a list of the various general organizations of fire underwriters. The list does not include local associations or boards.

SUPERVISING AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS.

New England Insurance Exchange (covering the New England States, except New Hampshire).

Fire Underwriters' Union, known as the Eastern Union (covering all territory east of the Mississippi River, except the states under the jurisdiction of the Western Union, and Texas and Arkansas).

Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department (covering New Jersey in part, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia).

South-Eastern Tariff Association (covering Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama—Mississippi, and Louisiana being anti-compact states).

The Union (covering Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and jointly in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, with companies doing business therein, which are managed from the Pacific coast).

Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific (covering California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and Utah).

Underwriters' National Electrical Association.

National Fire Protection Association.

New Hampshire Board of Underwriters.

New England Bureau of United Inspection.

Underwriters' Bureau of New England.

Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union.

Factory Insurance Association.

Middle States Inspection Bureau.

Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.

Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.

Underwriters' Bureau of Fire Protection Engineering (headquarters, Chicago).

Ohio Inspection Bureau.

Iowa Inspection Bureau.

Kansas Fire Insurance Inspection Bureau.

Michigan Inspection Bureau.

Nebraska Inspection Bureau.

Texas Inspection Bureau.

Insurance Survey Bureau (headquarters, Chicago, Ill.).

Suburban Underwriters' Association of Boston.

Indiana Association of Fire Underwriters (Union companies).

Indiana League of Fire Underwriters (non-Union companies).

Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters.

Illinois Field Club (non-Union companies).

Illinois Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

Iowa Mutual Insurance Association.

Iowa State Association of Fire Underwriters.

Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters.

Kentucky Association of Fire Underwriters.

Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters' Association.

Western Factory Insurance Association.

Western Railway Fire Underwriters of Chicago.

Association of Fire Underwriters of Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

In consequence of the existence of anti-compact laws in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, the State associations formerly active in those States are dead or dormant. In New Hampshire the prohibition of a compact does not apply to local companies and accordingly a New Hampshire Board of Underwriters, representing local companies, is in force and makes rates, and these are generally observed by the non-State companies through the New England Insurance Exchange.

State inspection bureaus exist in Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, which make inspections of risks and to which application can be made by individual companies for advisory rates.

The large Eastern cities, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., are "excepted" from the jurisdiction of the general or State associations and are governed by their own local associations.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, formerly a rating organization, covering the entire Union, makes direct rates no longer, but it acts in an advisory capacity thereto, offers rewards for the detection of incendiaries and maintains an inspector of fire departments and waterworks, whose recommendations are usually adopted by the companies composing the board. It keeps a statistical record of fire insurance, watches the course of insurance legislation, and generally acts as a moral force for the well-being of fire underwriting.

AUXILIARY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.

National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. [Auxiliary associations have been organized in forty states and territories and four district associations have been organized in the state of New York.]

Western Underwriters' Classification Bureau.

National Association of Co-operative Insurance Companies. [Mutual fire insurance companies.]

New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents.

Insurance Society of New York (New York city).

Insurance Library Association of Boston.

Wisconsin Fieldmen's Club.

Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia.

New Jersey Association of Fire Underwriters.

Fire Underwriters' Field Club of Ohio.

Washington Insurance Association (general agents engaged in business in the State of Washington).

Nebraska Field Club.

Ohio Fire Prevention Association.

Texas Fire Prevention Association.

Kansas Fire Prevention Association.

Missouri Fire Prevention Association.

Michigan Fire Prevention Association.

Association of Minnesota, Dakotas, and Wisconsin Fieldmen (Min-Dako-Wis.).

Special Agents' Association of the Northwest.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' FIELD CLUB of Michigan was organized at Detroit, April 16, 1901. The association disbanded in April, 1906.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' FIELD CLUB of Ohio. This association, which has for its object the promotion of correct practices in fire underwriting, was organized in October, 1901, with the following officers: President, A. G. Sanderson; vice-president, H. M. Gibbs; secretary, Neal C. Rowland. The present officers, elected

at the annual meeting in October, 1905, are: President, C. T. Deatrick, Home, New York; vice-president, B. R. McClintock, British America; secretary, George K. March, Fireman's Fund.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION BUREAU OF SAN FRANCISCO. This association was organized in November, 1885, with the election of the following officers and directors: Charles A. Laton, president; Robert Dickson, vice-president; Wm. J. Landers, secretary and treasurer; William Macdonald, Rudolph Herold, Jr., George Easton, E. E. Potter, and the officers, directors. The present officers are: President, J. S. Wilson; vice-president, B. Faymonville; secretary and treasurer, Rudolph Herold. F. H. Porter is the chief inspector of the bureau.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NATIONAL BOARD OF. [See National Board.]

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNION (known also as the Eastern Union) was organized in the city of New York in November, 1893, by agency fire insurance companies, to exercise jurisdiction over the states east of the Mississippi River (excepting those within the jurisdiction of the Western Union), on lines similar to those of the Western Union. Only executive officers or managers (in charge of not less than one State) are members of the organization, and there are several district advisory committees. The headquarters of the Fire Underwriters' Union are at the rooms of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the city of New York (the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street). The transactions of the organization are confidential.

The States covered by the Fire Underwriters' Union are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, with the District of Columbia.

✓ **FISHER, WALTER I.**, secretary and rater of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters, and special agent for the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Menasha, Wis., July 28, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and college, and for a time followed the vocation of farming. He then became a local fire insurance agent, afterward special agent, and still later was appointed to his present position.

✓ **FISKE, HALEY**, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., March 18, 1852. He was prepared at that place for Rutgers College, which he entered in 1867, and from which he was graduated in 1871, at the age of nineteen years. His first vocation after graduation was journalism, which he abandoned for the law. He studied in the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, with whom he subsequently became a partner. He practiced his profession, ap-

pearing in many important cases, until his election in 1891 to the vice-presidency of the Metropolitan Life, of which he had for some time been counsel. Mr. Fiske has devoted himself assiduously to the interests of this great and beneficent institution since he became its second officer. He is a member of the Bar Association.

FLEETWOOD, FREDERICK GLEED, secretary of state of Vermont and joint insurance commissioner, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., September 27, 1869. He was educated in the schools of St. Johnsbury and the University of Vermont, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1891. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1894, and served as town clerk and treasurer of Morristown, Vt., from 1896 to 1900, and was secretary of the committee of revision of the Vermont statutes in 1893-4. In 1900 he was elected a member of the legislature and a presidential elector, and was elected to his present position in 1902. ✓

FLEMING, CHARLES C., secretary of the South Eastern Tariff Association, was born at Macon, Ga., September 6, 1847. He was a bank teller at Columbus, Ga., for eight years prior to his connection with the fire insurance business. Mr. Fleming's service as an underwriter has been as follows: With the New York Underwriters' Agency in office and field work twelve years; secretary of the South Eastern Tariff Association five years; special agent of the German-American of New York in its Southern department three years; assistant manager of the Southern department of the Lancashire at Atlanta, Ga., from January 1 to July 1, 1894. He was again elected secretary of the South Eastern Tariff Association at the annual meeting in June, 1894, and re-entered upon the duties of the office on July 1, 1894. He has since been re-elected to the office at the annual meetings of the association. ✓

FLITCRAFT, ALLEN J., life insurance author and publisher, was born at Woodstown, N. J., May 14, 1854, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at Bacon Academy, the Friends' School at Woodstown, and began teaching school when seventeen years of age. He continued in this vocation until 1878, when he became an agent for the Provident Life and Trust Company at the home office at Philadelphia. In 1882 he established the Chicago branch of the company as Illinois general agent. He has published a number of works on insurance, one of which, the "Life Insurance Manual," is issued annually. He also issues the *Life Insurance Courant*, a regular monthly publication. ✓

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Tampa in November, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Walker Anderson, Pensacola; vice-president, Louis Z. Baya, Jacksonville; second vice-president, W. H. Milton, Marianna; third vice-president, A. T. Cornwell, Bradentown; secretary and treasurer, Marion Prince, Tampa.

FLORIDA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1906. The laws of Florida designate the State treasurer, comptroller, and attorney-general, who are elected by the people for four years, as the board of insurance commissioners. No extra compensation is allowed, except a fee of \$5 to the State treasurer for the license issued to each insurance company authorized to transact business in the State. James B. Whitfield is the present State treasurer, and is practically in charge of the business of the insurance department. He succeeded in June, 1897, Clarence B. Collins, who resigned on account of charges of embezzlement of the State funds, a crime of which a jury subsequently acquitted him.

The State treasurers since the passage of the law have been:

C. H. Foster,	1873-1877	Eduardo J. Triay,	1891-1893
W. Gwynn,	1877-1881	Clarence B. Collins,	1893-1897
H. A. L. Engle,	1881-1885	James B. Whitfield,	1897-1903
E. S. Crill,	1885-1889	William V. Knott,	1903
F. I. Pons,	1889-1891		

Mr. Whitfield was re-elected for a further term, beginning with 1901, but resigned in February, 1903, and was succeeded by William V. Knott, who is the present state treasurer.

FOLGER, HERBERT, assistant general agent of the German-American, Phoenix of Hartford, and New Hampshire Fire for the Pacific coast at San Francisco, is the son of Nantucket parents, but was born at San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1858. He was educated in that city, and in 1875 entered a large shipping house there. He continued in mercantile pursuits, principally in connection with the New Zealand trade, until July, 1888, when he was appointed manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company for the Pacific Northwest, with headquarters at Portland. In November, 1896, Mr. Folger resigned his position of manager to become assistant manager of the Aachen and Munich Fire in San Francisco, and in May, 1898, was appointed manager of the Phoenix upon the resignation of Mr. Arthur E. Magill. He was appointed manager for the New Hampshire Fire in March, 1900. In 1901 he was appointed assistant general agent for the German-American, German Alliance, Phoenix of Hartford, and New Hampshire Fire when the department offices of these companies were consolidated under the management of George H. Tyson. Mr. Folger has taken a very active part in the affairs of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, and has been chairman of the classification, library, and executive committees, and, at the annual meeting of the association in February, 1896, was elected its president. He was also a member of committees visiting San Francisco in the summer of 1895 for the purpose of avoiding a rate war in the Pacific Northwest, and upon the formation of the Northwest Insurance Association became the secretary of its executive committee. In June, 1897, when the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific relinquished control of rates in Washington, Mr. Folger was chosen to represent the companies in dealing with the insurance commissioner of that state, and assisted the agents in forming the Washington Insurance Association, to recommend rates and inspect risks, made up of agents only.

FOLK, REAU E., State treasurer and *ex officio* insurance commissioner of Tennessee, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., September 21, 1865. He was educated at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and his first business venture was in the field of journalism. For eight years previous to his election to his present position he was clerk of the house of representatives of Tennessee. He was elected State treasurer in 1901 and was again elected without opposition in 1903. ✓

FOREIGN BUSINESS OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The following is a statement of business transacted in foreign countries in 1905 by life insurance companies of the United States:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.	Policies in Force, 1905.		Increase in 1905.	
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Equitable,.....	\$12,251,755	\$9,331,292	105,681	\$310,734,187	467	\$3,421,061
Germania,.....	2,209,880	1,255,732	33,002	49,215,485	915	2,256,907
Mutual,.....	11,968,462	3,404,013	122,037	280,792,263	8,046	17,978,429
New York,.....	22,765,641	8,191,167	201,645	494,383,349	19,958	40,010,756
Totals,.....	\$49,205,738	\$22,182,204	461,805	\$1,144,125,284	29,386	\$63,667,243

* Decrease.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, DISCRIMINATORY TAX ON. [See Taxation of Foreign Companies.]

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES IN 1905. [See Receipts from and Remittances to Home Offices of Foreign Fire Insurance Companies.]

FOREST CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Rockford, Ill. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. John H. Sherratt, president; A. H. Sherratt, secretary.

FORFEITURE AND LAPSE IN LIFE INSURANCE. [See Non-Forfeiture Laws; also Lapsed Policies in Life Insurance.]

FORREST, ALFRED EDGAR, vice-president and secretary of the North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, was born in Northumberland County, Canada, April 22, 1863, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a common and high school education. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and at the age of twenty he entered the insurance business. He was active in the organization of the North American Accident Insurance Company, ✓

and is also a member of the executive committees of the International Association of Accident Underwriters and of the Detroit Conference.

FOSTER, ALFRED DWIGHT, vice-president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 27, 1852, was graduated from Harvard University in 1873, and from the law school of the Boston University in 1875. He practiced law at Boston and acted as counsel for the New England Mutual Life until January, 1893, when he was elected vice-president.

FOUSE, L. G., president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1850. In 1870 he entered the life insurance business in the capacity of solicitor. He organized the Fidelity Mutual Life in 1878, and is now and has always been its president. Mr. Fouse is the author of numerous publications on life insurance, and has served in a number of companies as consulting actuary. He was the first in this country to formulate a plan adapted to the conditions as they exist in the United States, based on the actual experience of British offices, for insuring under-average or impaired lives, and was the first to compile tables from the records of the War Department of the United States Government of the army officers' mortality experience (1828 to 1893), including and excluding war hazards. He is a member of a number of scientific organizations, through which he has contributed articles of special interest with reference to the economic and ethical features of life insurance. [See *Cyclopedia* for 1898-9 and 1899-1900.]

FOWLER, JOHN A., insurance journalist, is a native of the city of Baltimore, Md., and began his career in insurance journalism in his youth, in 1856, as associate editor of *Tuckett's Monthly Insurance Journal*, the first regular insurance periodical published in the United States, its place of issue being Philadelphia, which has been the home of Mr. Fowler since that time. He founded the *American Exchange and Review* in 1862 as a journal of finance, insurance, manufactures, etc., but in the course of a few years limited its scope to insurance economics, of which it has been for a quarter of a century a leading exponent. Associated with him during the greater part of that time was the late J. H. C. Whiting as publisher. Mr. Fowler is the author of several valuable works on insurance, among which may be mentioned the "Pennsylvania Insurance Handbook," published in 1860, and the "Pennsylvania Insurance Digest," published in 1868. But his *magnum opus* is his "History of Insurance in Philadelphia for Two Centuries," published in 1888, which is substantially a history of insurance in the United States, a work of great research and erudition.

FRANKFORT MARINE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. C. H. Franklin, United States manager, New York.

FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., F. I. A., the associate actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born April 18, 1854, at Manchester, England, and is the son of the late Sir Edward Frankland, K. C. B., of the British Government School of Mines and of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Frankland was educated at University College, London, and was private assistant in his father's chemical laboratory in the science and art department at South Kensington. He entered the New Zealand civil service as a cadet in 1876, was actuary of the New Zealand Friendly Societies' Registry office, 1878 to 1890; actuary of the New Zealand Government Insurance Department, 1884; government actuary and statist, 1886; government insurance commissioner of New Zealand, 1889; assistant actuary of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, 1890; New Zealand Government delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at London, 1891. Was appointed associate actuary of the New York Life in 1893. Having inherited a substantial fortune from his father, he resigned his appointment in 1902 and returned to live in New Zealand, where he is engaged in studying the new labor laws and labor conditions of that colony, and also on original researches in connection with the philosophical foundations of mathematics. Mr. Frankland is a member of the Institute of Actuaries and the Actuarial Society of America, and a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia was chartered April 22, 1829, and commenced business in June of that year. The charter authorized fire insurance only. The capital is \$400,000; and its last financial statement, December 31, 1905, showed assets of \$3,065,257.08. Its liabilities, including capital, were \$2,068,578.90; leaving a net surplus of \$996,672.18. The officers are: James W. McAllister, president; George F. Reger, vice-president; Ezra T. Cresson, secretary; Samuel K. Reger, assistant secretary.

The directors are James W. McAllister, George A. Heyl, George Fales Baker, M.D., John Sailer, George F. Reger, Joseph Moore, Jr., Harry A. Berwind, Samuel Y. Heebner, Andrew F. Derr, John Story Jenks.

Since its organization the Franklin has received in premiums \$36,372,298.49, and has paid in losses \$19,404,812.87. Cash dividends, \$6,234,000. [See McAllister, James W.; Reger, George F.; and Cresson, Ezra Townsend.]

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington. D. C. Organized 1818; capital, \$125,000. D. B. Clarke, president; W. P. Young, secretary.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized, 1862; reorganized 1884; capital, \$200,000. J. N. Vance, president; Alfred Paull, secretary.

FRANKLIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Ill. Organized 1884. Edgar S. Scott, president; Henry Abels, secretary.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS. [For a description of their general plans and purposes see *CYCLOPEDIA OF INSURANCE* for 1897-98.] These organizations are in theory formed and carried on for the sole benefit of their members and their beneficiaries, and not for profit. They have a lodge system, with ritualistic work and representative form of government. They make provision for payment of benefits in case of death by assessments or dues collected from their members. Some also provide for the payment of benefits in case of sickness, or temporary physical disability as a result either of disease, accident, or old age.

The principle of co-operation is the corner-stone of these organizations. In its simplest expression it involved the collection on the death of a member of a uniform sum from each of the survivors, and the payment of the total thus gathered to the beneficiary of the deceased. The labor of making the collection was given as a fraternal act by a brother chosen for the office. The election of a new member to fill the place of the deceased was supposed to be sufficient to secure a uniform benefit, and perpetuate the life of the order. The principle found expression in the guilds or confraternities of Europe as early as the eleventh century. But this primitive form, though holding the basic principle of all fraternalism, was long since outgrown. The principle, however, is of abiding value to mankind. It found congenial soil in the Masonic organizations and in the order of Odd Fellows before it was developed into the fraternal beneficiary orders of the present day.

The first man who recognized the possibilities of its broader application, and embodied it in a fraternal order, was John Jordan Upchurch, who founded upon it in 1868 the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was he who adapted the lodge system and ritualistic work to co-operative relief on a large scale. Since he blazed the way many orders have appeared, differing somewhat in the amount of benefit and rate of assessment and in the method of collecting and disbursing the funds, but retaining the lodge system and social or fraternal features.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the multiplication of these orders in the United States was most prolific. The eleventh census reported that on December 31, 1889, there were in the United States 298 orders with 40,342 subordinate branches or lodges.

The number of these orders afterwards decreased. Of the survivors nearly all of the oldest and most vigorous now belong to the National Fraternal Congress, which numbered at the annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1905, fifty-seven separate orders, with a total membership at the close of 1904 of 3,907,888. These orders during the year 1904 paid benefits of \$57,100,360.75. They had at the close of that year \$5,703,305,678.21 in force. The membership in the Associated Fraternities of America, representing the younger orders, at the close of 1904 numbered forty-one separate orders with a membership of 464,412. These orders during 1904 paid benefits of \$3,807,550. and had \$447,031,599 in force.

Nearly all the orders organized prior to 1895, on the old assessment lines, having found that with growing mortality their original

rates were inadequate, have made radical changes in their methods. No uniform plan prevails with all, but the general principle adopted is the collection of greater rates, the advance being made each successive year according to age, or at longer stated periods. The post mortem mode of collecting premiums has also been abandoned by many, and payments at the beginning of the policy year substituted. The National Fraternal Congress in 1899 adopted the form of a legislative act, the purpose of which was to enforce rates and rules that will enable the orders to meet their engagements with members at maturity. This act has been introduced in a number of State legislatures, and has been adopted in several. During 1904 and 1905 a number of the orders revised their rates, or took steps to that end, basing the rates on the Fraternal Table of Mortality, and the laws of several states require the use of this table as a basis for rates.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS, STATES REQUIRING STATEMENTS FROM. The fraternal orders are required to return annual statements in the following States:

Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

In the following States fraternal orders are exempted from rendering statements to the authorities:

California, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia.

In the other States and Territories the laws are silent upon the subject.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES AND ORDERS. The following are the principal organizations of this class and the latest reported number of their members in the United States and Canada:

Odd Fellows,	1,437,235
Free Masons,	1,154,425
Modern Woodmen of America,	700,777
Knights of Pythias,	622,466
Ancient Order of United Workmen,	313,000
Knights of the Maccabees,	325,000
Improved Order of Red Men,	355,662
Royal Arcanum,	283,011
Foresters of America,	235,249
Independent Order of Foresters,	224,000
Woodmen of the World,	383,816
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,	200,040
Ancient Order of Hibernians,	210,000
Ladies of the Maccabees,	148,352
Junior Order of United American Mechanics,	146,658
Knights of the Modern Maccabees,	125,000
Knights of Columbus,	47,730
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association,	94,100
Knights and Ladies of Honor,	85,000
Knights of the Golden Eagle,	82,000


Tribe of Ben Hur,	90,000
National Union,	63,000
Order of Eagles,	215,000
Court of Honor,	57,775
Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association,	57,615
Improved Order of Heptasophs,	66,939
Protected Home Circle,	58,000
Knights of Honor,	43,609
United Order of American Mechanics,	38,178
Brith Abraham Order,	46,234
Ancient Order of Foresters,	38,898
Catholic Benevolent Legion,	22,246
Brotherhood of American Yeomen,	52,628
Order of Gleaners,	46,000
Sons of Temperance,	34,789
New England Order of Protection,	42,824
Independent Order of B'nai B'rith,	25,000
Knights of Malta,	27,000
Independent Order of Rechabites,	403,000
Smaller organizations not reported,	340,213
Total,	8,930,489

✓ **FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK**, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born in 1849, and is the son of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of State of the United States in President Arthur's cabinet. He was graduated from Rutgers College, N. J., in 1868, and practiced law in Newark until elected president of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark in 1887, and has been prominently connected with large financial affairs in New Jersey. Mr. Frelinghuysen became a director of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1890, and was elected president on the resignation of Amzi Dodd in 1902.

✓ **FRICKE, WILLIAM A., M.D.**, ex-commissioner of insurance of Wisconsin, was born in the city of New York, May 15, 1857. He had a college education and is a graduate in medicine, and has also practiced law. Dr. Fricke was the candidate for commissioner of insurance on the Republican State ticket in 1894, was elected to succeed Commissioner Root in January, 1895, and was re-elected in 1896. He was appointed by the legislature of Wisconsin, in 1895, chairman of the commission to revise the insurance laws of the state. In October, 1898, a few months before the conclusion of his term of office of insurance commissioner, he resigned to accept the New York metropolitan general agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. As a result of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held in Milwaukee in September, 1898, which was arranged by, and of which he was vice-president, Dr. Fricke early in 1899 issued "Insurance: a Text-book," being a compilation of the essays delivered at the convention. He has also written and delivered many addresses on correct methods in life insurance and supervision; some of which favorable mention has been made are: "The Limitations of Assessment Life Insurance," "There is but One System of Life Insurance," "The Discretionary Powers of an Insurance Commissioner," and "Success in the Life Insurance Field." He has more recently written an extensive treat-

ise on "The Law of Distribution of Surplus of Life Insurance Companies," which was widely discussed. At the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in 1899 the commissioners elected him an honorary member. He was president of the Wisconsin Society of New York, 1902-1903. He resigned the New York general agency of the Union Central Life in 1905 to devote his time to the organization of a new life insurance company.

FRYER, GREVILLE EDWARD, secretary and treasurer of the Insurance Company of North America, is a native of England, son of an officer in the Rifle Brigade. He was educated principally at the Bedford Grammar School and came to America in 1850, residing since then, with the exception of a few years, in the city of Philadelphia. He entered the service of the North America in 1867, and in 1874 was appointed assistant secretary. On the retirement of Mr. Maris from the secretaryship of this venerable company, in 1881, Mr. Fryer was chosen his successor, and in 1890 the additional office of treasurer was conferred upon him.



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GAGE, WILLIAM T., general agent for Michigan of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the state of New York March 16, 1844. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and while still an undergraduate served in the army, returning after the term of his enlistment expired and completing his course. After graduation he followed teaching as his profession until 1883. He was successively president of the Highland University, professor in the State University of Kansas, and principal of the Hartford Female Seminary. He entered the life insurance business as general agent of the Ætna Life for Michigan, and this position he held until 1889, when he resigned to accept the general agency for the Northwestern Mutual in the State of Michigan. He was president of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents Association in 1890-91.

GALACAR, CHARLES E., vice-president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born September 17, 1845. He was educated at the grammar and high schools of Boston, and his first business connection was with a Boston and New York East India importing house. He entered the fire insurance business as special agent of the National Fire of New York, and traveled for the company in the Eastern and Middle States. On June 1, 1881, he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for Eastern New England, with headquarters at Boston. On March 10, 1888, Mr. Galacar was made assistant secretary of the company and removed to Hartford. He was elected second vice-president February 2, 1891, and continued with the Phoenix in that capacity until he retired from its service October 1, 1896, to take the vice-presidency of the Springfield Fire and Marine.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS E., associate general agent of the Western Department of the Ætna Insurance Company, was born at Dansville, N. Y., July 31, 1848. He was educated in the common schools, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He was a local agent at Elmira, N. Y., in the early eighties, and in 1886 became special agent for New York State for the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Two years later he was appointed special agent for the Continental in New York State and subsequently general agent. In 1894 he was appointed special agent for the Ætna Insurance Company in New York State, and in 1897 he became associated with N. E. Keeler as general agent for the Western Department of the Ætna, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest at the meeting in 1904.

GAMMONS, CHARLES W., life underwriter, was born at Cohasset, Mass., in 1865. He was educated in the public schools and took a course in the English High School, Boston. In 1883 he entered the service of James T. Phelps, general agent for Boston of the National Life of Montpelier, as a clerk. He was admitted on October 1, 1897, to partnership with Mr. Phelps and J. Howard Edwards, under the firm name of James T. Phelps & Co., State agents of the National Life. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association for several years, was vice-president in 1899, and president in 1900.

GARDNER, WILLIAM J., resident secretary of the accident and liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company at New York City, is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born, of American parentage, August 14, 1869. He was educated in the public and high schools, and studied law. He began his insurance career with the Fidelity and Casualty Company in Chicago in 1898, and three years later was appointed resident manager at Chicago for the New Amsterdam Casualty Company. In 1904 he received the appointment of manager of the western department of the Aetna Life with headquarters at San Francisco, and retained that position until appointed to his present position in 1906.

GASTON, GEORGE H., second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Newark, N. J., April 11, 1858. After a public school education he entered, at the age of sixteen, the service of the Prudential of Newark, where he learned the industrial system of life insurance. He became identified with the Metropolitan Life as office clerk in 1879; was promoted to head clerk, was elected secretary in January, 1891, was elected a director at the annual meeting of the stockholders April 12, 1892, and at the next regular meeting of the board of directors on April 26, 1892, was elected second vice-president. He was then thirty-four years old. Holding the offices of secretary and second vice-president until May 17, 1894, he then resigned the secretaryship, and has since continued as second vice-president.

GAY, EDWARD S., Southern manager for the Insurance Company of North America and the Philadelphia Underwriters, with headquarters at Atlanta, was born in 1846, and while a mere boy, the war breaking out, entered the Confederate service. He came out of the war with a captain's commission, being then only eighteen years of age. He turned his attention to insurance, and, in 1869, went to Dallas, Texas, where he did a successful business as a local agent and adjuster. In 1872 he was appointed Texas State agent for the Insurance Company of North America. Remaining there until 1875, he was called by the company to Atlanta to take charge of its business in the South as general manager. In 1897 he was appointed Southern manager of the Philadelphia Underwriters, and in 1905 Southern manager for the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Captain Gay was one of the originators of the South-

Eastern Tariff Association, of which organization he was elected president in 1898, and re-elected in 1899. He is an orator of unusual gifts, and has taken an active part in the discussion of insurance matters in the South.

GELDERT, LOUIS N., insurance journalist, is a scion of an old Nova Scotian family of English ancestry. He was born at Windsor, N. S., February 26, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in the same place obtained his early business training as clerk in a store. At the age of fifteen his bent toward journalism was shown in the publication of a small local paper, the expenses of which he successfully met with paying advertisements. Stirred by ambition to excel in a wider field, Mr. Geldert abandoned the land of the Blue Noses for the United States, and found his opportunity in the office of the *Standard* of Boston in April, 1884. Three years later he was appointed its Western office manager, and soon after was recalled to Boston to take the business managership. In 1892 he relinquished journalism for a short time in an effort to establish an insurance department of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, but in July of the same year he became manager of the *Insurance Herald* of Louisville. In May, 1897, he was made superintendent of agencies of the Southern department of the Washington Life of New York, and early in 1898 entered into partnership with Mr. Sylvester Judd, under the firm name of Judd & Geldert, managers of the Department of Eastern New York of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, in its ordinary branch. Mr. Geldert was elected secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1899. In October, 1899, he returned to insurance journalism, purchasing the interest of his partners in the *Insurance Herald*, for the publishing of which he organized the Insurance Herald Company, incorporated, and is now its president and manager.

GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, of Perth, Scotland. Organized in 1891; entered the United States in 1899. Franklin J. Moore, United States manager; C. H. Boyer, industrial department manager; Walter E. Hoag, liability department manager.

GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia. Organized 1899; capital, \$100,000. F. Norie Miller, president; Franklin J. Moore, vice-president and secretary.

GENERAL ADJUSTMENT BUREAU was organized at a meeting of company officers held in New York in November, 1905. It is an incorporated body, and its purposes are to adjust losses and to have general charge over adjustment of losses in the larger eastern cities. Frank Lock, manager of the Atlas, was elected President, and C. D. Dunlop, vice-president of the Providence-Washington, vice-president. An executive committee was also elected as follows:

E. H. A. Correa, Home, chairman; Henry Evans, Continental; Edward Milligan, Phoenix, and C. F. Shallcross, Royal. W. J. Greer is manager of the bureau, with headquarters in New York.

GENERAL AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, was organized in 1904. At the first annual meeting at Worcester in 1905 the following officers were elected: President, C. A. Stringer, Detroit; vice-president, W. G. Williams, Boston; secretary and treasurer, F. A. G. Merrill.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE (marine), of Dresden, Saxony. Jacob Bertschmann, attorney, New York.

GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized in May, 1904, and Jules Girardin was elected president, James S. Norris, vice-president, and Will A. Waite, Detroit, secretary. At the annual meeting held in Hartford, Conn., in June, 1906, officers were elected as follows: President, James S. Norris, Milwaukee; vice-president, George G. Miles, Montgomery; secretary and treasurer, Will A. Waite, Detroit; executive committee, William C. Johnson, George M. Fox, Francis A. Chapman, K. R. Brockenbrough, Ira B. Mapes.

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized by life insurance agents at Atlanta, October 12, 1892. Thomas Peters was the first president, and Clarence Angier the first secretary. The present officers and executive committee, who were elected at the annual meeting in January, 1906, are: President, R. L. Foreman, Equitable Life; vice-president, Clarence Angier, Mutual Benefit Life; secretary, R. N. R. Bardwell, Germania Life; executive committee, E. R. Black, Prudential, chairman; J. J. Cogins, Manhattan; R. F. Shedden, Mutual Life of New York; T. H. Daniel, Union Central, and Charles S. Northen, Phoenix Mutual.

GEORGIA LOCAL UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1898, with F. W. Cole, president, and W. P. Calloway, secretary. At the annual meeting, held in Columbus in May, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, Frank G. Lumpkin, Columbus; first vice-president, George R. Turpin, Macon; second vice-president, W. F. Train, Savannah; secretary and treasurer, Henry Levert, Austell; executive committee, Fred W. Cole, Atlanta; Alfred Dearing Harden, Savannah; E. J. Blackshear, Dublin; W. M. Fulcher, Waynesboro; S. B. West, Macon; R. E. Allen, Augusta; Phil. Lanier, West Point.

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Columbus, Ga. Organized 1859; capital, \$300,000; assets, December 31, 1905, \$1,034,603.96; surplus to policy-holders, \$574,543.08. Rhodes Browne, president; Dana Blackmar, vice-president; William C. Coart, secretary; J. O. McNulty, treasurer.

GEORGIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1906. The act creating an insurance department in Georgia was approved March 19, 1869, the comptroller-general being charged with the duties of supervision as insurance commissioner *ex officio*. The officials, who are elected by the people for a term of four years, have been: Madison Bell, 1869-1873; W. L. Goldsmith, 1873; William A. Wright, appointed September 20, 1873, to fill vacancy, and elected for full term October, 1880, and re-elected for each term since.

✓ GERMAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized in May, 1896. The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Charles G. Smith, secretary; Charles H. Coffin and Edwin M. Cragin, assistant secretaries. W. H. Sage is the manager of the western department at Chicago, J. C. Ingram assistant manager, W. L. Lerch second assistant manager. George H. Tyson is general agent of the Pacific department at San Francisco, Herbert Folger assistant general agent. The company does agency business throughout the United States. Capital \$400,000, and net surplus \$629,131. The directors are Charles F. Ackermann, John Claflin, Ralph L. Cutter, Louis F. Dommerich, Ewald Fleitmann, Eustis L. Hopkins, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, Charles Stewart Smith, Henry C. Ward, Alfred R. Whitney, Louis Windmüller.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1880; capital, \$200,000. M. Meyerdirck, president; H. Knollenberg, secretary.

• GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. Herman Gasch, president; H. H. Bergmann, secretary.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized March 7, 1872. The capital stock is \$1,500,000; net surplus December 31, 1905, \$6,442,674. Under the New York law providing for a special reserve fund and a guarantee surplus fund the company has \$750,000 deposited with the insurance department. The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Louis F. Dommerich, vice-president; Charles G. Smith, secretary; Charles H. Coffin and Edwin M. Cragin assistant secretaries. The Western department office is at Chicago, W. H. Sage manager, J. C. Ingram assistant manager, and W. L. Lerch second assistant manager. The Pacific coast office is at San Francisco, George H. Tyson general agent, Herbert Folger assistant general agent. The directors are Charles F. Ackermann, Joseph H. Choate, John Claflin, Ralph L. Cutter, Louis F. Dommerich, Ewald Fleitmann, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, George W. Perkins, Charles Stewart Smith, Henry C. Ward, Alfred R. Whitney, Louis Windmüller, William Wood.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. J. H. Aufderheide, president; W. J. Patterson, secretary. ✓

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. C. H. Koppelman, president; John P. Lauber, secretary. ✓

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1854 as German Mutual; reorganized 1896; capital, \$100,000. Theodore Stein, president; Lorenz Schmidt, secretary. ✓

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Peoria, Ill. Organized 1876; capital, \$200,000. B. Cremer, president; C. Cremer, secretary. ✓

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1862; capital, \$200,000. A. E. Succop, president; A. H. Eckert, secretary and treasurer. ✓

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Memphis, Tenn., organized 1902. Mutual company operating on level premium basis, maintaining reinsurance reserve. Assets, \$28,674.41, liabilities, \$6,487.14. George E. Neuhardt, president; C. H. Eckford, Jr., secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. W. F. Stifel, president; F. Kiestler, secretary.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1859; capital \$1,000,000. Hugo Schumann, president; Charles Ruykhaver and Gustav Kehr, secretaries.

GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000. J. E. Merilh, president; Otto T. Maier, secretary.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Cornelius Doreman, president; Carl Heye, secretary.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Freeport, Ill. Organized 1865; capital, \$200,000; assets, January 1, 1905, \$6,148,738.07. C. O. Collmann, president; H. Baier, vice-president; D. B. Schulte, treasurer; F. M. Gund, secretary.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1854; capital \$200,000. W. H. Edinger, president; Henry C. Walbeck, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1875. J. A. Mulfinger, president; Ferdinand Langbein, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1896. Jay E. White, president; C. W. Hicks, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Covington, Ky. Organized 1874. Charles Mahlmann, president; H. Schultz, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1888. Reinsured in the National Fire of Hartford in 1906, and retired.

GERMAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1858. Leonard Schreiber, president; H. A. Ratterman, secretary.

GERMAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1857. N. Guerdan, president; Edwin J. Meyer, secretary.

GERMAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized in 1898 as Western Underwriters' Association; name changed in 1905; capital, \$200,000. William Trembor, president; William Feiler, secretary.

GERMAN SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1870; capital, \$100,000. J. S. Barrett, president; C. W. Kompfe, secretary.

GIDDINGS, THERON F., general superintendent of agencies of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., December 25, 1843. He was educated at Kalamazoo College; was a hardware merchant for twenty years, clerk of the Circuit Court of Kalamazoo county for twelve years, and receiver of the National City Bank of Marshall, Mich., in 1891. From 1893 to 1897 he was commissioner of insurance of Michigan. Since the latter year Mr. Giddings has been a member of the executive staff of the Michigan Mutual Life.

GIFFIN, JOHN HENRY, second vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, July 2, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of that city and was one year in the College of the City of New York. After leaving college he was with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company for a short time, then with C. C. Warren & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, and later was connected with S. H. Benoist & Co., a banking and brokerage firm in Wall Street. He joined the forces of the Manhattan Life in 1866, and in 1890 was appointed assistant secretary, and in 1900 secretary of the company. He was appointed second vice-president in 1905. He is one of the trustees of Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., New York city.

GILBERT, CHARLES E., secretary of the *Ætna Life Insurance Company*, is a native of Wallingford, Conn. He entered the office of the *Ætna Life* in August, 1868, and has served as bookkeeper, cashier, assistant secretary, and secretary, having been elected to the last named office in February, 1905.

GILLETTE, WALTER R., formerly general manager of the *Mutual Life Insurance Company* of New York, is a native of the city of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the *Madison University* at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1861, and from the *College of Physicians and Surgeons*, New York city, in 1864. He served two years in the *United States army* at the front, as acting assistant surgeon. He was for thirteen years surgeon of the *New York Post Office Department*, and for fifteen years adjunct professor in the medical department of the *University of New York*. He was appointed on the medical staff of the *Mutual Life Insurance Company* of New York in 1871, later on becoming a medical director until 1890, when he was appointed general manager of the company, which position he held until 1906. In view of his professional services he is still retained as consulting physician at *Bellevue*, *St. Francis*, the *Maternity* and other hospitals of New York. He is trustee of the *Mutual Life Insurance Company* of New York, the *Guaranty Trust Company*, and a director of the *International Banking Corporation*. He resigned his connection with the *Mutual Life* April 1, 1906.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1853; capital, \$300,000. Alfred S. Gillett, president; Edwin F. Merrill, secretary.

GLADWIN, ELLIS W., secretary of the *Home Life Insurance Company* of New York, was born in 1858 at Middletown, Conn., and was educated at the *Polytechnic Institute*, Brooklyn, and in Europe. He was engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Wall Street from 1879 to 1892, being a member of the firm of Gladwin & Co., members of the *New York Stock Exchange*. He was appointed secretary of the *Home Life* in 1892, and vice-president and secretary in 1905.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE COMPANY, Glens Falls, N. Y. Organized 1849; capital, \$200,000. J. L. Cunningham, president; R. A. Little, secretary.

GLIDDEN, H. H., manager of the *Chicago Board of Underwriters* has been in the insurance business since 1875, when he became a local agent at Springfield, Ill. In 1882 he went into the service of the *North British and Mercantile Insurance Company* as a special agent, and subsequently became successively assistant superintendent of the Western department and resident secretary at Chicago. In August, 1894, he was elected manager of the *Chicago Underwriters' Association*, being re-elected annually, and was elected manager of the *Chicago Board of Underwriters* when the association disbanded in January, 1906.

GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1899; capital, \$400,000. E. C. Jameson, president; Lyman Candee, secretary.

✓ **GODDARD, CHRISTOPHER M.**, secretary and electrician of the New England Insurance Exchange, was born at Claremont, N. H., April 16, 1856, and was educated at the public schools of that place and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn. He was graduated from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College, second in his class, in 1877. For three years he was instructor of the higher mathematics and natural science at the Episcopal Academy, of which he had been a student, and four years he was a clerk in the banking house of Hatch & Foote in New York city. In the year 1890 he accepted the position of electrical inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange. The following year he was appointed secretary of the organization, with the general supervision of its electrical department. Mr. Goddard was the originator of the movement which resulted in the organization of the Underwriters' National Electric Association, and is its secretary. He is also a member of the consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and of the executive committee of the National Fire Protection Association, and a member of the committee on National Electrical Code of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Electrochemical Society, also a director of the Underwriters Laboratories Corporation of Chicago.

✓ **GOODING, JOHN M.**, was born in Pownal, Me., September 18, 1857. When eight years of age, he removed to Yarmouth, Me., with his parents, where he received his education, and where he was for many years engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1888 he moved to Portland, where he became general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He remained with this company ten years, and in 1898 accepted the management for the state of Maine of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati, which position he still holds.

✓ **GOODMAN, THOMAS**, fire underwriter at Chicago, Ill. [See Death Roll.]

✓ **GOODRICH, THOMAS P.**, was born at Newton, N. H., in February, 1844. His early ambitions to secure an education were cut short by the opening of the civil war in 1862. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Sixth New Hampshire and served until the surrender of Lee at Richmond. He was engaged in very nearly all the important battles on the Peninsula, receiving honorable mention by his superior officers. After the war Mr. Goodrich again took up his studies and engaged in teaching for a short time. He afterwards was in the employ of Anderson, Heath & Co. of Boston, but about twenty years ago removed to New York and became connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, which he has represented in that city ever since. Mr. Goodrich has been a member of the New York Life Underwriters' Association practically since it started, has always manifested an interest in its work, but declined to accept office until 1896, when he was made secretary. The following year he was elected chairman of the executive committee. At the annual meeting in February, 1898, Mr. Goodrich

was elected president. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

GOODWIN, WARREN F., of Hall & Henshaw, United States managers of the Union of London, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1857. He graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1873, and at once engaged in the fire insurance business, entering the New York office of the London Assurance, then managed by Frame, Hare & Lockwood. He remained there till October, 1882, when Henry H. Hall, United States manager of the Northern of London, offered him a position in the agency department, which he accepted. January 1, 1887, he was appointed manager of the Central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati. His territory included the States of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. This position he retained until July 1, 1893, when the Central and Northwestern departments were consolidated into the Western department, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Goodwin and W. D. Crooke were appointed associate managers. In March, 1894, the Union of London established a Western department at Chicago, to be managed by Mr. Goodwin in association with Hall & Henshaw, the United States managers at New York. In 1901 the Western department was consolidated with the general office at New York, and Mr. Goodwin removed to that city. He is a member of the firm of Hall & Henshaw.

GRANITE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Portsmouth, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$200,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary.

GRANNISS, ROBERT A., former vice-president of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1840, the youngest of three sons of George B. Granniss, a well-known and highly respected New York merchant. His education was completed at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1856, and he entered the New York office of the wholesale dry goods house of Kent, Paine & Co., whose business was conducted in Richmond, Va., where he subsequently lived until the Civil War broke out, and then he returned North and obtained employment in the wire manufacturing concern of Nelson & Richmond at 81 John Street, New York. After a year or two he entered the office of the New York Life as a clerk in the renewal premium register department, where he continued for about a year, when he accepted a position as entry clerk in the wholesale grocery importing house of Sturges, Bennett & Co., Front Street, New York. The duties of this position proved detrimental to his health, and he accepted an offer from The Widows and Orphans Benefit Life to become its head bookkeeper and chief clerk. This position resulted in an advancement to assistant secretary and later to the full secretaryship of the company. In 1872 he was appointed secretary of the Metropolitan Life, and in 1877 was elected second vice-president of the Mutual Life, in which position he served eight years, when, in 1885, he was elected vice-president of the company. Mr. Granniss was a trustee of the Mutual Life In-

insurance Company of New York and a director in the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York. Mr. Grannis resigned as vice-president and trustee of the Mutual Life in April, 1906.

✓ GRANT, GEORGE FRANCIS, Pacific Coast manager for the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born December 8, 1844, at Charlestown, Mass. In 1868 he became city solicitor in San Francisco of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and he was successively in 1869 special agent of the Pacific Insurance Company; in 1871, Oregon branch manager of the Fireman's Fund, Portland, Ore., and from 1874 to 1891 special agent and assistant general agent at San Francisco of the North British and Mercantile. He was Pacific Coast manager of the Northern Assurance Company and of the London Assurance Corporation, from 1891 to 1902, when the London Assurance Company withdrew from his office, and he resigned the management of the Northern in October, 1902, and was appointed to his present position.

GRANT, LEROY, state auditor of Wyoming, having supervision of insurance, was born at Columbia, Herkimer County, N. Y., September 7, 1847. He is a graduate of Whitesboro College of the class of 1867. He was a merchant for many years, and removing to Wyoming continued the business there. Among the public offices held by Mr. Grant were those of receiver of public moneys, member of the Wyoming legislature five terms, and mayor of the city of Laramie one term. He was elected state auditor in 1898 for the term beginning in 1899, and was re-elected for the term beginning in 1903.

GRANT, TOM C., Pacific Coast manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, with headquarters at San Francisco, is a native of Charlestown, Mass., and was one of the early immigrants to California by the way of Cape Horn. He worked his passage and arrived in San Francisco in 1861. After the usual vicissitudes of the pioneer Californian he settled down in the insurance business in 1864, as a solicitor for the old Pacific Insurance Company, which met its death in the great Chicago fire. He went to Chicago to bury it, and on his return accepted an offer of a general agency with the Fireman's Fund. In 1874 he was appointed manager for the North British and Mercantile for its Pacific Coast department, and has held that command to the present time. Mr. Grant resides in the Napa Valley, where he cultivates California fruit and dispenses a genial and generous hospitality.

GRAY, EDWARD, secretary of the Prudential Insurance Company, was born in England February 16, 1861, and received a private school education. He entered the service of the Prudential in April, 1883, and served the company in various capacities in office and field. He was elected to his present position in January, 1903.

GREAT EASTERN CASUALTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY of New York. Organized 1892; capital, \$200,000. Louis H. Fibel, president; Thomas H. Darling, secretary.

GREAT WESTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION of Des Moines, Ia., began business as the Imperial Accident Association in 1895, and was reorganized in 1901. H. B. Hawley, president; R. D. Emery, secretary.

GREELY, OTTO ETHAN, fire underwriter, was born in Bangor, Me., May 24, 1853. He was educated in the Minneapolis public schools and the State University, and read law with Judge Atwater of Minneapolis from 1870 to 1873, then went into the local agency of Gale & Co., and was admitted as a partner in 1877. He became special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1878, and in 1884 sold his interest in this agency to become adjuster for the same company. He was president of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900.

GREENE, JACOB HUMPHREY, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 10, 1868. He was educated in the Hartford public schools, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College, which he left after two years in 1889. He has been in the employ successively of the Michigan Central Railroad, *Hartford Courant*, and in the real estate business. He is an ex-member of the Hartford Common Council.

GREEN, JACOB L., president Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

GRIFFITHS, JOSEPH CHARLES, fire underwriter, was born at Gloucester, England, his father being of Welsh and his mother of Anglo-French descent. He came to this country at a very early age, and received his education in the common schools and commercial colleges. Although too young at the outbreak of the civil war to take an active part in the fighting, he still saw service as paymaster's clerk in the Mississippi River squadron under Commodore Porter. His entrance into the insurance business was as a cashier and bookkeeper for the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago in 1868, and after the great fire he accepted a similar position in the office of Arthur C. Ducat. In June, 1880, Mr. Griffiths was appointed Wisconsin state agent of the Home and filled that position until December 31, 1890. In January, 1891, he assumed the Milwaukee resident secretaryship of the North British and Mercantile, and on July 1, 1894, he was appointed associate manager of the Western department, which had been established at Chicago. He was general agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics from 1898 to 1902, when he resigned, and became Cook County, Illinois, manager for the London Assurance Corporation. Mr. Griffiths was secretary and treasurer of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest seven years, 1884 to 1890, inclusive.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, THE. Montreal. Edward Rawlings, president; Richard B. Scott, secretary.

✓ GUILLE, JOHN J., resident manager for the United States of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in Liverpool, England, May 5, 1854, residing in that city until his removal to London in 1882. January, 1872, he became a clerk in the office of the Royal Insurance Company, where he remained until 1882, and then transferred his services to the Sun. In May, 1885, Mr. Guile was appointed secretary of the United States branch of the Sun; in May, 1886, he was made assistant manager, and in December of the same year manager, which position he has since occupied.

i GUTTE, ISIDOR, of Gutte & Frank, Pacific Coast managers for fire insurance companies, was born in Germany. Going to California he entered into the mercantile business in 1849, and in 1876 was appointed manager of the Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire in San Francisco. He was appointed manager of the Wilhelma in 1878, of the Marine Association of London in 1881, and of the Germania Fire of New York in 1884. He has also held at different times the agency of the Merchants Mutual Marine of Baltimore and the Great Western of New York. He is a director in the Electric Improvement Company in San Francisco, is president of the California State Democratic Club, and commodore of the San Francisco Yacht Club. His partner, Mr. William Frank, is also a German by birth, and was the city agent of the Hamburg-Bremen at San Francisco from 1869 to 1876, when he joined Mr. Gutte.

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HADLEY, GEORGE F., general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, October 20, 1853, of mixed English, Irish, and French ancestry. He received his education at private schools and Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C.; was a drummer boy of a New York regiment during the last part of the civil war, and a hotel clerk and manager during the earlier years of his business life. His connection with life insurance began in 1880 in the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, in which he remained as inspector, superintendent, and supervisor until 1886, when he entered the service of the Brooklyn Life as agency superintendent. In 1894 he was elected secretary and made a member of the board of directors. In December, 1898, he was selected by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to take care of its great interests in New York state, succeeding W. W. Byington, State agent, deceased. Mr. Hadley has been prominent in all life insurance association affairs. He has been treasurer and president of the New York Association, secretary, executive committee chairman, and president of the New Jersey Society, and was secretary of the National Association until appointed secretary of the Brooklyn Life in 1895, which compelled him to decline reelection. He was appointed to his present position in 1898. ✓

HAILSTORM INSURANCE. The business of insuring growing crops against damage by hail is done by small mutual and township companies in some of the Western States, in conjunction with fire and tornado insurance, or independently. As this class of companies, as a rule, do not report their business to State insurance departments, or if they do are not required to distinguish separately the different kinds of business transacted, there are no statistics as yet of hailstorm insurance in the United States.

HALL, ARCHIBALD G., insurance journalist, was born in the city of New York, December 6, 1862, and obtained his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. Leaving college he went into the service of the American News Company, and afterward to that of the *American Agriculturist*. His relations with the insurance business began in the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, and he was a fire insurance broker and licensed agent three years. Mr. Hall founded in New York *The Surveyor*, and began its issue September 17, 1892. He associated with him in 1893 Mr. Harvey E. Roberts, who retired from the firm on December 3, 1902, to enter the life insurance business; and *The Surveyor* is now again conducted by Mr. Hall, as editor and publisher. He is a member of the Insurance Society of New York, Underwriters' Club, Once-a-Year Club, and the Atlantic Highlands Casino. ✓

HALL, HENRY H., of Hall & Henshaw, resident United States managers for the Union Assurance Society of London and other British companies, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1846. His first business experience was as a clerk in the Boston office of the Home. Removing to New York, he was for some years secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of that city. Subsequently he was appointed United States branch manager of the Northern of London, which position he resigned in April, 1889, and formed, with W. W. Henshaw, E. K. Beddall, and Warren F. Goodwin, the firm now representing the Union of London, Law Union and Crown of London, State Fire of Liverpool, as United States managers, and a large number of American and foreign companies as local agents in New York. Mr. Hall was president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1886 and 1887, president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters 1903-4, and president of the Underwriters' Salvage Company, and has always been prominent in New York fire underwriting. He is also president of the Victoria Fire Insurance Company of New York, and a member of the Board of United States Trustees of the Union Assurance Society of London, the Law Union and Crown Fire and Life Insurance Company of London, and the State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, and is a director of the New England Society of New York. Mr. Hall died April 9, 1906.

HALL, JOHN A., president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., December 17, 1840. He removed to New England in 1858, and in 1865 went West and engaged in life insurance as a solicitor in Evansville, Ind. He returned to Springfield in 1867, and continued there his agency work. In 1872 he became general agent for the company with which he is now connected; in 1879 he was appointed superintendent of agents; in February, 1881, was elected secretary of the company, and on the death of Colonel Edgerly, in March, 1895, he succeeded him as president.

HALL, ORVILLE H., manager *Southeastern Underwriter*, was born September 18, 1868, in West Bolton, Vermont, and at the age of ten he began making his own way by working as a farm hand during the summer and attending the public schools and the Essex Classical Institute during the winter, and later became a clerk in a general merchandise store, assisting with the post-office and in the town clerk's office. In 1888 he removed to Dahlonga, Ga., and entered the business department of the North Georgia Agricultural College, from which he later graduated, and after several years' experience in wholesale and jobbing house in Atlanta he engaged in the mercantile, lumber, and gold-mining business as secretary and treasurer of the Frank W. Hall Merchandise Company at Dahlonga, Ga. During this time he became part owner and associate editor of the *Dahlonga Nugget*. In 1898 he returned to Atlanta and purchased a part interest in the *Southeastern Underwriter*, later acquiring full interest, to which he has since given his entire time and attention. He is a secret order enthusiast, being past division in-

spector of the Sigma Nu fraternity, past chancellor commander, and past grand representative of the Gate City Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a member in several other orders. He is also a charter member and past captain of Kenesaw Camp, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and past colonel of the division, comprising all the Southern States, and for four years served as personal aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the Atlanta Humane Society, and in 1902 was elected captain of the Capitol City Guard, Company B, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Georgia State Troops, both of which positions he still occupies.

HALSEY, JACOB L., former vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, August 18, 1828, and on April 1, 1846, began his insurance career in the office of the Nautilus, now the New York Life Insurance Company. After two years' service there he went into the employment of the American Mutual of New Haven, with which he remained until the organization of the Manhattan Life in 1850. Mr. Halsey, who enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest life underwriter in the United States, measured by years of service, resigned June 13, 1905, after active service with the company for a continuous period of over fifty years. ✓

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hamburg, Germany, was organized in the year 1854, and began business on January 1, 1855. Its first agency in the United States was established at San Francisco in 1858, the second agency in Chicago in November, 1871. The United States branch office was opened in New York city in May, 1873, with Mr. S. v. Dorrien as manager and Mr. F. O. Affeld as assistant manager. The total United States assets at the close of the year 1873 amounted to \$340,721.29. In 1882 Mr. S. v. Dorrien became managing director of the company at Hamburg, and Mr. F. O. Affeld succeeded him as manager of the United States branch, with Mr. H. C. Buchenberger as associate manager. The company's headquarters in the United States are at 19 Liberty Street, New York city.

Its United States statement on the 31st day of December, 1905, showed as follows:

Reinsurance reserve,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,433,870.87
Unpaid losses,	.	.	.	.	.	109,800.00
All other liabilities,	.	.	.	.	.	2,581.97
Surplus,	.	.	.	.	.	504,268.10
Total assets in United States,	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,050,520.94

The American trustees of the Hamburg-Bremen are: Gustav Amsinck of the firm of G. Amsinck & Co., New York; Wm. Schall, Jr., of the firm of Müller, Schall & Co., New York; H. R. Kunhardt, Jr., of the firm of Kunhardt & Co., New York, and John Achelis of the firm of Victor & Achelis, New York.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1852; capital, \$150,000. M. S. Buttles, president; Jas. A. Silvey, vice-president; D. D. Leeds, secretary.

✓ HAMMER, CHARLES D., Boston manager for the Provident Life and Trust of Philadelphia, was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1844. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the 124th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and went into the civil war, and continued until its close, emerging with the rank of captain. He became interested in life insurance in 1875, entering the service of his present company, and in the course of time representing it at Chicago and Philadelphia, and finally at Boston. He was elected president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1897. Captain Hammer is a member of the Loyal Legion and several Boston clubs.

✓ HAMMOND, WILLIAM B., special agent of the American Central of St. Louis in the Middle Department, was born at Philadelphia in 1857. He received his early education at the Moravian School, Bethlehem, Pa., and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and entered Lehigh University in the fall of 1875, graduating in the class of 1879. In August, 1880, he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and entered the office of his grandfather, William Buehler, then state central agent of the Insurance Company of North America. Pennsylvania Fire, and Franklin Fire Insurance Companies. After Mr. Buehler's death he became the junior partner of the local agency firm of Buehler & Hammond. Later he associated himself with Edward Bailey, forming the agency of Hammond & Bailey, which still exists. In March, 1887, Mr. Hammond was appointed special agent of the American Central of St. Louis, for the Middle Department, and in February, 1901, he was made state agent of that company and the Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston, Mass., for the same territory. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

✓ HANSON, JOHN SMITH, editor of the *Insurance Observer*, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in the city of New York, March 27, 1852. He was educated in the New York public schools, the College of the City of New York, and Columbia University Law School, graduating from the latter in 1874. In that year he was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counsellor. After practicing law four years Mr. Hanson entered upon newspaper work as editorial writer for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. He afterwards became editor of the *Wall Street Daily Indicator*, which position he held fifteen years. In 1895 he became editor of the *Chronicle*, but resigned shortly afterwards to establish the *Insurance Observer*, of which he is half owner and editor. Mr. Hanson is financial editor of the *Bankers' Magazine*, trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of New York, and president of the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven, N. Y.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized April 15, 1852, and began business in the same month. The capital was then \$150,000, and is now \$1,000,000. Its charter authorizes fire and tornado insurance, and inland naviga-

tion risks, but the latter class is not written at present. Its last financial statement, December 31, 1905, showed assets of \$4,350,604. Its liabilities, including capital, were \$3,425,088, leaving a net surplus of \$925,516. The officers are: R. E. Warfield, president; Joseph McCord, vice-president and secretary; Robert J. Newman, assistant secretary, and Wm. Morrison, assistant secretary. Charles A. Shaw resigned as president in May, 1906, and Richard Emory Warfield was elected to succeed him.

HANWAY, P. J., insurance journalist. [See Death Roll.]

HARDING, AMOS J., western general manager for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born near Gallion, Ohio, May 2, 1839. He was educated at Ohio Central College, and began the fire insurance business in Nebraska in 1858 as a local agent. He enlisted as a private in a Nebraska regiment in 1861, was subsequently transferred to the Sixth Missouri Cavalry as first lieutenant, and was mustered out at the close of the war as a captain. Returning to Nebraska he resumed his local agency, and was also for some years special agent for the Home of New York. In 1871 he was appointed special agent and adjuster for the Phenix of Brooklyn for a number of western States, and in 1876 organized the western department of the Springfield, with headquarters at Chicago.

HARE, J. MONTGOMERY, resident United States manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, and president of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Princeton, N. J., January 20, 1842. His father was the Rev. Dr. George E. Hare, and his mother was a daughter of Bishop Hobart of New York. He began his business life as a clerk in a wholesale commission drygoods house in Philadelphia, but soon after, February 1, 1860, entered the office of the American Fire Insurance Company, and on October 1, 1861, that of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He served one year in the Keystone Battery of Philadelphia in the civil war. In April, 1864, he removed to New York and became a partner of Charles P. Frame, under the firm name of Frame & Hare. This firm, January 1, 1866, became Frame, Hare & Lockwood, and represented a number of prominent fire insurance companies, and were United States managers of the London Assurance Corporation. On October 1, 1877, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Lockwood withdrawing with the London Assurance, the remaining partners continuing business in the old name. In May, 1879, the firm became managers of the Norwich Union, and continued so until December 31, 1888, when they dissolved and Mr. Hare became sole manager. He was elected vice-president of the Western Union in 1899, president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in 1901 and 1902.

HARMON, ALBION K. P., district superintendent of the Pacific coast agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance

Company, was born at Sacramento, Cal., August 2, 1857. After leaving school he was engaged in the newspaper business seven years. He then became interested in fire insurance and was a special agent on the Pacific coast for four years. In 1890 he was appointed the assistant district superintendent of the Pacific coast agency of the Connecticut Mutual Life. Mr. Harmon succeeded to his present position, with headquarters at San Francisco, in 1895.

HARPER, WILLIAM R., formerly vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, was born at Thomasville, Ga., June 27, 1874. He attended the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, Ga., and was for some time manager of a cotton seed oil mill. He was manager for Georgia for the Ætna Life from 1897 to 1901, and was elected third vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life in 1901, and first vice-president in 1903. He resigned in 1904 and accepted a position with the Equitable Life at Philadelphia as general agent. He was appointed manager Philadelphia office, Ætna Life, in June, 1905.

HARRELL, ARTHUR E., insurance journalist, was born at Cambridge, N. Y., October 11, 1873. He graduated from the daily newspaper business and joined the staff of the *Chronicle* in September, 1895, became editor in 1897 and continued until March, 1903, when he retired from that paper. In September of the same year he took charge of the *Insurance Critic* as its editor and manager, but resigned in 1906 and is now connected with the *Insurance Monitor*. Mr. Harrell is the New York insurance correspondent of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, and contributes regularly to a number of other publications.

HARRIS, JOANIS ORLANDO, fire insurance agent. [See Death Roll.]

HART, WILLIAM H. was born at Evansville, Ind., February 15, 1848. He was graduated from the Evansville high school and learned the printer's trade. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, and served in the sixty-fifth Indiana regiment, and twenty-fifth Indiana battery. President Grant appointed him postmaster of Frankfort, and he was third auditor of the treasury of the United States under President Harrison. He was five years assistant cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Frankfort, Ind., and editor of the Frankfort *Banner* twelve years. He was elected auditor of state of Indiana in 1898, for the term beginning January, 1899, and re-elected in 1900 for two years. At the annual meeting of the National Insurance Convention, composed of the heads of the insurance departments of the several states of the Union, in 1901, Mr. Hart was elected president. He retired from office in January, 1903, and accepted a position with the Equitable Life, at Indianapolis.

HARTFORD BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held February 29, 1864, and the following companies made up the membership: Aetna, Hartford Fire, Connecticut Fire, Phoenix Fire, Charter Oak Fire and Marine, Merchants, North American Fire, New England Fire and City Fire. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. Huntington; vice-president, Thomas A. Alexander; secretary, E. Thomas Lobdell; treasurer, B. W. Green. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1906, are: President, Charles E. Chase; vice-president, Charles E. Parker; secretary, stamp clerk and surveyor, F. R. Knox; treasurer, C. M. Goddard of Boston; electrical inspector, Thomas H. Day; rating committee, Frederic Samson, James Wyper, Guy E. Beardsley, Eugene S. Archer, William F. Rice (Boston); executive committee, William R. Penrose, H. W. Seide, Silas Chapman, Jr., Isaiah Baker, Jr., H. S. Conklin.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The charter of the company was granted at the May session of the General Assembly in 1810, and the company was organized June 27th of that year, with Nathaniel Terry, president, and Walter Mitchell, secretary. It began business in August of the same year. The charter, a perpetual one, authorized a capital of \$150,000 in \$50 shares. In 1853 the company was authorized to increase its capital to a sum not exceeding \$300,000, and to change the par value of its shares to \$100. By later amendments the capital was increased to \$1,250,000, and in 1906 was increased to \$2,000,000 by issuance of new stock at \$50 per share, and \$3,000,000 was added thereby to surplus, as of January 1, 1906.

Since its organization the Hartford has received in premiums \$168,073,554.68, and has paid in losses \$97,209,505.53. It has paid since organization \$12,256,129 in cash dividends, and \$950,000 in stock.

The present officers are: George L. Chase, president; Chas. E. Chase and R. M. Bissell, vice-presidents; P. C. Royce, secretary; Thomas Turnbull, assistant secretary. Besides the office staff, the Hartford has three organized departments. These are: the Western Department, Chicago, Ill., Cofran & Dugan, general agents; the Pacific Department, San Francisco, Cal., Palache & Hewitt, general agents.

The directors of the Hartford are George L. Chase, Jonathan B. Bunce, James J. Goodwin, Theodore Lyman, George Roberts, William C. Skinner, Meigs H. Whaples, and James M. Thomson.

The Hartford does a fire and tornado insurance business exclusively.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn. This company was granted a special charter by the legislature of Connecticut in 1866. It began business the following year, and has been in continuous successful operation since that time. Its policies are issued wholly upon the legal reserve plan, based upon the American Experience Table, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Hartford Life's contracts are liberal and up-to-date in all their features. All values are guaranteed and written in the policies. Its ordinary life and limited-payment contracts (10, 15, and 20 years) become endowments at age 80. Its straight endowment policies are issued in terms of 10, 15, or 20 year periods.

The company also issues non-participating and return premium contracts, guaranteed addition policies, together with five per cent. gold bond and investment contracts. Its Guaranteed Dividend Endowment policy is unique.

Payment by the installment plan is an option provided in all forms of policy contracts.

Assets, \$3,577,928.52; capital and surplus, \$977,360.61; ratio of assets to liabilities, 137 to 100. The Hartford has paid to policyholders and beneficiaries more than \$29,151,581.93.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated June 30, 1866. Capital, \$500,000. The object of the corporation is not simply to indemnify the owners of boilers for loss resulting from explosions, but to prevent such explosions, as far as practicable, by careful periodical inspection of all boilers under its care, made by experts in this special line of business.

The appended figures show the business of the company for 1905.

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Risks in Force.
1905.....	\$3,688,146.50	\$1,926,686.81	\$1,415,673.26	\$1,156,609.86	\$410,579,157

The present officers are: L. B. Brainerd, president; Francis B. Allen, vice-president; J. B. Pierce, secretary; and L. F. Middlebrook, assistant secretary.

HARVEY, JULIAN C., formerly second vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, is a son of the late distinguished actuary, Augustus S. Harvey of St. Louis, and was born in Lincoln, Neb., in 1869. He was for seven years assistant secretary of the Covenant Mutual Life of St. Louis, leaving it in 1897 to pursue special studies at the University of Virginia. He received the degree of LL.B. from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1898, and in the same year formed a partnership with his father as consulting actuary, continuing in that profession until he was elected second vice-president of the National Life in March, 1904, which position he resigned in 1906. He is at present in charge of the underwriting department of the German Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis.

HASKELL, WALTER WILLIAMS, Pacific Coast manager for the Travelers Insurance Company, was born at West Gloucester, Mass., January 26, 1846. After a common school education at home he removed in 1867 to the town of Salina, Kan., being one of

the pioneers thereof. The following year he was a resident of Carson City, Nevada, which he left in 1872, and located in California. In 1874 he was one of the San Francisco firm of Brown, Craig & Co. Selling out his interest there, he was appointed city agent of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford for San Francisco, and in March, 1885, he superseded Thomas Bennett as general agent of that company for the Pacific Coast, which position he still holds. He is also the Pacific Coast general agent for California, Nevada, Idaho, and Arizona, to which he was appointed in 1885.

HASTINGS, JAMES FREDERICK, assistant manager of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was born at Boston, Mass., April 18, 1855. He entered the fire insurance business in 1873 in the Boston office of the Liverpool and London and Globe, and three years later the home office of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Boston, where he remained until the company retired from business in 1882, when he was appointed special agent of the Boylston for New England and New York. In 1889 he became New England special agent for the Continental of New York, and in 1890 took a similar position for the Southern New England field with the National Fire of Hartford. In 1892 he was promoted to the position of general agent of the home office of that company, and was appointed to his present position in 1899. ✓

HATCH, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Plainville, Adams County, Wis., July 2, 1856. He had a common school and university education, graduating from Ripon College, Wisconsin, in 1880, with the degree of bachelor of arts. After graduation he was for some time principal of the graded school at Brownsdale, Minn., and then served as civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Yellowstone Valley. He was editor of the *Western Fireman* of Chicago from 1883 to 1888, and assumed the management of the *Insurance Age* on the first day of the latter year, a position which he continues to hold. ✓

HAVEN, CHARLES D., resident secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast, was born in New York city, February 26, 1836, but has been a resident of California since 1859. He was first employed in San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and in May, 1865, was elected secretary of the Union Insurance Company of California, a corporation that was organized in that year by leading capitalists of San Francisco with a cash capital of \$750,000. This company transacted fire and marine insurance business and attained a national reputation by paying its losses in the Chicago fire of 1871, amounting to more than \$500,000, in full in cash before the end of the year. In August, 1881, he resigned that position to accept the one he now fills. He was elected secretary of the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific in 1870, holding that position until he was elected president of the same in 1896, which office he now fills. ✓

✓ HAVENS, FRANK W., has been engaged in the life insurance business over twenty years, nearly all of which have been spent in the office of the Hartford Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. During the greater part of that time he has edited and published the company paper, as well as its literature. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., educated in the Hartford schools and by private tuition. Studied law in early years, but owing to ill health did not apply for admission to the bar. Is prominent in Masonic circles, having been Grand Master of Connecticut, and is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason.

HAWAII, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. An act designating the territorial treasurer to be insurance commissioner *ex officio*, with supervision over the business of insurance, was passed April 28, 1903. A. N. Kepoikai was treasurer at the time and became insurance commissioner. A. J. Campbell is the present insurance commissioner; G. E. Smithies is deputy commissioner.

✓ HAWES, CHARLES F., special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for a portion of New York state and Connecticut and for the state of New Jersey, is a native of Tarrytown, N. Y. He entered the fire insurance business at an early age, and has been with the company which he now represents over twenty-five years. He has served on the executive committee of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, and as vice-president, and was elected president of the association in 1901. In July, 1904, he was transferred to the New England field, with headquarters at Boston.

HAWKEYE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. R. Howell, president; W. D. Skinner, secretary.

✓ HAYES, GEORGE WARREN, manager of the Northwestern department of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Terre Haute, Ind., April 7, 1838. He was educated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., graduating from that institution in 1860. After some service in the South during the civil war, in the Seventy-sixth Indiana Volunteers, he began business life as a school teacher at Terre Haute, Ind., Montezuma, Ind., and Waverly, Ill., and was appointed local agent of the Ætna at Waverly, Oct., 1864, by Mr. C. C. Hine, then connected with the branch office, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1865 he accepted a position to represent the Ætna of Hartford as special agent in Illinois, and served in that capacity until 1874, with residence at Aurora and Normal, Ill. He was special agent of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota the five following years, with residence in Milwaukee, and in 1879 he accepted the general agency of the Western of Toronto, Northwestern department, which he has held to the present time, and in January, 1893, the managership of

the British America for Illinois and several northwestern states, and in August, 1902, the managership of the British American Insurance Company, New York, for similar territory, were added. Mr. Hayes was the efficient secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest from 1877 to 1883.

HEALTH INSURANCE weekly indemnity in case of certain specific diseases is now provided by several casualty companies. Their policies vary as to conditions and diseases covered. The health insurance business by this class of companies is new in the United States, and needs more data as the result of experience. The returns of business done in 1905 by the principal stock companies are as follows:

Companies.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Ætna Life,	\$184,569	\$84,727
American Fidelity,	8,436	.....
Central Accident,	68,182	20,926
Continental Casualty,	250,990	84,013
Employers' Liability,	33,572	20,171
Fidelity and Casualty,	715,816	277,300
Great Eastern,	80,577	21,372
Maryland Casualty,	51,254	28,526
Metropolitan Plate Glass and Casualty,	7,849	1,584
New Amsterdam Casualty,	24,929	6,921
Ocean Accident,	8,724	1,185
Pennsylvania Casualty,	19,609	9,575
Philadelphia Casualty,	27,675	8,839
Preferred,	192,775	75,295
Standard Life and Accident,	102,757	40,971
Travelers,	266,421	118,286
United States Casualty,	119,319	46,246
Total 1905,	\$2,163,454	\$845,937
Total 1904,	\$1,929,432	\$808,132

The Casualty Company of America, General Accident, and United States Health and Accident companies also do a health insurance business, but do not report it separately.

HEDGES, SIDNEY M., of Boston, state agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, having headquarters at Boston, was born at St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1844. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and prior to 1869 was engaged in railroading. In that year his connection with the life insurance business began. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, 1892-93. ✓

HEGEMAN, JOHN R., president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in greater New York, April 18, 1844. He joined the Manhattan Life as an accountant in December, 1866. In June, 1870, he was appointed secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in October of the same year was elected vice-president, and in October, 1891, was made president. [See Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.] ✓

✓ HEGEMAN, JOHN R., JR., assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in New York city August 10, 1872. He was educated under a private tutor, and began his business career in the office of the Metropolitan Life. He was elected to his present position in 1902. He is captain on the staff of General G. M. Smith of the New York state National Guard.

✓ HENDERSON, ROBERT, assistant actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Canada, May 24, 1871. He was educated at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, Ontario, and Toronto University. In the latter institution he won the scholarship in mathematics. In 1892 he entered the insurance department of the Dominion government, where he remained five years. He afterwards became attached to the office force of the Equitable Life, and in 1893 was appointed assistant actuary. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

HENDRICKS, FRANCIS, former insurance superintendent of New York, was born at Kingston, N. Y., November 23, 1834. He obtained his education in the common schools and at the Albany Academy. He established a photograph supply house in Syracuse, N. Y., which is one of the largest in the State. In 1877 he was appointed fire commissioner, and was president of the board two years. He was mayor of Syracuse in 1880 and 1881. Mr. Hendricks served in the Legislature as a member of the Assembly in 1884 and 1885, and was elected State Senator in 1885, serving three consecutive terms, from 1886 to 1891, and was chairman of a special committee appointed to investigate municipal affairs in New York city. He was appointed collector of the port of New York in 1891, which position he resigned in 1893. Mr. Hendricks was appointed superintendent of insurance in February, 1900, and was re-appointed in 1903, and retired from office in 1906.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1860; capital, \$100,000. John R. Pepper, president; J. S. Dunscomb, secretary.

HEROLD, RUDOLPH, JR., Pacific Coast manager for the Hamburg-Bremen, is one of the few San Francisco underwriters who were born in California. He has been engaged in the fire insurance business since 1872; first as clerk in the San Francisco office of the Hamburg-Bremen, and since 1883 as general agent of that company. On May 1, 1905, he completed thirty-three years with the Pacific Coast department of the Hamburg-Bremen.

✓ HESS, HENRY E., manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1851. Entered fire insurance office in Indianapolis at the age of sixteen, and has ever since maintained a connection with the business. Was located at Scranton, Pa., from 1876 to 1881 as an independent adjuster, and during that time read law and was admitted to the bar, inci-

dentally serving on the staff of a daily newspaper, with a side excursion into military life growing out of the labor riots in 1877. In 1881 he took up field work as special agent for the Merchants of New Jersey in the Middle department, and in 1882 and 1883 served the Royal, Insurance Company of North America, and Pennsylvania Fire as special agent in New York State, under Manager C. R. Knowles. In 1884 was appointed to the position of special agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Boston. Elected president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1887, and served as vice-president of that organization in 1896 and 1897. During his administration of the Exchange he secured incorporation of the Insurance Library Association, and for twelve years was connected with the conduct of its affairs, first as president, and subsequently as secretary and treasurer. The success of the library is credited by its friends to Mr. Hess, who gave freely of his spare time and labor to building up, arranging, and cataloguing its fine collection of insurance works. In June, 1899, elected to his present position and moved to New York.

HEWITT, CHARLES A., insurance journalist, is the son of the late Edgar A. Hewitt, editor of the "Chronicle," and was born at Mystic, Conn., Oct. 14, 1863. He received his elementary education at Groton, Conn., and his early struggles for a livelihood were as newsboy, grocer's clerk, assistant postmaster, and ex officio constable, in which he gained varied experience of a realistic world. He also wrote poetry at this epoch of his existence. He worked on the Boston daily papers and the Boston "Standard" in 1883 and 1884, then on the Chicago "Investigator" until January 1, 1888, when he became editor of the Chicago "Argus." On January 1, 1892, Mr. Hewitt established the "Insurance Post" of Chicago. He organized the now celebrated "Third House" during the meeting of the "Western Union" at St. Louis in February, 1899, and is a frequent contributor to the literary exercises of insurance associations. ✓

HEWITT, DIXWELL, associate general agent of the Pacific Coast department of the Hartford Fire and Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis, was born in Middlesex, Penn., July 7, 1863. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1886, and began his business career in fire insurance. He has represented various companies in the coast field as special agent, and was also assistant manager of the Phoenix of Hartford. In 1900 he was appointed general agent for the Pacific coast for the Phoenix of London and Providence-Washington, and in 1903 was appointed to his present position. ✓

HEXAMER, CHARLES A., secretary Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, was born at Hoboken, N. J., in 1852. He was graduated from the New York University as civil engineer in 1871. The next three years were spent on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad as civil engineer. A year later he joined E. Hexamer, the map and survey publisher at Philadelphia, and remained ✓

with him until 1883, when he became inspector of the Home, Hartford, and North British and Mercantile. He subsequently confined his services to the Hartford, and continued in that capacity until 1890, when he became a member of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., Philadelphia. The partnership dissolved by limitation in January, 1894, and in the fall of the same year he was elected secretary of the Philadelphia local board, and continued in that capacity until December, 1896, when he resigned to accept a position with the Hartford Fire. Mr. Hexamer is also president of the National Fire Protection Association, and chairman of the board of consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He was elected secretary of the Philadelphia association in March, 1904, to succeed Herbert Wilmerding.

✓ HEYE, CARL, secretary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, is a native of Germany, and was born in Quakenbrueck, May 13, 1871. He was educated at the "Real Gymnasium" at Quakenbrueck, where he graduated in 1889. Coming to the United States in September, 1889, he entered the service of the Germania Life, and was appointed secretary in 1902.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. W. H. Byrnes, president; W. Wood, secretary.

✓ HILLAS, ROBERT J., vice-president and secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, was born in Green Bay, Wis., October 25, 1859. He received a grammar school education, and began his business career in a law office. He entered the service of the Fidelity and Casualty Company as an office boy.

HILLMON LIFE INSURANCE LITIGATION. [For an account of the several trials of this celebrated case, see the *Cyclopedia* of 1900-1901 and subsequent volumes.]

✓ HINE, C. G. AND E. A., sons of the late C. C. Hine and successors to his business interests as proprietors of the *Insurance Monitor* and *Insurance Law Journal*, the business having been incorporated under the name of C. C. Hine's Sons Co. C. G. Hine is also president and E. A. Hine secretary of the Underwriters' Protective Association. Both were trained in their father's office, C. G. Hine having been associated with his father's business some twenty years.

✓ HINKLEY, GEORGE W., New England special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford, was born at Boston, Mass., July 4, 1856. He received his education in the grammar and English high schools of Boston, and began business life as a clerk in a Boston insurance agency in 1873. In 1876 he removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he was a clerk for J. W. Smith, insurance agent. From 1885 to 1887 he was New England special agent for the Royal, Pennsylvania Fire, and London and Lancashire, and in 1887 was appointed to his present position. On May 13, 1902, he was elected president and

treasurer of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Hinckley has been active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, of which he served one term as vice-president, and in 1895 was elected president. During his residence at Waterbury, Conn., he served on the board of education, and he was prominent in Odd Fellowship in Connecticut from 1878 to 1885. He is a trustee of the Insurance Library, Boston, and also director of Boston Protective Board.

HITCHCOCK, CHAMPION INGRAHAM, insurance journalist, was born at Ripon, Wis., September 16, 1868. He was educated in the public schools. He established the first Western daily column of insurance in the *Chicago Daily Globe* in 1889, transferred to the *Inter-Ocean* in 1890, and in 1895 inaugurated the insurance department in the *Chicago Times-Herald*, which paper became the *Record-Herald* in 1901. Mr. Hitchcock resigned this position January 19, 1903, to become associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, and secretary and general manager of "The Insurance Field Company," of which he is a stockholder.

HOADLEY, PHILEMON LYMAN, vice-president of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born at Collinsville, Lewis County, N. Y., December 6, 1845. His ancestors came from England about the year 1660, and were among the pioneer settlers of Saybrook and Branford, Conn. He spent his boyhood in his native village, where he attended the district school, completing his education at Rome Academy and Whitestown Seminary in 1861-3.. From 1865 to 1868 he acquired a valuable business experience as clerk and teller in a bank at Camden, N. Y., where he also conducted a local insurance agency. He entered the service of the Hanover Fire of New York as special agent in 1869, was called to the home office of that company the following year, and in December, 1874, accepted a position on the office staff of the American of Newark. *pres. June 1907.*

HOLCOMBE, JOHN M., president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1848, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1869, receiving afterward the degree of M.A. While engaged in the study of law he embraced an opportunity to gratify his taste for mathematics by entering the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual Life. He was appointed actuary of the Connecticut State insurance department in 1871, and in July, 1874, went into the service of the Phoenix Mutual as its assistant secretary. He was appointed secretary in June, 1875, vice-president in 1889, and president in 1904. Mr. Holcombe has been much interested in the local politics of Hartford, and has been a member of the city council a number of years, and president of both of its branches. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and a director in various financial institutions in Hartford.

HOLLINSHEAD, CHARLES S., former president of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in New Jersey, January 10, 1850, and received his early training in insurance while a boy in the office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, of which corporation his father was secretary many years, after which he became connected with the then important general and local agency firm of Duy & Hollinshead, representing many of the larger agency companies. In 1872, when but twenty-two years old, he was appointed manager of the fire insurance department of the Union, and in 1889 he was elected president of the company. He resigned the office February 12, 1906, and was later elected agency manager of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

HOLMAN, CHARLES J., assistant manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, and of the Palatine Insurance Company of London, was born in the city of New York, November 18, 1854. He was educated in New York, and early in 1873 entered the employ of the Commercial Union in New York, and has been connected with that company in various positions ever since. In 1880 he was appointed its special agent in Pennsylvania. In 1882 and the following year he was superintendent of agencies at the New York office. From 1883 to 1889 he was the resident secretary of the company's central department, with headquarters in Cincinnati. In the latter year he was appointed resident secretary for the Northwestern department, with headquarters at Denver. On the death of Manager Sewall, and the appointment of Assistant Manager Wray, in January, 1899, to fill the vacancy, Mr. Holman was appointed assistant United States manager of the company, and removed to New York. He is also vice-president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.

HOLMAN, ISAAC W., fire underwriter, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, in 1844, and received his education in the public schools and at Franklin College at Franklin, Ind. Mr. Holman's earliest vocation was that of a bookkeeper, but he found his true mission in the fire insurance business in 1865, when he became a local agent in the firm of Bennett & Holman at Toledo, Ohio. In 1870 he went to the field as Western special agent of the Washington Insurance Company of New York. From 1872 to 1874 he was special agent for the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, and the next ten years adjuster in the West for the Insurance Company of North America. In 1884 he accepted the general agency for the British America of Toronto, which company he served until 1892, when he was appointed general agent for the western states of the American of Newark. He resigned this position in 1895. In October, 1896, he went into the service of the Thuringia Fire of Prussia as adjuster in its Western department, but remained with this company but four months. Later he became an independent adjuster at Seattle, Wash. Mr. Holman was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1888 to 1889, and in 1901

was elected an honorary member of this organization. In 1903, on account of the damp climate of Seattle, he returned to his old home in Milwaukee, and engaged with the Insurance Company of North America as its Wisconsin special agent, but resigned that position in April, 1905.

HOLMES, EARLES F., was born in the city of Chicago, Dec. 2, 1861, and after a public school and academic education he entered the mercantile trade, serving in responsible capacities with two of the largest wholesale houses in the West. His next undertaking was in life insurance, as a solicitor, from which he entered the casualty business and practically devoted all his time to it, until January 1, 1899, when he became Eastern secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life of San Francisco, a position he retained until 1903, when he resigned to enter other business. In 1906 he re-entered the insurance field and was appointed manager of the Nassau street, New York, office of the Travelers Insurance Company.

HOLMES, EDWIN B., third vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born in North Abington, Mass., January 3, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and business college, and began his business career in the wholesale boot and shoe business, in which he is still active as a member of the firm of Parker, Holmes & Co. He is a past president of the New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association and the National Wholesalers' Association of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

HOLMES, FRANK FARNSWORTH, insurance agent, and secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents from 1898 to 1904, was born at Warsaw, Ill., March 21, 1858. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and later in Knox College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was engaged in newspaper work while in college, and since graduation has been in the insurance business, having served in every position in a general agency. He was a member of the examining board when the civil service was inaugurated for inspectors of the building department in Chicago. He filled the positions of adjuster and special agent for a number of years, and since 1888 has been engaged in the fire insurance business as local agent in Chicago.

HOME FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of California. Organized in 1864 as the Home Mutual Insurance Company; capital stock, \$300,000. Assets, January 1, 1906, \$1,834,676.17; net surplus, \$515,418.77. William J. Dutton, president; Stephen D. Ives, vice-president; Franklin Bangs, secretary; and Jos. F. R. Webber, assistant secretary.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1886; capital, \$250,000. Heber J. Grant, president; H. G. Whitney, secretary.

HOME FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1884. George A. Chase, president; B. L. Talley, secretary. It transacts an industrial business.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York was organized April 13, 1853, under act of April 10, 1849, the original capital being \$500,000. The charter authorized fire, inland, and marine insurance, both of which were prosecuted by the company until 1870, when inland and marine operations were discontinued. April 13, 1864, an amendment was adopted, authorizing ocean marine insurance. That branch also was discontinued eighteen months after its inception. In 1888 marine and inland transactions were resumed under the charter. July 15, 1858, the capital was increased to \$600,000, under act of June 25, 1853. Under the same act the amount was increased to \$1,000,000, February 19, 1859. The capital was doubled in amount December 31, 1863, and an additional increase of half a million was ordered July 13, 1870, making the total \$2,500,000. The last increase was effected January 23, 1875, the amount being \$500,000. Since that date the capital has remained at \$3,000,000. Of the total increase, \$1,000,000 was realized from stock dividends. The total assets and liabilities of the Home, December 31, 1905, were:

Assets,					\$21,239,052.88
Liabilities, except capital,					9,518,551.54
Capital,					3,000,000.00
Surplus,					8,720,501.34

The Home has received since its organization in premiums, \$172,347,503.49, and has paid in losses, \$99,251,545.14.

Elbridge G. Snow, president; E. H. A. Correa, vice-president; Frederic C. Buswell, vice-president; Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Tyner, secretaries; Henry J. Ferris, Clarence A. Ludlum, assistant secretaries. In 1901 the company accepted the provisions of the safety fund law, and in compliance therewith deposited \$1,500,000 with the superintendent of insurance.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREENSBORO, N. C. Organized 1902; capital, \$50,000. R. L. Holt, president; A. W. McAlister, secretary and treasurer.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of which George E. Ide is president, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and began business May 1, 1860. The head office is in New York city, and the secretary is E. W. Gladwin.

The admitted assets of the company at the beginning of the year were \$17,886,595. The income in 1905, in excess of disbursements, was \$1,370,963. The following shows the growth of the company during the last ten years.

	Total Income.	Policy Reserve.	Dividend endowment Reserve.	Net Surplus.*	Insurance in Force.
1895,	\$1,999,173	\$7,485,577	\$320,045	\$1,025,198	\$42,247,014
1905,	4,040,403	16,262,817	1,453,907	1,429,400	79,775,340

* Exclusive of deferred-dividend fund of \$1,290,036, included in liabilities.

HOPKINS, CHARLES A., late general agent of the Mutual Life of New York for eastern Massachusetts, was born at Spencer, Tioga County, N. Y., September 5, 1841. He had just reached manhood when the civil war broke out, and he was among the first volunteers to go to the front. He was in service almost continuously until the close of the war, rising to the rank of major. Upon his return from the field he entered the office of the Mutual Life of New York as clerk, and the following year was made cashier of the company, which position he occupied until 1875, when he was appointed general agent for Rhode Island. On February 1, 1888, he was promoted to the general agency for eastern Massachusetts, with headquarters at Boston. He retired January 1, 1902. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1895.

HOST, ZENO M., insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, was born in Lyons, Walworth County, Wis., in July, 1869, of German parentage. He attended the public schools in Walworth County until thirteen years of age, when with his parents he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he attended two terms of evening school at the Spencerian Business College. His active business career was begun as a bookkeeper in a coal office, and later as secretary of a loan and building association, and subsequently he became engaged in the fire insurance business as a local agent in Milwaukee. He has always been active in fraternal circles. He was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin one year and has been High Treasurer of the Independent Order of Foresters for several years. He was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin for two years, and was elected to his present position in 1902 for a term of two years beginning January 5, 1903, and was re-elected for the term beginning January 1, 1905.

HOUSTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Houston, Texas. Organized 1903; capital, \$1,000,000. R. S. Yocum, president; J. E. Morris, secretary.

HOWARD, ALFRED F., secretary of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Marlow, N. H. He studied law with the late Judge W. H. H. Allen of Newport, N. H., was admitted to Sullivan county bar, and removed to Portsmouth in 1868, where he served two years as city solicitor. Mr. Howard was collector of customs for the port of Portsmouth for twelve years, and in 1885 was elected secretary and manager of the Granite State Fire.

HOWELL, CHARLES F., editor and publisher of the "Insurance and Commercial Magazine," was born at South Amboy, N. J., June 8, 1868. He was educated in the schools of South Amboy, at Brainerd Institute, New Jersey, and at Princeton University, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1891. After graduation he studied in Germany and traveled on the continent. His first business connection was with the Pacific Coast department of the Royal Exchange, Queen, and Connecticut Fire Insur-

ance Companies under Robert Dickson. He entered daily journalism in 1892 and was on the staffs of the *Morning Call* and the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco for two years and a half, during which time he contributed largely to magazines. He became connected with the *Argus* of Chicago in 1894 and later was its editor. In November, 1900, he purchased the paper of which he is now publisher and editor. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, Underwriters' Club of New York, and the Society of American Authors.

✓ HOWES, OSBORNE, secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, was born at Boston, Mass., December 8, 1846, and is the son of the late Osborne Howes, Sr., a prominent Boston ship-owner and former president of the New England Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The younger Howes, after receiving his education in private schools, had his first business experience in the office and afterward on board the steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the line between San Francisco and Hong Kong. After passing a year in control of one of the fur seal islands in Behring Sea he went into daily journalism in New York city, and was successively reporter on the New York "Tribune" and night editor and literary editor on the New York "Times." He was appointed secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters in May, 1873, and has been the executive officer of the organization since that time. Mr. Howes has seen three years' service in the Boston city council, has been a trustee of the Boston Public Library, a member of the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Commission of Massachusetts, and a member of the Metropolitan District Commission appointed to prepare a plan for the government of Boston and the surrounding cities and towns. He is also a writer on the editorial staff of the Boston "Herald," mainly on subjects connected with business, such as the tariff, transportation, and insurance.

HOWE, WILLIAM T., assistant secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born in Salem, Mass., October 20, 1848. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and after leaving school engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1875 he entered the services of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, occupying various positions in the underwriting department, and in 1885 engaged in field work for the company. In 1888 he entered the service of the Connecticut Fire as special agent in the middle department field, and in 1894 became general agent at the home office. In 1896 he was appointed assistant manager of the North British and Mercantile, and a year later again entered the services of the Connecticut Fire as general agent at the home office, and was elected to his present position in January, 1903.

✓ HOYT, GEORGE W., deputy manager in New York for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is a descendant of an old Colonial family, and was born at Stamford, Conn., June 19, 1856. He entered the service of the Liverpool and London and Globe at the age of fifteen years in 1871, was appointed assistant

deputy manager at New York at the age of twenty-two years in 1878, and became deputy manager on the retirement of Mr. Pulsford from the management in 1887.

HUBBARD, CHARLES D., special agent of the Phoenix of London in the Middle Department, was born in the city of New York May 3, 1868, and received his education at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1888 he was employed by his father's firm, Charles Hubbard & Co., pig iron merchants, as a salesman, and while there acquired a valuable knowledge of mechanical drawing and machinery. In March, 1894, he joined the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York as an inspector, his territory covering New England and the Middle States, and making a specialty of fire protection and sprinkler equipments. In August, 1895, he went with the London Assurance Corporation as its New York city surveyor, and on January 1, 1899, was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

HUBBARD, RALPH K., comptroller of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, was born at Durham, Conn., December 6, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and academy at Durham, Conn., and entered the service of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society as an office boy in 1883, passing through the several departments of the company. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1893 and comptroller in 1901. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Republican, The New York Club, and Arkwright Clubs.

HUDSON VALLEY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1901. At the annual meeting held in February, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, John H. Quinlan; vice-president, Clement P. Sadlier; secretary, Walter B. Quinlan; treasurer, F. A. Hoyt; executive committee, A. W. Hindle, H. W. Schonewolf, J. E. Ward.

HUGHES, BENJAMIN F., editor and publisher of the *Insurance Register* of Philadelphia, was born at Fowlerville, Pa., April 6, 1844. He was the son of a farmer, and received his education in the public schools, Susquehanna University, and the Pennsylvania College. After leaving college he took up journalism, becoming editor of the *Wyoming Valley Journal*. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1878, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of law. He was a State Senator from 1883 to 1887, and assistant postmaster of Philadelphia from 1889 to 1893.

HUGHES, ROBERT NATHANIEL, secretary of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Irwinton, Wilkinson County, September 29, 1868. After receiving a common school education he entered a local agency at Macon, Ga., as stenographer, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Geo. W. Duncan & Co., local agents at Macon, Ga.

He was successively examiner, special agent, and assistant manager in the southern department of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, and after the retirement of that Company was appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire, which position he resigned to accept the assistant secretaryship of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company. He was elected to his present position in February, 1904.

HULING, ANSEL H., insurance journalist, is a native of Chenango County, New York. He obtained his education in the public schools and academies in Chautauqua County, New York, and in northern Illinois, whither he had removed at the age of seventeen. Later he attended Hillsdale College, Michigan, leaving before graduation to engage in teaching. In 1862 he entered the Free Baptist ministry, and for nearly nine years was pastor of churches in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and also for two or three years was associate editor of the *Christian Freeman* of Chicago. In 1870 poor health forced him to abandon the ministry, when he went with the Life Association of America of St. Louis as manager of its southern Illinois department at Springfield, and afterward for a time as joint manager for the same company at Chicago. Later, he was for four years Western editor and manager of the *Morning Star*, a religious weekly of Boston, and from 1880 for nearly five years was editor of the *Investigator* of Chicago. From 1886 to October, 1889, Mr. Huling was superintendent of publications of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati, and then for four years associate editor of the *Insurance and Finance Chronicle* of Montreal. Returning to Chicago, he engaged in literary work until the spring of 1895, when he again took an editorial position on the *Investigator*. In March, 1896, he became editor of the *Argus*, which position he occupied until February, 1900, when he went with the *Insurance Herald* of Louisville as editor of that journal, which is now published from Atlanta, Ga. On February 1, 1903, he resigned his connection with the *Insurance Herald* to take the editorial management of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Huling contributed the articles on fire, marine, and accident insurance for the latest revised American edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in 1896.

HULL, JAMES W., president of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., September 20, 1842, and received his education in the public and private schools. He removed to Pittsfield, Mass., in 1865, and since then has been connected with the insurance and banking interests there. Mr. Hull was appointed secretary of the Berkshire Life in 1872, and treasurer in 1878, and elected president of the company in 1903.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny City, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. Fred Gwinner, Sr., president; A. H. Trimble, secretary.

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON, JR., president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born at Norwich, Conn., November 9, 1866. He was educated in

the Hartford High School and Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1889. He was a clerk in the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company until 1893, when he was appointed actuary. In May, 1899, was appointed secretary, and in May, 1901, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Russell. He is a trustee of the Conn. Trust & Safe Deposit Co., a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, and a director of the First National Bank, Hartford.

HURD, RUKARD, manager for the Washington Life Insurance Company for Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1858. He received his preparatory education in the Quaker School and Chickering Institute of Cincinnati, and his higher education at the Pennsylvania Military College, from which he graduated in civil engineering in June, 1878. In 1887 he entered the service of the Washington Life at Cincinnati, and subsequently removed to St. Paul, Minn., to assume the management of the department having its headquarters in that city. He was appointed aid on the staff of Governor Clough of Minnesota, with the rank of major, in 1895, and was re-appointed on the staff of Governor Lind, with the rank of major, in 1899. He was elected president of the Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters at the annual meetings in December, 1895, 1896, and 1897. Major Hurd, although one of the busiest men in a driving occupation in the Northwest, has found time to promote the growth and spread of associations created for patriotic and historical purposes. He was the organizer and is president of the Minnesota Society of Sons of the Revolution, and also the organizer of the Minnesota Society of Colonial Wars, of which he is ex-governor. He is likewise a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Aztec Club of 1847, composed of veteran officers of the Mexican war and their descendants. In 1895 Major Hurd was elected a trustee of his alma mater, the Pennsylvania Military College. He is also an ex-director of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, a member of the Minnesota Club, Country Club, Informal Club, and a member of the Strollers Club of New York. He is an ex-member of the House of Representatives of the Minnesota state legislature, elected November 6, 1900, and represented the wealthiest and most important district in the state. ✓

HYDE, JAMES HAZEN, formerly vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; is a son of Henry B. Hyde, the founder and late president of the society, and was born in New York, June 6, 1876. He is a graduate of Harvard University, of the class of 1898. On November 2, 1898, he was elected second vice-president of the society, and on May 10, 1899, he was elected vice-president. He gave \$30,000 to the Cercle Français of Harvard for the promotion of study of French literature, and the French government has recognized his munificence by conferring on him the rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honor. He resigned as vice-president of the Equitable Life in 1905, and retired from all connection with the company. ✓

I

IDAHO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the Act of 1891 the State treasurer is charged with the supervision of insurance in Idaho, the term of office being two years. Frank R. Coffin was the first treasurer, his term expiring January, 1893. His successors were William G. Hill, whose term expired January, 1895, and C. Bunting, whose term expired January, 1897, George H. Storer, whose term expired January, 1899, and L. C. Rice, whose term expired in January, 1901. The legislature of 1901 created a separate insurance department, the commissioner being appointed by the governor for a term of two years. Peter M. Davis was the commissioner from March, 1901, to March, 1903, when he was succeeded by John H. Myer, who served until March, 1905. Edward L. Liggett is the present commissioner.

✓ **IDE, GEORGE EDWARD**, president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1860, and was educated at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of that city and Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. Mr. Ide was with the large banking house of Dominick & Dickerman of New York from the time of leaving college until 1890, when he was appointed secretary of the Home Life. Two years later he was elected vice-president, and in May, 1894, he succeeded to the presidency of the company. He is a director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, the Corn Exchange Bank (Grand Central Branch), president and director of the Larchmont National Bank, and trustee of the Colonial Trust Company of New York.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. Organized at Chicago, August 2, 1899, with the following officers: President, R. W. Hosmer of Chicago; vice-president, Jacob Wachenheimer of Peoria; second vice-president, John H. Camlin of Rockford; secretary, Joseph Van Every of Chicago; treasurer, R. S. Critchell of Chicago. The officers, elected at the annual meeting in August, 1905, are: President, Rockwood W. Hosmer, Chicago; first vice-president, Lake W. Sanborn, Galesburg; second vice-president, H. S. Candee, Cairo; third vice-president, A. Spittler, Mattoon; secretary, H. H. Cleveland, Rock Island; treasurer, Joseph J. Van Every, Chicago; chairman of executive committee, E. B. Case, Chicago.

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1892. George W. Smith, president; R. A. Cavanaugh, secretary.

ILLINOIS FIELD CLUB. An organization of field men of companies not belonging to the Western Union. At the annual meeting held in June, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, G. W. Stuck; vice-president, M. L. C. Funkhouser; secretary, Miss L. B. Herpich.

ILLINOIS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1906. The general insurance act of January 11, 1869, charged the auditor of public accounts with the supervision of insurance. The officials who administered the office of auditor from that date until 1893 were as follows:

Charles E. Lippincott, . . . 1869-1877	Charles W. Pavey, 1889-1893
Thomas E. Needles, . . . 1877-1881	David Gore, 1893-1893
Charles P. Swigert, . . . 1881-1889	

The legislature of 1893 passed an act establishing a distinct department of insurance, with a superintendent at an annual salary of \$3,500, to be appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate, and deputy superintendent at \$3,000. Their terms are four years. The act took effect July 1, 1893, when the supervision of the insurance business in Illinois passed from the auditor of public accounts to the new insurance department. Bradford K. Durfee of Decatur was appointed superintendent by the Governor and assumed the duties of the office July 13, 1893. Col. J. R. B. Van Cleave, whose term expired in 1901, succeeded him. Henry Yates was appointed superintendent in 1901 and served until his death in May, 1903. W. R. Vredenburg is the present superintendent.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1893; reorganized 1899. J. W. Stevens, president; R. W. Stevens, vice-president; O. J. Arnold, secretary; Theodore K. Long, general counsel. Admitted assets, December 31, 1905, \$5,609,593; liabilities, \$5,315,841; surplus, \$293,752.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Springfield in 1882 by the field men of stock fire insurance companies, the original call having been issued by Dr. B. T. Wise. The presidents have been: J. M. Hosford, Dr. B. T. Wise, O. E. Culbertson, T. H. Smith, J. V. Thomas, J. W. Robertson, C. L. Whittemore, J. H. Lenehan, George C. Gill, H. B. Washington, Charles L. French, L. E. Hildreth, J. B. Wharton, R. S. Odell, Robert Gray, W. E. Vandeventer, R. N. Jessop, H. N. Kelsey, J. G. Stauffer, H. H. Rassweiler, and M. P. Vore, J. J. Johnson, F. B. Luce. The board is a supervising and rating body, and issues a minimum tariff for the "use of special and local agents in organizing local boards and revising and rating new risks." For convenience of administration the State is divided into twenty-nine districts. The headquarters of the board are at No. 119 Monroe Street, Chicago. The following companies are represented in the board:

Aachen and Munich.
 Aetna, Conn.
 Alliance, England.
 Alliance, Philadelphia.
 American Central.

Assurance Company of America.
 Atlas, London.
 Boston.
 British American.
 Caledonian.

Caledonian American.
 Citizens, Mo.
 Commercial Union.
 Commercial Union, N. Y.
 Connecticut Fire.
 Detroit Fire and Marine.
 Equitable, R. I.
 Federal.
 Fire Association, Pa.
 Fireman's Fund.
 Franklin Fire, Pa.
 Georgia Home.
 German Alliance.
 German-American.
 Granite State.
 Hamburg-Bremen.
 Hanover Fire, N. Y.
 Hartford Fire.
 Home, N. Y.
 Home F. & M., Cal.
 Indemnity, New York.
 Indianapolis Fire.
 Ins. Company of North America.
 Law Union and Crown.
 Liverpool and London and Globe.
 Liverpool & London & Globe, N. Y.
 London Assurance.
 London and Lancashire.
 Mercantile F. & M.
 Michigan Fire and Marine.
 National Fire, Conn.
 Newark Fire.

New York Underwriters.
 Niagara Fire.
 North British and Mercantile.
 Northern, London.
 Norwich Union.
 Orient.
 Palatine.
 Pelican.
 Pennsylvania.
 Phenix, New York.
 Philadelphia Underwriters.
 Phoenix, England.
 Phoenix, Conn.
 Providence-Washington.
 Queen, New York.
 Royal.
 Scottish Union and National.
 Shawnee Fire.
 Springfield Fire and Marine.
 Star, Louisville.
 State, Liverpool.
 St. Paul Fire and Marine.
 Sun Fire Office.
 Svea.
 Traders, Ill.
 Union, London.
 United Firemen's.
 Victoria.
 Virginia F. & M.
 Westchester.
 Western Reserve.
 Western, Toronto.

At the annual meeting held at Lake Delavan, Wis., in June, 1906, officers were elected as follows: President, F. C. Hazelton, Northern; vice-president, R. M. Bennett, New York Underwriters Agency; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Persch; executive committee, W. J. Sonnen, G. A. Richards, F. T. Wise, F. H. Burke, Chas. G. Law, W. A. Cavanaugh.

ILLINOIS SURETY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. Isaac L. Elwood, president; W. Herbert Stewart, secretary.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. H. T. Lamey, president; F. H. Rhoades, secretary.

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. J. Montgomery Hare, president; A. F. Losee, vice-president; J. H. Burger, W. H. Hare, Jr., secretaries. It does business in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

INDEMNITY MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited) of London. Higgins & Cox, New York, attorneys.

INDIANA AND OHIO LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, Crawfordsville, Ind. Organized 1893; capital, \$50,000. A. F. Ramsay, president; Zack Mahoney, secretary.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS is composed of field men of companies belonging to the Western Union, and was organized December 29, 1880, with H. H. Walker, president, and George H. Cook, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1905, are: President, B. J. Gilmore, German-American; vice-president, W. H. Fulton, Fireman's Fund; executive committee: John Fitzgerald, Queen; Charles A. Kelley, St. Paul Fire & Marine, and George E. Haas, Atlas. Eugene Johnson was appointed acting secretary.

The non-union companies doing business in the State are members of an independent organization known as the Indiana League of Fire Underwriters. [See Indiana League.]

The two bodies act in harmony, however, in all matters except agents' commissions. The work of rating by schedule was begun in 1892, and has gone steadily forward.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Indianapolis June 8, 1891, and the following officers were elected: Edward S. Folsom of the Phoenix Mutual, president; D. F. Swain of the Northwestern Mutual, vice-president; E. M. Goodwin of the Travelers, secretary; D. W. Edwards of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, John R. King, Mutual Benefit; vice-president, E. L. Killen, Phoenix Mutual; secretary, E. F. Folsom, Massachusetts Mutual, and treasurer, Frank W. Olin, United States Life; executive committee, J. J. Price, Chas. A. Macauley, and E. G. Ritchie.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1905, are: President, E. H. Forry, Indianapolis; first vice-president, James E. McHenry; second vice-president, R. E. Breed, Jr., third vice-president, George A. Carr; secretary and treasurer, J. Van Dorland, Laporte.

INDIANA MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1889. M. S. Blish, president; E. E. Perry, secretary.

INDIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1867. Guaranty fund, \$150,000. H. B. Alden, president; George H. Crowell, secretary.

INDIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1906, Insurance supervision in Indiana is under the direction of the auditor of the State, who is elected by the people for a term of two years. These officers, since the establishment of the department, have been:

Hiram E. Talbot,	1855-1857	Joseph Ristine,	1863-1865
John W. Dodd,	1857-1861	Thomas P. McCarthy,	1865-1869
Albert Lange,	1861-1863	John D. Evans,	1869-1871

John C. Shoemaker,	1871-1873	James H. Rice,	1883-1887
James A. Wildman,	1873-1875	Bruce Carr,	1887-1891
John P. Dunn,	1853-1855	John O. Henderson,	1891-1895
Erastus W. H. Ellis,	1852-1853	Americus C. Dailey,	1895-1899
Ebenezer Henderson,	1875-1879	William H. Hart,	1899-1903
Mahlon D. Manson,	1879-1881	David E. Sherrick,	1903-1905
Edward H. Wolfe,	1881-1883	Warren Bigler,	1905-

Warren Bigler is the present auditor, and was appointed in September, 1905, to succeed David E. Sherrick, who was summarily removed from office by the governor.

INDIANA LEAGUE OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS is composed of special agents of companies doing business in Indiana which do not belong to the Union. This organization and the Indiana association which represents the Union companies are working in harmony. At the annual meeting in December, 1905, officers were elected as follows: President, Eugene Coleman, Ohio Farmers; vice-president, A. B. Hahn, Continental; second vice-president, A. F. Bolling, American Fire; secretary and treasurer, George H. Rehm, Indianapolis; executive committee, Gus M. Wise, J. W. Williams, Fred S. Penfield. [See Indiana Association of Fire Underwriters.]

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES, ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF. [See Association of Fire Underwriters of Indian and Oklahoma Territories.]

INDIANAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS, was organized at a meeting in March, 1906, with the following officers: President, H. C. Newcomb, Travelers; vice-president, A. L. Willard, Standard Life and Accident; secretary, C. F. Kreis; treasurer, L. P. Horton, United States Casualty.

INDIANAPOLIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Indianapolis, Ind., was organized July 12, 1899. Capital, \$200,000. John H. Holliday, president; H. C. Martin, secretary. Summary of annual statement, December 31, 1905. Total admitted assets, \$566,115.47. Liabilities, reserve for unearned premium, \$235,359.05; reserve for all other liabilities, \$32,123.91. Capital paid up in cash, \$200,000.00. Surplus over all liabilities, \$98,632.51. Surplus to policy-holders, \$298,632.51.

INDIANAPOLIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905. Albert Goslee, president; Joseph Raub, secretary.

INDIANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY UNDERWRITERS, an association of general agents of casualty and surety insurance companies in Indiana, was organized at a meeting held in Indianapolis in March, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. H. Lovell; vice-president, Geo. W. Pangborn; secretary, Wm. H. Drapier; treasurer, E. V. Clark.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1892. John N. McEachern, president; I. M. Sheffield, secretary.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE IN 1905. The following tabular statement exhibits the industrial life insurance business transacted in the United States in 1905:

Companies.	Amount Written.	Amount in Force Dec. 31, 1905.
American National, Galveston, Tex.....	\$2,928,420	\$1,671,950
Baltimore Life, Md.....	5,058,850	8,482,322
Boston Mutual.....	9,423,808	4,349,881
Colonial Mutual Life, Jersey City, N. J.....	9,206,841	11,886,563
Columbian National.....	13,762,485	8,299,296
Commonwealth Life, Louisville, Ky.....	1,023,859	695,197
John Hancock Mutual Life, Boston.....	54,727,721	245,567,818
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia, Richmond.....	13,357,331	42,268,022
Metropolitan Life, New York.....	323,547,732	1,207,924,312
Prudential, Newark, N. J.....	206,786,807	738,502,100
Southwestern Life, Dallas, Tex.....	1,811,129	988,364
Western and Southern.....	12,312,511	27,370,792
Total.....	\$653,947,494	\$2,298,006,617
Total, 1904.....	\$582,865,238	\$2,029,935,817
" 1903.....	586,040,427	1,971,568,099
" 1902.....	606,115,204	1,898,260,115
" 1901.....	581,440,831	1,620,281,283
" 1900.....	559,988,661	1,464,114,784
" 1899.....	404,579,973	1,271,618,870
" 1898.....	398,574,448	1,094,101,225
" 1897.....	402,374,770	988,680,560
" 1896.....	354,007,885	882,574,451
" 1895.....	378,156,784	818,711,608
" 1894.....	585,506,938	818,767,951
" 1893.....	333,814,672	667,138,056
" 1892.....	277,650,996	586,278,957

INDUSTRIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1890. Chas. T. Plunkett, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MARINE UNDERWRITERS. [See American Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pa. Founded 1792; capital, \$3,000,000. Charles Platt, president; Grenville E. Fryer, secretary and treasurer.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF TENNESSEE, Nashville, Tenn. Organized 1901; capital, \$50,000. Edmund Cooper, president; Graham Hall, secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Rockford, Ill. Organized 1895; capital, \$250,000. E. W. Brown, president; George L. Wiley, secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1794; capital, \$200,000. William Muir, president; W. H. Kilpatrick, secretary. *Assets*

December 31, 1905, \$618,910.63; surplus, \$79,425.99. The stockholders voted an increase in capital to \$400,000 in February, 1906.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS, CHIEF OFFICERS OF.
The following is a list of the State and territorial officials having supervision of insurance at the time this volume was put to press:

States and Territories.	Names.	Official Titles.	Official Residences.
Alabama	E. R. McDavid	Insurance Commissioner	Montgomery.
Alaska	William L. Distin	Surveyor-General	Sitka.
Arizona	W. T. Nichols	Secretary of Territory	Phoenix.
Arkansas	A. E. Moore	Auditor of State	Little Rock.
California	E. Myron Wolf	Insurance Commissioner	San Francisco.
Colorado	E. E. Rittenhouse	Dep. Superintendent of Insurance	Denver.
Connecticut	Theron Upton	Insurance Commissioner	Hartford.
Delaware	George W. Marshall	Insurance Commissioner	Milford.
Dist. of Columbia	Thomas E. Drake	Superintendent of Insurance	Washington.
Florida	William T. Knott	State Treasurer	Tallahassee.
Georgia	William A. Wright	Comptroller-General	Atlanta.
Hawaii	A. J. Campbell	Insurance Commissioner	Honolulu.
Idaho	E. L. Liggett	Insurance Commissioner	Boise City.
Illinois	W. R. Vredenburg	Insurance Superintendent	Springfield.
Indiana	Warren Bigler	Auditor of State	Indianapolis.
Iowa	B. F. Carroll	Auditor of State	Des Moines.
Kansas	Charles H. Luling	Superintendent of Insurance	Topeka.
Kentucky	Henry R. Prewitt	Insurance Commissioner	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. J. McGivney	Dep. Secretary of State	Baton Rouge.
Maine	Stephen W. Carr	Insurance Commissioner	Augusta.
Maryland	Benjamin F. Crouse	Insurance Commissioner	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Fred L. Cutting	Insurance Commissioner	Boston.
Michigan	James V. Barry	Commissioner of Insurance	Lansing.
Minnesota	Thomas D. O'Brien	Insurance Commissioner	St. Paul.
Mississippi	W. O. Cole	Insurance Commissioner	Jackson.
Missouri	W. D. Vandiver	Superintendent of Insurance Dept.	Jefferson City.
Montana	J. H. Calderhead	State Auditor	Helena.
Nebraska	E. M. Searle, Jr.	Auditor of Public Accounts	Lincoln.
Nevada	Samuel P. Davis	State Comptroller	Carson City.
New Hampshire	George H. Adams	Insurance Commissioner	Concord.
New Jersey	David O. Watkins	Com'r of Banking and Insurance	Trenton.
New Mexico	J. H. Sloan	Superintendent of Insurance	Santa Fé.
New York	Otto Kelsey	Superintendent of the Insurance Department	Albany.
North Carolina	James R. Young	Insurance Commissioner	Raleigh.
North Dakota	E. C. Cooper	Commissioner of Insurance	Bismarck.
Ohio	Arthur I. Vorys	Superintendent of Insurance	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Charles H. Filson	Commissioner of Insurance	Guthrie.
Oregon	F. I. Dunbar	Secretary of State	Salem.
Pennsylvania	David Martin	Insurance Commissioner	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Charles C. Gray	Insurance Commissioner	Providence.
South Carolina	A. W. Jones	Comptroller-General	Columbia.
South Dakota	John C. Perkins	Insurance Commissioner	Pierre.
Tennessee	Reau E. Folk	Insurance Commissioner	Nashville.
Texas	W. J. Clay	Commissioner of Insurance, Statistics, and History	Austin.
Utah	C. S. Tingey	Secretary of State	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	F. G. Fleetwood	Insurance Commissioners	Montpelier.
Virginia	John L. Bacon		
Virginia	Joseph Button	Insurance Commissioner	Richmond.
Washington	J. H. Schively	Deputy Insurance Commissioner	Olympia.
West Virginia	Arnold C. Scherr	Auditor	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Zeno M. Host	Commissioner of Insurance	Madison.
Wyoming	Leroy Grant	State Auditor	Cheyenne.

In the years 1897 to 1904 inclusive there were bills to create distinct state departments of insurance before the legislatures of Alabama, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Successful legislation was had in the following instances: In 1897 Alabama created a department, making the secretary of state insurance commissioner ex officio, and South Dakota established a department. In 1899 North Carolina established a department. In 1901 Idaho, and in 1902 Mississippi established departments. In 1902 Congress established an insurance department in the District of Columbia. In 1903 Hawaii created the office of insurance commissioner, and the same year Virginia transferred the supervision of insurance from the state auditor's office to the new corporation commission, and in 1906 created a department of insurance, but it remains under the corporation commission. New Mexico established a department of insurance in 1905.

Congress in 1903 created a Department of Commerce and Labor, one of the duties of which is "to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning . . . corporations engaged in insurance."

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, ANNUAL CONVENTION OF. [See National Insurance Convention.]

INSURANCE ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION. Early in 1902 Mr. Edward Atkinson addressed a communication to the members of the Factory Mutual Insurance Association, asking support in establishing an experiment station in Boston, with the ultimate object of establishing a School of Insurance Engineering or making it a department under that title in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Preliminary work in establishing the station was begun early in 1902, and buildings for conducting experiments and tests erected. Reports of tests and experiments are issued from time to time by the station. The station is in charge of Prof. Charles L. Norton. Joseph P. Gray is consulting engineer.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE OF MEMPHIS. This organization came into existence in the year 1871, under the name of the Memphis Board of Underwriters, but was reorganized in 1896, and the present name adopted.

The organization is composed of and managed by local agents, and is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the United States. Under the anti-compact law passed in 1905, the rating functions of the Exchange are advisory. The officers of the Exchange are: W. C. Edmondson, president; H. Bensdorf, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary; James E. Clary, chief inspector; D. M. Lynch, electrical inspector.

A salvage corps with superintendent and seven men is maintained by the Exchange, and the officers of the corps are: J. Thos. Wellford, president; J. P. Edrington, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary and treasurer. M. P. Conroy is superintendent.

INSURANCE JOURNALISM. The following is a list of insurance periodicals published in the United States, with the date of first publication, original and present location, and original and present publishers. Papers which are exclusively organs of companies and published by them are not included. The Cyclopedia is indebted to the Blue Book, published by Mr. C. C. Hine in 1877, for much of the data respecting the earlier insurance periodicals. [See Cyclopedia for 1899-1900 for the earlier publications not now published.]

- 1853—Insurance Monitor, New York, established as the Insurance Monitor and Wall Street Review, Thomas Jones, Jr., weekly, afterward changed to monthly; published by C. C. Hine from 1868 to 1897; C. C. Hine and Walter S. Nichols, editors during this period; present publisher, C. C. Hine's Sons Company; Walter S. Nichols, editor; Robert B. Moyer, manager.
- 1857—Insurance Intelligencer, Philadelphia, Orrin Rogers, monthly, afterward changed to fortnightly and weekly, now a monthly. Published and edited by F. C. Oviatt.
- 1859—Weekly Underwriter, New York, began as the New York Underwriter and General Joint Stock Register, New York, J. B. Ecclesine, first weekly, name changed to the Wall Street Underwriter in 1867, afterward monthly, became the New York Underwriter in 1878, and was published by the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, A. D. Brigham, president. In 1880 it became a weekly under the present title. Henry R. Hayden was editor from 1880 until his death in 1899. Present publisher, the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, Charles A. Jenney, president. Present editor, George W. Olney.
- 1862—American Exchange and Review, Philadelphia, John A. Fowler, monthly.
- 1862—New York Insurance Journal, formerly Insurance Journal and Real Estate Gazette, New York, established by T. & J. Slater, monthly, succeeded by St. George Kempson, January 1, 1894, now fortnightly.
- 1865—Baltimore Underwriter, Baltimore, Md., C. C. Bombaugh, monthly, afterward weekly, and then fortnightly, now published by J. H. McClellan.
- 1866—Chronicle, Chicago, J. J. W. O'Donoghue, weekly; afterward transferred to New York, now published by the Chronicle Company, George A. Watson manager.
- 1867—Western Insurance Review, St. Louis, established by John P. Thompson & Co.; afterwards Captain Aldrich was editor and proprietor. Sold by Mrs. Aldrich to N. H. Weed; now published by Western Insurance Review Co., Tarleton Brown, president, Earl McCloud, editor; monthly.
- 1868—Spectator, Charles D. Lakey and James H. Goodsell, Chicago, monthly, afterward transferred to New York and changed to weekly, now published by the Spectator Company, Clifford Thomson, editor.
- 1868—United States Review, began as the Northwestern Review, Chicago, by W. F. Brewster, transferred to Philadelphia, present name adopted, now weekly, published by the United States Review Publishing Company, R. R. Dearden, president.
- 1869—Insurance Times, New York, Stephen English and Z. Wilmshurst, monthly, now published by the estate of Dr. P. T. Kempson, J. A. Van Cleeve, editor.
- 1869—Philadelphia Underwriter, Philadelphia, S. E. Cohen, monthly, afterward published by E. Kellogg, now The Underwriter, published by the Underwriter Company, New York and Philadelphia; William Miller, editor.
- 1871—Argus, Chicago, began as the Insurance Herald, Chicago, by George I. Yeager, monthly, succeeded by the Argus in 1877, published monthly by the Rollins Publishing Company; C. E. Rollins, manager.
- 1871—Insurance Law Journal, St. Louis, D. H. & H. L. Potter, monthly, transferred to New York in 1874, now published by C. C. Hine's Sons Company; present editor, Walter S. Nichols.
- 1871—Coast Review, San Francisco, L. B. & J. G. Edwards, publishers; J. G. Riley, editor; present publisher, Mrs. J. G. Edwards; present editor, E. H. Bacon, monthly.

- 1872—Standard, Boston, began as the Insurance Index, Cincinnati, W. T. Tillinghast, monthly, transferred to Boston, name changed to the Standard in 1882, publication changed to weekly, now published by Standard Publishing Company; C. E. Belcher, manager.
- 1873—Insurance Journal, Hartford, H. R. Hayden, monthly, changed to fortnightly in 1895, and weekly in 1896, now published by Insurance Journal Company, Warren Hayden, editor.
- 1873—Insurance Age, New York, S. S. Norton, monthly, now published by Matthew Griffin; present editor, George W. Hatch.
- 1874—Insurance World, Pittsburgh, J. C. Bergstresser, monthly, became a weekly in 1900.
- 1874—Investigator, Chicago, Reed & Bloomington, monthly, afterward weekly; now published by Herbert W. Bloomington.
- 1874—Insurance Critic, Chicago, G. W. & J. Reed, Jr., monthly, afterward transferred to New York and published by George W. Corliss. Present publisher: the Corliss estate.
- 1876—Insurance and Commercial Magazine, New York, monthly, started as the Insurance Agents' and Brokers' Magazine, W. H. Livingston. Present editor and publisher, Charles F. Howell.
- 1877—Review, New York, Daily Bulletin Association, now insurance edition of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, weekly; Sumner Ballard, editor.
- 1878—Rough Notes, Indianapolis, Ind., H. C. Martin, publisher, began as monthly, now weekly.
- 1879—Insurance Record, New York, C. J. Smith, monthly; present editor, H. C. Sommers.
- 1881—Mutual Underwriter, Green Spring, O., originally a fire insurance paper, monthly, removed to Rochester, N. Y., and became an assessment life insurance organ, Mutual Underwriter Company, publishers.
- 1882—Indicator, Detroit, Mich., W. H. Burr, monthly; now published by F. H. Leavenworth Publishing Company, fortnightly; J. J. Oliver and William H. Burr, editors.
- 1883—Insurance, New York, Davis & Lakey; present publisher and editor, Charles D. Lakey; weekly.
- 1883—Guardian, Boston, Mass., George D. Eldridge, monthly; Removed to New York in 1899. Name changed in 1905 to Notes and Comments; editor, George D. Eldridge; W. T. Eldridge, manager.
- 1883—Insurance News, Philadelphia, W. H. Wells, monthly, afterwards published by Mrs. W. H. Wells; W. S. Schermerhorn, editor and manager.
- 1883—Vindicator, Atlanta, Ga., Garrett Brown, afterward transferred to New Orleans, monthly, now semi-monthly, Emmet A. Stanford, proprietor; Walter Parker, editor.
- 1887—Pacific Underwriter, San Francisco, W. L. Eaton, monthly, afterward changed to fortnightly; present proprietor and publisher, Robert W. Neal; editor, Will G. Taffinder.
- 1888—Insurance Herald, Louisville, monthly, afterwards changed to weekly, Insurance Herald Company, Louis N. Geldert, president, publishers; removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1904; Charles I. Simonson, editor.
- 1888—Insurance Agent, New Orleans, La., Charles M. Hero, monthly.
- 1889—Views, Washington, D. C., Max Cohen, monthly.
- 1889—Independent, Chicago, G. L. McKean, monthly; now The Life Insurance Independent; N. H. Weed, manager; removed to New York in 1902.
- 1890—Insurance Advocate, began as the Insurance Echo, Philadelphia, monthly; transferred to New York and name changed; published by the estate of J. Harmon Ashley; B. F. Hadley, editor and manager.
- 1891—Adjuster, San Francisco, monthly, J. A. Carey, present editor.
- 1891—Insurance Magazine, began as the Insurance and Investors' Magazine, Kansas City, Mo., monthly; D. W. Wilder & Son, publishers and editors; transferred to Chicago in 1897, and back to Kansas City in 1898.
- 1892—Insurance Sun, San Francisco, monthly, Mrs. Clara H. Case, publisher.
- 1892—Surveyor, New York, weekly, established A. G. Hall, editor and proprietor, now published fortnightly.
- 1892—Insurance Post of Chicago, semi-monthly, Charles A. Hewitt, publisher and editor.
- 1893—Underwriters' Review, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, F. A. Durham, publisher; changed to semi-monthly; now published by the Underwriters' Review Company, Frank L. Miner, proprietor and manager, A. H. Huling, editor.

- 1893—Vigilant, New York city, Patrick J. Hanway, monthly; present editor, C. J. Smith.
- 1894—American Underwriter, originally Thrift, title changed in 1902. New York city, Thrift Publishing Co., publishers; E. Bunnell Phelps, editor; Israel C. Pierson, associate; monthly.
- 1894—National Underwriter, Baltimore, Md., monthly.
- 1895—Insurance Register, Philadelphia, H. W. Smith, monthly; B. F. Hughes, present proprietor and editor; now weekly.
- 1895—Western Economist, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, B. W. Blanchard, editor.
- 1895—Insurance Press, New York city, weekly, Franklin Webster.
- 1895—Life Insurance Courant, Oak Park, Ill., A. J. Flitcraft, monthly.
- 1895—Insurance Observer, New York city, monthly, W. A. Thomas; John S. Hanson, editor.
- 1895—Interview, New York city, Interview Publishing Company, fortnightly; now monthly; C. L. Franklin, proprietor.
- 1869—Assurance, started as Accident Assurance, Boston, Mass., monthly; removed to New York in 1899; W. De M. Hooper and W. E. Underwood, editors and proprietors.
- 1897—Insurance Report, Denver, Col., Garrett Brown, monthly; now published by Cyrus K. Drew.
- 1897—Western Underwriter, Chicago and Cincinnati, O., started as the Ohio Underwriter, O., by E. Jay Wohlgenuth, every other Thursday; changed to weekly, and combined with Black and White. Present publishers, Western Underwriter Company; E. Jay Wohlgenuth, manager; C. M. Cartwright, managing editor.
- 1897—Southeastern Underwriter, Atlanta, Ga., started as Insurance Gossip, W. E. Evans; present name taken in September, 1898, monthly; present publishers, Southeastern Underwriter Company, Orville H. Hall, manager.
- 1897—Policy-holder, Springfield, Mo., J. C. McManima, monthly.
- 1898—Insurance Prospect, originally Flash Lights, Atlanta, Ga., F. B. Brantly, monthly; Louis Phillips, present proprietor and editor.
- 1899—Insurance Topics, Boston, Mass., monthly; started with George S. Merrill, editor; present publishers, The Insurance Topics Company; Harry L. Tilton, manager.
- 1899—Insurance Index, American edition New York and Hartford, R. B. Caverly, proprietor; monthly.
- 1899—Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics, Boston, Henry H. Putnam, editor and proprietor, monthly.
- 1899—Insurance Field, Louisville, Ky., published by the Insurance Field Company, August Straus, president, Young E. Allison and Champion I. Hitchcock, editors; weekly.
- 1901—Insurance Leader, St. Louis, Mo., monthly, by The Leader Publisher Company, William H. Reed, editor and manager.
- 1901—Insurance Engineering, New York city, monthly, Franklin Webster, editor and publisher.
- 1901—Criterion, Winchester, Tenn., Abb Landis, bi-monthly; removed to Davenport, Iowa.
- 1902—Best's Insurance News, Alfred M. Best Company, New York monthly.
- 1903—American Agency Bulletin, Boston, Mass., monthly; Henry H. Putnam, publisher and editor.
- 1903—Texas Insurance, Houston, Tex., semi-monthly; R. B. Forman, editor.
- 1904—Insurance Educator, Louisville, Ky., monthly; Insurance Educator Company, publishers.
- 1905—Protection, New York, monthly; Garrett Brown, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Northwest Insurance, St. Paul, Minn., monthly; James C. Matchitt, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Expositor, The, Newark, N. J., monthly; The Expositor Company, publishers; R. F. Ross, president; George Moffat, editor.
- 1905—Life Insurance Report, San Francisco, monthly; John C. River, publisher and editor.

Besides these regular class papers, there are several daily and weekly papers which devote one or more columns of each issue to insurance news and the discussion of insurance questions. The

principal of these papers are the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, Sumner Ballard, insurance editor; *New York Commercial*, *New York Mail and Express*, New Orleans *States*, Boston *Herald*, Chicago *Record-Herald*, T. R. Weddell, insurance editor; *Atlanta Constitution*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *Hartford Times*, among dailies; and among weeklies, *The Independent*, of New York, Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, and San Francisco *Commercial News*.

Some of the life, fire, and casualty insurance companies issue weekly, monthly, quarterly, or occasional company papers. Among these may be mentioned the *Ætna*, the *Home*, the *Manhattan*, the *Metropolitan*, the *Union Central*, *The Phoenix*, *Hartford Life*, and *Office and Field*, the *Union Mutual*, and the *South Atlantic*, by the life companies of those names; *The Statement*, by the Mutual; the *Equitable Record* and *Equitable News*, by the Equitable Life; the *Travelers Record*, by the Travelers; the *Newsletter*, by the New York Life; the *Ingleside*, by the United States Life; *Provident Savings Record*, by the Provident Savings Life; the *Massachusetts Quarterly*, by the Massachusetts Mutual Life; *Virginia*, by the Life Insurance Company of Virginia; the *Monthly Bulletin*, by the Fidelity and Casualty; *Indemnity*, by the Preferred Accident; the *Prudential Weekly Record* and *The Prudential*, by the Prudential; the *Security Ledger*, by the Security Mutual Life of Binghamton, N. Y.; *The Security Socius* and the *Security Trust and Life Ledger*, by the Security Trust and Life; *The Pelican*, by the Mutual Benefit Life; *The John Hancock Field* and *The John Hancock Satchel*, by the John Hancock Mutual Life; *The National Messenger*, by the National Life of Vermont; *The Interstate Herald*, by the Interstate Life; *The Pacific Conservative News*, by the Pacific Conservative Life; *The Mutual Reserve Messenger*, by the Mutual Reserve Life; the *Fireman's Fund Record*, by the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco; *Now and Then*, by the Glens Falls; *Whittlings*, by the New Hampshire Fire; *Short Rates*, by the Pacific Coast department of the Pennsylvania Fire; *Rambling Notes*, by Brown, Craig & Co. of San Francisco; the *Locomotive*, by the Hartford Steam Boiler, and the *Fidelity Journal*, by the Fidelity Mutual Life; *Employers' Liability Commentator*, by the Employers' Liability Corporation; *The Indemnitor*, by the Ætna Indemnity; *The Budget*, by the Maryland Casualty; the *Federal*, by the Federal Life, Chicago; *The Pilot*, by the Southern Life & Trust of Greensboro; *Caritas*, by the Reliance Life, Pittsburgh; *Northwestern National News*, by the Northwestern National Life of Minneapolis; *The Empire*, by Empire Surety; *Chicago Life*, by Chicago Life.

There are some thirty weekly, monthly, and quarterly papers printed by mutual beneficiary societies.

During 1905 death removed from active journalism P. J. Hanway, editor and publisher of *The Vigilant*; William A. Thomas, manager of the *Insurance Observer*, New York; Mrs. Minerva Jewitt, formerly proprietor of the *Chronicle*, and William H. Bonsall, formerly connected with the *Spectator*. There were several

changes or additions during the year. W. W. Mack, associate editor of the *Weekly Underwriter*, became associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, with headquarters at Atlanta, and W. C. Grigsby, formerly of *Rough Notes*, returned to the fold as assistant general manager of the Insurance Field Company. Israel C. Pierson, former actuary of the Washington Life, became part proprietor and associate editor of the *American Underwriter*, and early in 1906, Charles J. Smith became editor of the *Vigilant*. Two new papers appeared: *Protection*, New York, Garrett Brown, editor and publisher, and the *Expositor*, Newark.

INSURANCE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS. Since 1881 three associations of representatives of insurance periodicals have existed: the Insurance Journalists' Association of the United States, organized in 1881, which lasted about ten years; the Insurance Journalists' Association of America, organized in 1895, and having a fitful two years' life [for an account of these organizations, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1897-98]; and a third association, constructed on different lines, admitting men connected with all classes of insurance periodicals, and meeting at dinner but once annually, started in New York, February 2, 1899. The last took the name of the "Once a Year Club," which see.

INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON is an incorporated society, maintaining a library at No. 55 Kilby street, Boston, more particularly for the use of those interested in fire insurance. Maps of every city and town in New England, files of all current insurance magazines, and all law books or other literature pertaining to the business, are kept at its rooms, which are in charge of a librarian and are kept open on all business days of the year. Ownership is vested in its members, who must be connected with the field work of a fire insurance company doing business in New England, and who must first be members of the New England Insurance Exchange. The privileges of the library, except the use of the maps, are also extended to subscribers, but they have no vote in the affairs of the association. The management is by a board of trustees, elected annually, which chooses a president and treasurer from its number. The present board consists of F. B. Carpenter, H. L. Hiscock, G. W. Hinckley, Horace H. Soule, Jr., A. K. Simpson, James Leighton, and E. C. Brush, treasurer and clerk, and Seth E. Pope, librarian. The library plant represents an investment of over \$10,000. The society was incorporated December 28, 1887. The annual meeting is held the second Saturday in January. [For further particulars, see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1890, page 84.] The association in 1905, provided an associate membership, and the means of furnishing a course of lectures, and extended the use of its library to the younger men engaged in fire insurance.

INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK was temporarily organized December 11, 1900, for social and educational purposes. The formal organization took place February 26, 1901, at which the following officers were elected: President, Sam. P. Blagden; vice-

presidents, Henry E. Hess, Cecil F. Shallcross, William N. Kremer, and A. M. Thorburn; treasurer, Washington Irving; secretary, R. P. Barbour; executive committee, E. U. Crosby, Wallace Reid, John W. Nichols, Howard Hampton, James Marshall, F. H. Douglas, and Lewis F. Burke. At the fifth annual meeting held February 28, 1906, officers and executive committee were elected as follows: President, Robert P. Barbour; vice-presidents, C. F. Shallcross, E. K. Beddall, F. H. Douglass, A. M. Thorburn; secretary, P. G. Farquharson; treasurer, J. B. Brickelmaier; executive committee, F. W. Mayes, W. D. Grier, H. D. Gree, F. J. T. Stewart, F. H. McFadden, John W. Collins and H. B. Churchill.

INSURANCE STATISTICS, aggregates of 1905. The following is a general recapitulation of the assets, liabilities, capital, surplus, and risks in force December 31, 1905, of all insurance companies (except assessment life and accident companies) reporting to the New York state insurance department at that date:

Companies.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities except Capital.	Capital.	Surplus.	Risks in Force.
Fire.....	164	\$424,188,020	\$215,373,407	*\$81,845,996	\$148,127,341	\$30,442,043,452
Marine.....	15	22,404,275	14,444,347	700,000	7,260,928	256,940,573
Life.....	43	2,651,316,714	2,289,030,511	11,910,500	†362,357,798	12,766,640,776
Casualty....	42	78,546,288	37,598,978	19,710,100	21,237,210	.....
Totals....	264	\$3,176,455,357	\$2,556,446,328	\$114,196,596	\$538,983,277	\$43,465,624,791

* Includes net assets or capital of foreign fire insurance companies of other countries.

† Includes special funds and capital.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS was organized at Niagara Falls, N. Y., December 18, 1891, by companies doing an accident business on the assessment plan. Seventeen associations took part in the organization, and its object was declared to be "to foster and guard the mutual interests of accident underwriting by the promotion of just and equitable laws as distinct from the business of life insurance." At the annual meeting in 1900 the by-laws were amended, and its object declared to be "the advancement of the general interest of accident and health underwriting," and its membership has been broadened to include stock accident companies. The first annual meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 27, 1892.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the association was held at the Royal Muskoka, Lake Rosseau, Ontario, Canada, July 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1905. President Lott called the convention to order, and the report of the committee on credentials showed forty-five companies represented at the convention. President Lott, in his annual address, said, perhaps there is no great reform demanded in the business, "but the advent of new companies, the constant

liberalizing of policies, the loss-increasing innovations, the upward tendency of commissions, already high enough to amount to a scandal, the absence—in some instances—of the amenities which exist in every well-regulated business; all these things tend to decrease the profits of the accident insurance company, and if this convention exerts some permanent influence, however small, toward more conservative methods, then it will not have been held in vain." The raising of commissions by one company frequently means a corresponding increase by another company, and while presumably, he said, "it would not be wise for this association to attempt to deal by resolutions or through by-laws with the vexatious question of commissions, it surely ought to be able to make the company manager who tempts the agents of his competitors by offers of higher commissions realize the damage he is doing to the business and ultimately to himself." The association can, if it will, he said, check unfair competition by causing the man who practices it to feel out of place in a gathering of fair and square dealing accident and health insurance underwriters. After all, he said, unfair practices are not common in the business, and members might well be thankful that they are engaged in a business which so well deserves the commendation of the public.

The association, said the president, "does not attempt to improve the business through drastic by-laws. The good it has already accomplished, which is much, has been through moral suasion, and the greater good it hopes to achieve will undoubtedly come through the spirit of fairness, through the earnest desire to co-operate along those lines which are best for the company, best for the agent and best for those on whom we depend entirely for support—the insured, and through the good feeling and good fellowship which these annual gatherings kindle; especially and particularly through the bringing about of the amenity which should exist between all right-thinking men in the same line of human endeavor." Brief reference was made to some of the work accomplished by the association, the influence of which was good, and, while the trend of the business was upward, and was conducted on a higher plane than formerly, the underwriting profits were decreasing. No company, society or association, said the president, could lose by actively co-operating with the association; none were too small to receive benefit, and no organization was big enough to openly antagonize the association and gain thereby. The president concluded his address with a welcome to old members and the new.

Secretary McNeil reported that ten companies had joined since the 1904 convention, and four had withdrawn, making a total membership of fifty-five. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$3,347.18. Following the report of officers, the executive committee, William Bro Smith, chairman, presented its report, which referred briefly to the meetings of the committee held during the year, and the action taken, and briefly declared the results of the poll of companies regarding the limit for weekly indemnity; the discontinuance of the accumulative feature, and the conditions under which the beneficiary clause should be used. Reference was

made to the plan arranged for the compilation of health statistics, and every company was urged to co-operate heartily in the tabulation of statistics.

Mr. Shepard Bryan, attorney-at-law, of Atlanta, Ga., followed with a paper on the subject of "Waiver," in which he treated the subject from the viewpoint of the several parties in interest. Court decisions were cited to show the diversity of court rulings and to point out the change for the better in the judicial attitude. The company's position was, he said, in brief: "Measure my right as well as my duty by my written promise."

Dr. R. S. Keelor of the Philadelphia Casualty Company, member of a special committee appointed by the executive committee to gather all facts obtainable in relation to "Dangerous Trades and Occupations," made a report and recommended that a special committee be appointed to continue the work of investigation, and he stated that the United States commissioner of labor would be pleased to consider any suggestion the committee of accident underwriters might make. The way was therefore open to accomplish much more than had heretofore been done along the lines dealing with accident prevention and with the accumulation of statistics relating to the occurrence of accidents. A paper on the same subject was also read by George McNeil, Boston. Discussion of topics under accident insurance was taken up, following which the committee on uniform policy phraseology, Franklin J. Moore, chairman, presented its report. The committee said it had held but one meeting during the year, at which was considered the question of an indorsement covering septicæmia sustained in connection with the duties of practicing physicians, surgeons, and dentists. The indorsement was unnecessary in the majority of cases, owing to the modern form of policy which is practically free from exceptions, although it may be well to use it with the intent of limiting liability to those cases where there is simultaneous infection. The following clause was recommended:

"The policy to which this indorsement is attached covers, subject to its terms and conditions, fatal or non-fatal injuries received solely by accidental septic poisoning caused by cuts or wounds sustained by a physician or surgeon while performing a surgical operation or autopsy; by a dentist while performing a dental operation; or by an undertaker while embalming; inoculating or infection in either case being simultaneous herewith."

The committee urged those who had not adopted the uniform clauses recommended last year to do so, and also recommended that a committee on uniform phraseology be appointed for the ensuing year. The report of the committee on Standard Manual or Uniform Classification of Occupations, Walter C. Faxton, chairman, then presented its report, detailing at some length the plans formulated for preparing a classification of occupations and its suggestions. Various topics relating to health and accident insurance were next discussed, and referred to appropriate committees for further consideration and action.

The following officers were elected: President, William Bro Smith, Travelers; vice-presidents, George C. Dana, Commercial Travelers, Utica; J. E. Roberts, Dominion of Canada Guarantee

and Accident; secretary, G. Leonard McNeil, Massachusetts Mutual Accident, (re-elected); treasurer, George C. Pratt, New Amsterdam Casualty; executive committee, H. G. B. Alexander, Continental Casualty, chairman, Franklin J. Moore, General Accident, Philadelphia; Edson S. Lott, United States Casualty, New York; F. E. Haley, Iowa Traveling Men's, Des Moines; Walter C. Faxon, Aetna, Hartford; A. E. Forrest, North American, Chicago; Wilfred C. Potter, Preferred Accident, New York, and A. W. Masters, London Guarantee and Accident, Chicago. (The association publishes its proceedings, and *Assurance*, New York, published a complete report of the proceedings in its issue for September, 1905.)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS. Organized in 1873. The thirty-third annual meeting of this association was held at Duluth, Minn., August 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1905, and the following were elected officers: President, John Stagg, Paterson, N. J.; first vice-president, George M. Kellogg, Sioux City, Iowa; second vice-president, M. E. Higgins, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, James McFall, Roanoke, Va.; treasurer, D. C. Larkin, Dayton, Ohio. A vice-president from each state was also elected. Several papers on fire protection and fire department equipment were read and discussed. The association will meet at Dallas, Texas, in 1906.

INTER-STATE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897. F. B. Davenport, president; E. F. Eaton, secretary.

✓ **IOWA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,** Dubuque, Ia. Organized 1899. Capital, \$100,000. Peter Kiene, president; H. C. Stuart, secretary.

IOWA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1906. By act of the legislature of 1868 the auditor of state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. This official is elected by the people for two years. The following is a list of auditors since 1865:

John A. Elliott,	1865-1871	John L. Brown,	1883-1887
John Russell,	1871-1875	James A. Lyons,	1887-1893
Buren R. Sherman,	1875-1881	C. G. McCarthy,	1893-99
William V. Lucas,	1881-1883	F. F. Merriam,	1899-1903

B. F. Carroll is the present auditor.

IOWA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in July, 1893, at Des Moines, with the following officers: Sidney A. Foster of the Royal Union Mutual, president; Robert J. Fleming of the Mutual Life of New York, first vice-president; W. A. Bemis of the Aetna Life, second vice-president; J. C. Cummings, of the Equitable of Iowa, secretary; C. H. Rumsey of the Penn Mutual, treasurer; C. B. Van Slyke of the Mutual Benefit, R. P. Dart of the National of Vermont, L. B. Durstine of the Equitable of New York, executive committee. The association held a meeting in 1899, and was reorganized in 1902. Cyrus Kirk was elected president, and C. S. Hunter, secretary. At the annual meeting in January,

1906, the following officers were elected: President, J. C. Cummins, secretary of the Equitable Life of Iowa; vice-president, Elliott S. Miller, Connecticut Mutual Life; secretary, A. H. Huling, editor of the *Underwriters' Review*; treasurer, Robert Fleming, Mutual Life of New York.

IOWA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Keokuk, Ia. Organized 1855. Samuel E. Carey, president; Hugh Robertson, secretary.

IOWA STATE TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1880. H. B. Hedge, president; L. C. Deets, secretary.

IRELAND, OSCAR B., actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, Oct. 28, 1840. He was graduated from the College of the city of New York, in 1859, and went into a mercantile house, but in 1863 joined the army as a lieutenant of the Signal Corps and served through the remainder of the war. After two years' residence in South America he returned to New York and began his actuarial studies in the office of D. Parks Fackler. In 1872 Mr. Ireland received the appointment of actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life. He was one of the founders and was elected president of the Actuarial Society of America at the annual meeting in 1901, serving until the annual meeting in 1903. ✓

IRON SAFE CLAUSE. This clause is inserted in policies on stocks of goods in stores in the Southern States. The following is the latest form of the clause as revised by the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association in July, 1893:

The following covenant and warranty is hereby made a part of this policy:

1. The assured will take a complete itemized inventory of stock on hand at least once in each calendar year, and unless such inventory has been taken within twelve calendar months prior to the date of this policy one shall be taken in detail within thirty days of issuance of this policy, or this policy shall be null and void from such date, and upon demand of the assured the unearned premium from such date shall be returned.

2. The assured will keep a set of books which shall clearly and plainly present a complete record of business transacted, including all purchases, sales, and shipments, both for cash and credit, from date of inventory as provided for in first section of this clause and during the continuance of this policy.

3. The assured will keep such books and inventory, and also the last preceding inventory, if such has been taken, securely locked in a fireproof safe at night, and at all times when the building mentioned in this policy is not actually open for business; or, failing in this, the assured will keep such books and inventories in some place not exposed to a fire which would destroy the aforesaid building.


In the event of failure to produce such set of books and inventories for the inspection of this company this policy shall become null and void and such failure shall constitute a perpetual bar to any recovery thereon.

IRVIN, C. J., of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Perry County, Pa., and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1884. After leaving the university he embarked in the fire insurance business, and in 1888 ✓

was appointed special agent for the Fire Association of Philadelphia. From 1891 he represented the Continental as special agent in the Middle Department, and in January, 1903, was appointed special agent of the Ætna. He was vice-president of the association of the Middle Department in 1899, and president in 1900. He was appointed an assistant secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company in December, 1902, but resigned in June, 1905, and resumed the position of special agent of the company for the middle department.

IRVIN, E. C., president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., May 22, 1840. While yet a youth he taught school at Duncannon, Pa., and was afterwards for a number of years manager of the Duncannon Iron Works. He entered the insurance business in 1869 as special agent for Pennsylvania of the Germania Fire of New York. In 1874 he became a general agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for a large territory extending from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Philadelphia. In February, 1884, Mr. Irvin was elected vice-president of the Fire Association and succeeded to the presidency in February, 1891. Mr. Irvin was instrumental in the organization of the "Middle Department" and was the first president and served three terms. In May, 1898, he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and served two years.

IVES, STEPHEN D., vice-president of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company of California, was born at Meriden, Conn., May 8, 1844. Before he entered the insurance business he was salesman in a wholesale house, commercial traveler, and hotel-keeper, and saw service in the field near the close of the Civil War with the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was also a member of the original Ellsworth Zouaves of Chicago, Ill. For some years Mr. Ives was a special agent of the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, and afterwards was appointed general agent of that company. In 1894 Mr. Ives was elected secretary of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company of California, and in 1903 became vice-president of the same company. Mr. Ives was president of the Fire Insurance Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1893-4, and has been president of the Travelers' Association of California.



J

JACKSON, JACOB ANDERSON, insurance journalist, New York city, was born in Fairfield County, O., April 29, 1848. He was educated at the common schools and took the classical course at the Ohio Wesleyan College, Delaware, O., graduating in 1870. For six years he was superintendent of public schools, and for seventeen years was in the real estate business, and in 1893 became general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Iowa. In July, 1900, he began the publication of the *American Journal of Life Insurance* at Des Moines, Ia., and upon the consolidation of that paper with the *Chicago Independent* in 1901, he became editor of the *Life Insurance Independent*. The latter publication has since been removed to New York city. Mr. Jackson resigned the editorship of the *Life Insurance Independent* in May, 1903, and has since been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and is now in charge of the literary work of that company, editor of *The Statement and Points*, author of *Educational Leaflets*, etc.

JAMESON, EDWIN CORNELL, president of the Globe-Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, April 17, 1864, and received his education in the public and private schools and academy of that place. He is a graduate of the New York Law School.

JANNEY, JAMES W., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, with headquarters at Chicago, is a native of Hillsboro, Loudon County, Virginia, where he was born of Quaker ancestry, December 18, 1845. He obtained his education in the Virginia country schools and in Pennsylvania, and on reaching manhood entered upon mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, Md., and at Washington, D. C. In 1876 he went into the service of the Provident Life and Trust as special agent at the home office, Philadelphia. Ten years later, in 1886, he assumed his present position. Mr. Janney was the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and has always kept in close touch with that efficient organization and with the National Association of Life Underwriters, at whose annual meetings he has been a delegate and active participant. He was again elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago at its annual meeting, February 19, 1901.

JANVIER, CHARLES, president of the Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans, was born in that city of American parentage, September 8, 1857. He was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception of New Orleans. After several years passed in the office of an exchange broker, he entered the service of the Sun

Mutual as solicitor, February 15, 1890. He was elected secretary in February, 1891, and succeeded the late Mr. Finley, on his death, as president June 12, 1894. He is also a member of the firm of Janvier & Lee, General Agents of the Palatine Insurance Company of London for Louisiana and Mississippi, and General Agents of the Sun Insurance Office of London for Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Janvier is an administrator of the Tulane Educational Fund, and first vice-president of the Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Company. He was elected a member of the state senate of Louisiana in 1904.

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1855; capital, \$200,000. S. E. Hutchinson, president; Charles B. Jennings, secretary.

JEFFERSON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1861. F. W. Biebinger, president; Louis W. Schonebeck, secretary.

JENNESS, FRANK W., general agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Piermont, N. H., and was born March 27, 1851. At the age of twenty years he entered the fire insurance business as a local agent, and for a year he was a railroad paymaster, but in 1883 he went into the insurance field as special agent for the Insurance Company of North America for New York State, and five years later he entered the service of the Ætna Insurance Company as special agent for the same territory. In 1893, after ten years' experience in the field, he was called to the home office of the Ætna to strengthen the official staff. In 1896 he resigned, and is now a general agent of the Ætna, residing at Corning, N. Y.

JENNEY, CHARLES ALBERT, insurance journalist, is a native of New Bedford, Mass., where he was born October 18, 1841. He is a graduate of the high school of that city. From 1862 to 1864 he was commissary of the United States army hospital at Montpelier, Vt., and from 1865 to 1875 a dry goods merchant at Waupun, Wis. In the latter year he entered the service of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, as secretary of its statistical bureau. He was special agent for the tenth United States census, having charge of the division of fire insurance, and special agent for the eleventh census, having supervision of all insurance statistics. His connection with the *Weekly Underwriter* began in 1883. Mr. Jenney is president and treasurer of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, a fellow of the American Statistical Association and of the Royal Statistical Society of England, one of the board of managers of the Society of American Authors, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Trade Press Association, and of the New England Society, Marine and Field Club, Masonic Veterans' Association, and Union League and Church Clubs of Brooklyn, treasurer of the Wisconsin Society of New York, and vice-president of the "Once a Year Club" of in-

insurance journalists. He has been editor of the annual publication, *Fire Insurance by States*, several years.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston, was chartered by act of the legislature of Massachusetts, approved April 21, 1862. The avowed object of the organization was that it should serve as an exponent of the principle of the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture Law of 1861. This law provided that no policy should be forfeited or canceled for nonpayment of premiums, but that in case of such default the policy should nevertheless be continued in force as long as the funds in the hands of the company, as fixed by the law to the credit of this policy, would pay the cost of such extended insurance. This law was the first legislative recognition of the equities under policies the premium payment on which had been discontinued before the end of the premium term stipulated in the contract. Under the direct operation of this act the John Hancock paid more than \$500,000 to the widows and orphans of policy-holders. There were crudities in this law which became very apparent in its application, especially to the endowment contracts that afterwards came to be so large an element in the business of the life companies, and it has since been considerably modified, still retaining the original principle of the policyholder's equity, but varying the manner of its application. The operations of this original Non-forfeiture Act, although applicable only to the companies incorporated in Massachusetts, had, both in example and in competition, a very great influence in liberalizing the practice of all the other companies, until it was soon rare to find a life insurance policy offered that did not recognize in some degree the equity in the reserve to a retiring member.

The first president of the company was George P. Sanger, holding office until August, 1873, when he was succeeded by L. A. Lyon, and he by George Thornton, June, 1874. The present executive, Stephen H. Rhodes, received the office in March, 1879, having for some years previously held the office of insurance commissioner of Massachusetts.

Soon after the accession of President Rhodes the company, in addition to the ordinary business, engaged in the prosecution of industrial insurance, the distinguishing feature of which is the weekly collection of the premiums and the issuance of policies for smaller amounts than is usual in the ordinary business. From the outset this business developed with great activity. Through the initiative of the company the law relating to surrender values was changed to make payable in cash all those applying to policies where the weekly premium is less than fifty cents. The steady and substantial progress of the company is shown by the successive annual records published in the reports of the insurance departments.

The president of the company is Stephen H. Rhodes; vice-president, Roland O. Lamb; secretary, Walton L. Crocker.

JOHNSON, GEORGE K., vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Bucks County, Pa., December

11, 1848, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at the Friends' Academy and at the Friends' Central School at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1866. His first business vocation was that of a clerk in a Philadelphia manufacturing house. In 1880 he was in business for himself, being a member of the firm of Belknap, Johnson & Powell, manufacturers of umbrellas, which became the largest in the trade in the United States. Mr. Johnson became a member of the board of trustees of the Penn Mutual Life many years ago. He was elected vice-president of the company in April, 1887. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, president of the Bucks County Country Club, and a director in several financial institutions, and is connected with many other enterprises and charitable institutions.

I JOHNSON, JAMES LOUIS, life underwriter, was born at Canterbury, Windham County, Conn., December 30, 1840, and was educated in the public schools and in the Connecticut Normal School at New Britain, Conn. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Johnson's earliest vocations were farming, clerking, and teaching school. In 1865 he went to Columbus, Ohio, as special agent of the Continental Life of Hartford. The next year he removed to Springfield, Mass., to represent the same company as general agent. He served in the Union Mutual Life of Maine from 1873 to 1880 as general agent, and in June of the latter year became general agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life for Western Massachusetts. He was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1899. Mr. Johnson has been active in educational and Sunday-school matters in Springfield, and in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Johnson died December 18, 1905.

J JOHNSON, J. WILLIAM, secretary Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born of American parents, April 21, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after a year's service in a fire insurance office entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1865, at the age of sixteen. He has served the company continually since in various capacities, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905.

V JOHNSON, WILLIAM COLET, New York manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, January 28, 1876, and is of Dutch descent, his ancestors being among the earlier Dutch settlers on Long Island. He received a common school education, and began his insurance career as a clerk in the law department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in 1892. While thus employed he attended an evening law school, and was successively appointed secretary to the president, executive secretary, and chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the company's board of directors. Later he was placed in charge of the company's agency department; a position he retained until 1901, when he resigned to accept his present position.

He is second vice-president of the New York Life Underwriters Association, a governor of the association's reference bureau, and was the organizer, and is chairman of the board of governors of its anti-rebate bureau. He is also a member of the Holland Society, and the Shelter Island Yacht Club.

JOSEPH, JAMES F., assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born July 25, 1864. He received a public school education, and began his business career as errand boy in a book publishing house. In 1883 he was connected with the central department of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia at Cincinnati. In 1888 he was appointed examiner in the western department of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, subsequently being appointed special agent, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Manchester Assurance Company. He was appointed to his present position in November, 1903. ✓

JOURNALISM, INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism.]

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION, INSURANCE. [See Once a Year Club.]

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K

KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Organized 1895; capital, \$100,000. J. B. Reynolds, president; F. W. Fleming, secretary.

KANSAS CITY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of Kansas City, Mo., was organized there in October, 1888, electing C. D. Whitehead, president; J. E. Lord and J. A. Lewis, vice-presidents, and C. D. Mills, secretary. Fred L. Chesney, State Mutual Life, Kansas City, is the secretary.

KANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1871-1906. The insurance department of Kansas was established by act of March 9, 1871. The insurance superintendents are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The superintendents have been:

William C. Webb,	1872-1873	William H. McBride, . . .	1891-1893
Ed. Russell,	1873-1874	Simon H. Snider,	1893-1895
H. Clarkson,	1874-1875	George T. Anthony, . . .	1895-1896
Orrin T. Welch,	1875-1883	A. P. Riddle,	1896-1897
Richard B. Morris,	1883-1887	Webb McNall,	1897-1899
Daniel W. Wilder,	1887-1891	Willard V. Church, . . .	1899-1903

Charles H. Luling is the present commissioner, appointed for the term beginning 1903.

✓ **KEENEY, GEORGE E.**, president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was born in South Manchester, Conn., March 22, 1849. His education was obtained in the public schools, Manchester Academy, and Cheshire School. He was employed in the silk mills at South Manchester until he reached the age of 19, and then entered the woolen manufacturing business, in which he has been engaged to the present time. He was a member of the Connecticut State Senate in 1889 and 1893, paymaster-general on Governor Cooke's staff during 1897 and 1898, and a member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention, 1902.

✓ **KEEP, FREDERICK E.**, is a native of Providence, R. I., and was born April 23, 1839. He was educated at Providence and East Greenwich, R. I., and was in the flour and produce business in Providence until 1888, when he removed to Brookline, Mass., and became a life insurance special agent, attached to the Boston office of the Mutual Life of New York. In 1894 Mr. Keep became associated in the Boston local management of the company with the Messrs. Hopkins, the agency firm taking the name of Hopkins, Keep & Hopkins. He was appointed manager of the Boston

agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York January 1, 1902. Mr. Keep was elected president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association at the annual meeting in February, 1898.

KELLY, JOHN A., manager of New York metropolitan district for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Manchester, England, in 1861. His insurance career was commenced with the Northern Assurance Company on the establishment of the New York department under the management of Henry H. Hall in 1882. He was given a special agency of the Northern in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, then transferred to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. He severed his connection in a few years and accepted a similar position with the Queen in Ohio and West Virginia. This continued until 1891, when he joined the ranks of the Scottish Union and National in a similar capacity in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the close of 1893 he was called to the Hartford office and appointed general agent, and in March, 1900, was appointed superintendent of agents of the Scottish Union and National. He was appointed manager of the Fire Association in 1902. In April, 1904, he became associated with Samuel P. Blagden in the local fire insurance business, the firm taking the name of Blagden, Kelly & Co., now Blagden, Kelly & Fuller, and representing the Fire Association and other companies.

KELSEY, JOSEPH A., United States manager of the Aachen & Munich of Aix-la-Chapelle, was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, in 1858. He began the insurance business in an office at Denver, Col., in 1880, and a year afterwards took a special agency for the New York Underwriters' Agency. On February 1, 1894, he became special agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire for the state of Iowa with headquarters at Des Moines. Two years later he was transferred to the Indiana field. In January, 1890, he was appointed assistant manager of the Western department of the Royal, with headquarters at Chicago. Beginning with the year 1897, he organized the Western department of the Aachen & Munich at Chicago. In January, 1902, the Western department was consolidated with the Eastern department in New York, and he was placed in charge as United States manager.

KELSEY, HORATIO NELSON, manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, June 14, 1865. He received a common school education, taking also a special course at Butler University, and subsequently began his insurance career as clerk in a local agency. In 1888 he was appointed special agent of the London Assurance Corporation for Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, and from 1890 to 1901 was state agent of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society for Indiana and Illinois. In the latter year he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office, and was appointed to his present position in January, 1904.

✓ KELSEY, OTTO, superintendent of insurance of New York state, is a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he was born November 11, 1852. He was educated in a rural district school, and later learned the printer's trade. He later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880, and entered upon the practice of law in Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. He was a member of the assembly of the New York legislature from 1894 to 1902. He was appointed deputy comptroller of the state in 1903, later becoming comptroller, and was elected comptroller in 1904. He was appointed to his present position in May, 1906.

KEMPSON, ST. GEORGE, insurance journalist, was born of English parentage at Fort Erie, Canada, April 23, 1858, and is a son of the late Dr. P. Tertius Kempson, proprietor of the *Insurance Times*, and a great-grandson of Sir Peter Kempson, late of Birmingham, England. While in his earliest years his father became a resident of New Jersey, and he was educated in the common schools and academies. He entered journalism in 1874 as a newspaper correspondent, established the *X Y Z Railroad and Steamboat Guide*, and in 1880 the *Metuchen (N. J.) Inquirer*, of which he was manager and editor. In 1884 he removed to Perth Amboy, N. J., where he occupied many public positions, and purchased and edited the *Middlesex County Democrat*. Two years later he became associated with his father as manager in New York of the *New York Insurance Times*, and he succeeded as managing editor upon the death of Dr. Kempson in 1890. He continued in that capacity until December, 1893, when he purchased and became editor and publisher of the *New York Insurance Journal* (established in 1862), to which paper he is now giving his sole attention. Mr. Kempson is a member of the New York Press Club, the New Jersey Editorial Association, American Trade Press Association, an Odd Fellow, and a member of many other social and fraternal orders, and charitable institutions.

✓ KENDALL, FREDERICK A., general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for northeastern Ohio, with headquarters at Cleveland, is a retired United States army officer, now actively engaged in promoting the good work of life insurance. He was born at Concord, N. H., August 28, 1838, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1860. His bent was toward journalism, but, the civil war coming on, he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and when his three-months term of service expired joined the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant, and fought to the close of the war, which found him with a captain's commission. The taste for military life thus acquired led him to enter the regular army of the United States in 1866 as a lieutenant, and in due course of time he was promoted to a captaincy. He did detached service from 1876 to 1880 as professor of military service and tactics at Brooks Military Academy at Cleveland, Ohio, and during the same year he was aide-camp, with the rank of colonel, to Governors Young and Bishop

in the Ohio National Guard. He was retired from the regular army for disability and placed on the retired list in 1885 and promoted to be major on the retired list April 23, 1904. The following year Captain Kendall enlisted for life insurance as general agent of the Penn Mutual Life, taking northeastern Ohio as his field. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Cleveland Life Underwriters' Association, and was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters from 1893 to 1902. In the latter year he was elected second vice-president of the organization.

KENDALL, GEORGE EDWARD, former United States manager of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, was born at Clinton, Mass., April 18, 1848, and was educated at the public schools. His earliest vocation was that of a bookkeeper in a bank, where he remained four years, but in 1869 he began his fire insurance apprenticeship in the office of the First National Fire of Worcester, Mass. In 1873 he became secretary of that company, which position he held until 1877, and resigned to engage in the local agency business at Worcester. From 1882 to 1892 he served the Guardian of London as its general agent for the New England States. In the latter year he entered the service of the New Hampshire Fire in the same capacity, and June 1, 1895, he was called to the home office to take the secretaryship of the company. This position he retained until July, 1899, when he resigned to accept the United States management of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, which company at that time began its agency business in the United States, with headquarters at Hartford, Conn. He resigned in 1905, following the withdrawal of the National from business, and in May, 1905, accepted a position with the City of New York Insurance Company, as consulting underwriter pending the organization of its agency system, this position he relinquished about six months later and took up the adjustment of fire losses. ✓

KENNY, J. J., vice-president and managing director of the Western Assurance Company, and vice-president of the British America Assurance Company of Toronto, was born in London, England, in 1846. His parents removed to Canada when he was but a youth, and he was educated at Hamilton, Ontario, and began his insurance career as a clerk in a local agency in that city. Subsequently he was employed in the office of the Canada Life Insurance Company, and after two years' service there joined the staff of the Western. He filled successively the positions of inspector, secretary, and managing director, to which latter office he was appointed in 1880, and vice-president, to which he was elected in 1895. In 1892 he was also elected vice-president of the British America Assurance Company.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE GENERAL AGENTS is the successor of the Life Underwriters' Association of Kentucky, and was organized in January, 1904. J. C.

Davidson was elected president, Sidney Sladden, vice-president, and William Colgan, secretary and treasurer. At a subsequent meeting J. S. Carpenter was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Sladden, who resigned, and Loren B. Williamson was elected secretary and treasurer to succeed Mr. Colgan. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1906, are: President, F. L. McKernan, National Life; vice-president, J. M. Johnson, Provident Savings; secretary and treasurer, John W. Bell, United States Life.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at Frankfort, in that State, February 14, 1896, for the encouragement of proper practices in fire underwriting and the mutual protection of members, and the following officers were elected: President, A. G. Simrall; vice-president, G. L. Payne; secretary and treasurer, A. H. Robinson. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1906, are: President, Henry V. Davis, Louisville; vice-president, George A. Armstrong; secretary and treasurer, Fred Hummell, Louisville.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. [For a detailed account of the organization of this board, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1894-95.] The board was disbanded in November, 1905, as a result of the passage of an anti-compact law in Tennessee. [See Kentucky Board of Fire Underwriters and Tennessee Field Club.]

KENTUCKY BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. This association is the successor of the old Kentucky and Tennessee Board having jurisdiction in Kentucky, and was organized at a meeting in Louisville, November 15, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Sowards; vice-president, B. F. Weitzel; secretary, Claude F. Snyder; executive committee, F. G. Snyder, W. P. Benton, J. C. Lucas, J. C. Purcell, W. P. Fishback, H. Lee Upton, and J. L. Smith.

KENTUCKY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1906. The insurance bureau is a department of the state auditor's office, the official in charge being appointed by the state auditor for four years, bearing the title of insurance commissioner. The following is a list of the commissioners from the organization of the bureau:

Gustavus W. Smith, . . .	1870-1875	David N. Comingore, . . .	1896-1897
Bedford Leslie, . . .	1875-1880	Will H. Stone, . . .	1897-1900
Leslie C. Norman, . . .	1880-1889	John B. Chenault, . . .	1900-1903
Henry F. Duncan, . . .	1889-1896	Henry R. Prewitt, . . .	1903-

KEYSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1885. Frederick A. Downes, president; William M. Burgess, secretary.

KIEFER, FRED. W., was born in Allegheny, Pa., May 27, 1852. He entered the fire insurance business in his native city, and was secretary of the National of Allegheny, Pa., from 1876 to March 1, 1888, when he was appointed resident secretary of the North British & Mercantile of England, for Western Pennsylvania with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa. Has represented the North British as local agent and resident secretary since November 9, 1881. ✓

KILPATRICK, WILLIAM H., secretary of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, July 5, 1870, and began his insurance career in the office of Creth & Sullivan of that city. In January, 1893, he entered the service of the firm of Thomas C. Foster, and remained there until 1897, when he was appointed special agent for the American Fire of Philadelphia. Two years later he became special agent of the North British and Mercantile, and in November, 1899, he was appointed special agent of the Manchester and American of New York for the Middle Department. After the retirement of the American he was an independent adjuster in Philadelphia; then the general agent of the Boston Insurance Company for the middle department. He was elected to his present position on the reorganization of the company in 1903. ✓

KING, WILLIAM H., secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city July 4, 1840, and is the son of Seth King, who was connected with the company over forty-four years. Mr. King received his education in the public schools and the high school at Hartford, and after three months' service in the army during the war, and five years in the hardware business as a clerk, he entered the office of the Aetna in 1862. He was appointed second assistant secretary in 1888, first assistant secretary in 1892, and secretary in 1893. ✓

KING, WILLIAM L., manager western department Providence-Washington Insurance Company, Chicago, was born in Brillion, Wis., in 1857. He began his insurance career in 1883 as local agent at Lisbon, North Dakota, and later represented different companies as special agent in the Northwest. Subsequently he accepted a position as examiner in Chicago, and in 1901 was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Queen Insurance Company. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1904.

KINGSLEY, DARWIN P., vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born at Alburgh, Vt., May 5, 1857, of English and French ancestry. He was graduated in 1881 from the University of Vermont with the degree of A.B., and from the same institution received the degree of A.M. in 1884. He was elected a trustee of the University in 1897. His experience with the outside world began with school teaching, but, removing to Colorado in 1881, he became a newspaper editor and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Republican National

Convention of 1884. For one term, 1887-8, Mr. Kingsley was auditor of State and superintendent of insurance of Colorado. At the expiration of his term of office he accepted an offer from the New York Life to join its forces in the East. He was connected with the company's Boston management 1889-91, and on the accession of Mr. McCall as president was called to the home office to take the important post of superintendent of agencies. In April, 1898, he was elected a trustee and third vice-president, and in 1903 vice-president, and is now a member of the office, executive and finance committees. Mr. Kingsley is a director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; a trustee of the University of Vermont, and a member of the finance committee, and a director in the Citizens Central National Bank of New York city.

KINNE, C. MASON, assistant resident secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., April 11, 1841, but has been a resident of California since early in 1859, with the exception of nearly three years' service in Virginia during the war. Previous to 1862 he was employed in San Francisco as an accountant, and after his return entered the National Insurance Company as city agent, May 1, 1866. When that company reinsured its business he was employed in the Pacific Insurance Company as city agent and adjuster until October, 1871, when the Chicago fire put it out of existence, its business being reinsured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, with which he has been ever since successively as city agent, special agent, adjuster, and assistant secretary of the Pacific department. He has occupied the latter position since 1889. He has been a writer on insurance, and is the author of what is known as the Kinne Rule for apportioning losses on non-concurrent policies, which was adopted by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1885. [See Non-concurrent Policies.]

KLINE, HENRY OSCAR, special agent of the Ætna of Hartford for Western Pennsylvania, is a native of Hartleton, Pa., where he was born March 6, 1849. He served with the 184th Pennsylvania in the Civil War. After teaching school from 1866 to 1870 he entered the insurance business, serving several companies as special and local agent, and, meanwhile, reading law. He was admitted to the bar, but preferred the occupation of fire underwriting, and was adjuster or special agent in turn for the Queen, Connecticut Fire, Fireman's Fund, and Ætna. He is now the special agent of the latter company with headquarters at Pittsburg. Mr. Kline was president of the Association of the Middle Department in 1892-3.

KNOTT, WILLIAM V., state treasurer and insurance commissioner of Florida, was born in Terrell County, Georgia, November 24, 1863. He received a common school education, and was engaged for a time in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He was

auditor of state for six years, and was appointed to his present position in February, 1903.

KNOX, JOHN B., assistant secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in that city April 30, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years entered the office of the Phoenix as a clerk. His whole business life from 1872 has been devoted to that company. By successive advancements he attained a special agency in 1882, and from that year until 1891 he had charge of the company's business in western New England. In 1891 he was appointed assistant secretary. Mr. Knox was chairman of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters several years.

KOHLER, FRANK K., agency director of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, New York, was born at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., March 29, 1860, of American parentage. He was educated in the public schools, and has spent all his business life in insurance. He was New York general agent of the ordinary department of the John Hancock Mutual Life from 1892 to 1903, and was president of the Life Underwriters Association of New York, in 1901. He is a member of the Union League Club, New York, vice-president of the West Side Republican Club, N. Y., and was a member of the Republican County Committee for ten years. He is also treasurer of the Verde Chief Copper Company of Arizona. He was elected to his present position in 1905.

KREMER, JAMES BRAINERD, is a native of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. He attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., three years, but was later graduated from Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa. For some time he was engaged in teaching in academies and the high school of Lancaster, and was several years bookkeeper in one of the stores of that city. In 1872 he began the local agency business at Philadelphia. In 1880 he entered on field work as special agent for the Scottish Commercial and the Lancashire in the middle department. In July, 1883, he became special agent for the middle department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and in January, 1902, was made general agent of the same company, in charge of its business in Philadelphia and vicinity.

KREMER, WILLIAM N., president of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1851, and is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa. He was identified with the German-American over ten years as general agent for the Middle department, and was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle department in 1892. He was appointed to the secretaryship of the company in May, 1896, and in June, 1898, was elected president. Mr. Kremer was chosen president of the Suburban Underwriters' Association of New York

in November, 1898, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in March, 1903. He is also president of the German Alliance Insurance Company of New York.

✓ KYLE, CHRISTOPHER, actuary, born in the town of Sligo, Ireland, July 11, 1832, and was educated at Queen's College, Galway. For many years after coming to this country he was a bank teller, first at St. Louis and afterwards at Memphis, Tenn. He was in the service of the Life Association of America, at St. Louis, from its foundation to its dissolution, and at the latter time was its actuary. He was the special agent in charge of life insurance statistics for the tenth United States census, 1880. Mr. Kyle is now in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

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LADUE, CHARLES A., registrar Sécurité Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Cold Springs, N. Y., March 26, 1854. He received a common school education, and entered the railroad business, beginning as a telegrapher. He was general eastern traveling agent of the fast freight lines, and went with "Security" as assistant secretary in 1837. He was elected to his present position in 1902.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$150,000. James Wilson, president; John X. Wegmann, secretary.

LAKEY, CHARLES D., insurance journalist, was born December 28, 1831, at Palmyra, N. Y. He attended the district school, and had a term at the Palmyra Academy before leaving home at the age of sixteen. He became an expert carriage smith after two years' apprenticeship, and worked at his trade during vacations while studying at the Macedon Academy and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. In 1854 he joined the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in 1863 he withdrew from the conference owing to ill health, and went into business. Mr. Lakey's first work in life insurance was on the Cleveland agency of the Connecticut Mutual, where in eleven months the premium income advanced from \$8,000 to \$48,000. He was a general agent for the Phoenix Mutual in Chicago, for the State of Illinois from 1865 to 1868, in which year he founded both the *Spectator* and the *American Builder*. In 1883 he associated himself with Mr. Samuel H. Davis in the publication of *Insurance*, which he has continued since Mr. Davis' death in 1903.

LAMB, ROLAND O., vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Beverly, Mass., December 20, 1850. He received his education in the public schools of Beverly, and began business life as a bookkeeper in a manufacturing house, where he remained five years. In January, 1872, he entered the service of the John Hancock as a bookkeeper. In March, 1889, he became chief clerk of the company; in May, 1894, secretary (which position he resigned January 12, 1903), and in May, 1895, he was elected a director of the company and second vice-president. February, 1899, he was elected vice-president.

LAMEY, H. T., manager of the Western department of the British America and Western Assurance companies of Toronto, with headquarters at Denver, Col., was born in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1856. His early vocation was journalism, which he left

to enter the insurance business in 1882 as special agent for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in Missouri and Kansas. In 1883 he went into the service of the British America, and in 1891 he was made manager of the Mountain department at Denver. In 1893 the Western of Toronto was added. In 1896 the Mountain and Pacific departments, which include the territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, were consolidated and made into a Western department under Mr. Lamey's jurisdiction. He is also manager of the Western Department of the United Firemen's of Philadelphia. Beside being a frequent contributor to the insurance press and associations, he is author of the "Memoirs of Nat. H. Jones," a satirical biography of an insurance agent.

LANDERS, WILLIAM J., Pacific Coast manager of the London Assurance Corporation and Niagara Fire Insurance Company of London, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in September, 1851. He engaged in the insurance business in San Francisco in 1869, and from 1871 to 1876 was in Falkner, Bell & Co.'s general agency of the Imperial. From 1876 to 1879 he was manager in Balfour, Guthrie & Co.'s general agency of the Guardian of London. In 1879 he received the appointment of general agent for the Guardian, and remained in that capacity until the company withdrew from the United States in June, 1894. He represented the Imperial Fire of London from June, 1894, until its withdrawal from the United States in May, 1902, and since then the London Assurance Corporation (that company having reinsured the Pacific Coast business of the Imperial), together with the Niagara since January 1, 1902 (that company having reinsured the Pacific Coast business of the Lion). Mr. Landers is largely interested in California real estate and commercial corporations, and belongs to the Pacific Union and Bohemian Clubs.

LANE, WILLIAM B., vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was born in New Jersey April 10, 1839. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861 and Bellevue Hospital in 1864. For several years he served as surgeon in the United States army, after which he practiced medicine until 1872. In that year he became connected with the Manhattan Life, and was for many years superintendent of agencies. In 1901 he was elected second vice-president, and vice-president in June, 1905.

LANGHAM, ARTHUR GRANVILLE, vice-president of the Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., was born in Leicester, England, April 24, 1855. He began his insurance career in the office of Barbee & Castleman of Louisville, Ky., in 1873, becoming a member of the firm in 1886. He is vice-president of the Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters, the Louisville Title Company, and a trustee of the Carnegie Library. He is also a director of the Third National Bank, and the Lincoln Savings Bank of Louisville.

LANNING, EDWARD, vice-president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Trenton, N. J., Novem-

ber 3, 1858, and was educated in the Boston public schools. He entered the insurance business as a junior clerk when eighteen years of age, and has devoted himself to it. Mr. Lanning was appointed secretary of the Continental in 1891, having been some years preceding it assistant secretary of the company, and was elected vice-president in January, 1903.

LAW, GEORGE W., member of the firm of Law Bros., Western managers for the Royal Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., was born at Cincinnati, O., August 6, 1853. He was educated at the old Chickering Institute, and entered the insurance business soon after leaving school.

LAW, JOHN HUGH, one of the managers of the Western Department of the Royal Insurance Company at Chicago, Ill., was born at Savannah, Ga., August 17, 1836. He was educated at Heron College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the fall of 1852 entered the Cincinnati agency of the Royal Insurance Company as secretary to his father, Dr. John S. Law, then agent of the company at Cincinnati. In 1871 he was taken into partnership with his father, and became manager of that department upon the death of his father in 1877. On the consolidation of the Central Department at Cincinnati and the Northwestern Department at Chicago in 1895, he became manager of the Western Department with his brother, under the firm name of Law Brothers. He was four times elected mayor of Loveland, Ohio, and also held other important state and local offices.

LAW UNION AND CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY of London was founded A. D. 1825, and does a fire and life insurance business. Its general manager is Mr. Alexander Mackay. In 1897 the Law Union and Crown was admitted to New York and began an agency business in the United States under the management of Hall & Henshaw. The United States trustees are Treadwell Cleveland, William H. Wallace, and Henry H. Hall. The company has \$200,000 on deposit with the New York insurance department for the benefit of all policy-holders in the United States. Its assets in the United States are \$877,696.60, and its liabilities \$291,332.08. Its premium receipts in the United States since admission have been \$2,792,871.96, and its losses paid \$1,691,188.88. The Law Union and Crown does a fire insurance business exclusively in the United States. Its head offices in the United States are at No. 35 Pine Street, New York city.

LEE, FERGUS GERALD, second vice-president of the Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans, was born in that city January 14, 1861. His education was acquired in private schools and Lord's Academy, New Orleans. His first vocation was that of clerk in a notions store, but at the age of twenty years he entered the office of the Sun Mutual and has been in its service ever since. He has filled or been connected with every department of the company except the presidency, and was appointed secretary pro tem. in 1887 and elected secretary in 1894, and in Jan., 1906, elected second vice-

president. Mr. Lee is also general agent for Louisiana of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and a member of the insurance firm of Janvier and Lee, general agents for Louisiana and Mississippi of the Sun Insurance Office of London, and Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd., of London. He is vice-president of the Union Homestead Association of New Orleans.

LEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Alexandria, Va. Organized 1898; capital, \$52,400. Isaac Braddock, president; W. W. Abrams, secretary.

LEE, JAMES MORGAN, actuary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at Mount Vernon, on Galveston Bay, Tex., February 2, 1844. He was educated at private schools and Everest's Military School at Hamden, Conn. Mr. Lee has been actuary of the Berkshire Life for the past thirty years. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING INSURANCE IN 1905.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

INJURIES RECEIVED WHILE INSANE. The policy provided that in case of intentional injuries inflicted by insured upon himself, or inflicted upon himself or received by him while insane, the measure of liability should be a sum equal to the premium paid. *Held*, That the element of intent does not apply with respect to injuries happening to insured while insane, and that in case of injury while insane, either consciously or unconsciously inflicted by himself, or received by him while in that condition, whether by reason of his consequent inability to avoid injury or from causes entirely apart from his insanity, the company's liability is limited to the amount of the premium received on the policy. — *Blunt v. Fidelity and Casualty Co.* (Cal. S. C.): 78 Pacific Reporter (January 2, 1905), 729.

NEW CONTRACT. An averment that the defendant, after the death of the assured, and prior to the expiration of the year from the issue of the policy, waived the provisions that the insurance should apply only to persons over sixteen years of age and under sixty-five years of age, and ratified and confirmed the policy as a contract of insurance for one year, sets forth a new contract with the present plaintiff, instead of with the assured, and, in the absence of any averment of a consideration for this new contract, is demurrable. The policy provided that "no conditions or provisions shall be waived or altered by any one unless by written consent of an officer of the company at the home office." *Held*, That the provision that the insurance should apply only to persons over sixteen years of age and under sixty-five years of age could only be waived or altered by written consent in accordance with the policy. — *Wheeler v. United States Casualty Co.* (N. J. S. C.): 59 Atlantic Reporter (January 12, 1905), 347.

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HEALTH INSURANCE. The complaint alleged promise of the company to pay in the event of loss of time caused by certain enumerated diseases, rendering the insured wholly and continuously unable to transact each and every part of the duties pertaining to his occupation as a police officer, and necessitating continuous confinement within doors and treatment by a regularly qualified physician. The complaint alleged that insured contracted rheumatism, which "rendered said plaintiff wholly unable to transact each and every part of the duties pertaining to his occupation," for a term of many days. *Held*, That the complaint was subject to demurrer for failure to allege that the disease was such as to necessitate confinement indoors and treatment by a physician. No matter what the nature of the malady may have been, and no matter though it may have disqualified insured from performing his business, if it did not require him to remain indoors, and if the professional services were not reasonably required, it was not within the contemplation of the contract that the insured should have indemnity. — *Bishop v. United States Casualty Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 91 New York Supplement (January 16, 1905), 176.

CONVALESCENT INDEMNITY. The policy provided, in regard to "convalescent indemnity," "if the insured has been confined to the house for seven consecutive days and is thereafter permitted to leave the house by the physician in charge," one-half of the indemnity is recoverable. *Held*, That the company had a right to frame its health policy upon the assumption that confinement to the house would be found so tedious and irksome that few would submit to it except under compulsion of a severe illness. — *Dunning v. Massachusetts Mut. Acc. Ass'n* (Me. S. J. C.): 59 Atlantic Reporter, 535.

INTENTIONAL INJURIES. The policy provided that the association should not be liable for death caused "by intentional injuries inflicted by the member or any other person." The insured was murdered while under arrest and in the custody of officers of the law. The declaration averred that the officers negligently, and without lawful excuse, permitted certain parties to assault and shoot, and thereby cause the death of insured. *Held*, That the declaration showed that the death of insured was due to "intentional injuries" inflicted by others, and demurrer was properly sustained thereto.

The plaintiff claims that the omission of the officers to protect insured, and the fact that they negligently and without lawful excuse permitted his murder, was the proximate cause of his death, and not the injuries inflicted by his assailants. *Held*, That the negligence of the officers in not protecting insured did not excuse the assault, so as to take the case out of the provisions of the policy against intentional injuries. — *Jarnagin v. Travelers' Protective Ass'n of America* (U. S. C. C. A. 6th Cir.): 133 Federal Reporter, 892. 34 Insurance Law Journal (March, 1905), 267.

VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE. The policy provided that the company should not be liable in case death was due to "voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger." The insured was a railroad porter. The

night he was killed, the train he worked on was delayed in the course of its run, and he was sent back to flag any train that might approach from the rear. This was his duty at the time. A train came along and killed him. The engineer of the train testified to seeing injured lying on the track as the train approached, and that just before it struck him he partly raised as if about to get up. The engineer neither knew why insured was lying on the track, nor if he was awake or asleep. *Held*, That the question of "voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger" was one of fact to be determined in the trial court. For a railway employe to sit down on a railroad track while waiting to flag a train, cannot be pronounced a "voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger" under all circumstances; and if while sitting on the track, such employe unconsciously falls asleep, his doing so would not be a voluntary exposure to danger. The words "unnecessary danger" signify that the danger meant is one not incident to the duty or avocation of the insured; that the insured must be exposed to danger with the consent of his will; and that the danger incurred must be realized, instead of unexpected. — *Bateman v. Travelers Ins. Co. (St. Louis C. A.)*: 85 Southwestern Reporter, 128.

DENIAL OF LIABILITY. The insured was injured and totally disabled while the policy was in force. When he demanded payment it was refused by the company on the ground that he had not given notice of his injury within ten days, as provided in the policy. The trial court, on motion of the company, non-suited the insured on the ground that he did not furnish proofs of his injury within the period limited after giving notice to the company that he had received an injury. *Held*, That as the company denied its liability and refused to treat with the insured on the ground of want of timely notice, its action amounted to a waiver of any other objection and it could not thereafter vary its ground and insist that insured could not recover because he failed to comply with some other condition of the policy. The acts and declarations of the secretary of the company in denying liability were the acts of the company. — *Moore v. National Acc. Soc. (Wash. S. C.)*: 80 Pacific Reporter, 171.

ULTRA VIRES CONTRACT. The defendant company was organized to carry on a sawmill and mercantile business, but its charter granted it no authority to carry on an insurance business. The plaintiff was employed by the defendant company under a contract by which the company was to deduct from his wages, and hold and retain for insurance, seventy-five cents for each month he was employed, and for such sum, so deducted, agreed to insure him against accidents that might happen to him while in its employ. *Held*. That if the defendant had no authority to insure, and it did insure, and received the consideration therefor, and the plaintiff performed his part of the contract, it is estopped from claiming that such a contract was *ultra vires*. *Arkadelphia Lumber Co. v. Posey (Ark. S. C.)*: 85 Southwestern Reporter, 1127.

CAUSE OF DEATH. Upon evidence that the insured was afflicted with a tumor of the brain, which, at its stage of growth, would

not probably have been the independent cause of death for many years, but which created such conditions that when an accidental fall ruptured the inner lining of an artery cerebral hemorrhage ensued, causing death, the jury was justified in finding that the fall was the proximate cause of death.—*Continental Ins. Co. v. Lloyd* (Ind. S. C.): 73 *Northeastern Reporter*, 824.

NOTICE OF INJURY. The policy required notice of injury to be given within fifteen days of the date of the injury. Within a week after insured received his injury, he was visited by an officer of the company, and through such officer the company then acquired knowledge of the nature of insured's disability and the circumstances of its cause. Nothing further was done in the way of giving notice until about six weeks thereafter, when a letter was written the company calling attention to the claim of insured. Upon receipt of this letter the company denied liability on the ground that the disability of insured was due to sickness and not to an accidental injury. *Held*, That the company was estopped to claim forfeiture by reason of delay in giving written notice of the injury.—*Western Travelers' Acc. Ass'n v. Tomson et al.* (Neb. S. C.): 103 *Northwestern Reporter*, 695.

PROOF. Plaintiff (a freight brakeman) received an injury November 7th, and quit work on account of the injury November 15th. He went on two runs between the 7th of November, the date of his injury, and the 15th, when he entered the hospital. On these runs he was unable to do any work, and another man, who was learning the duties of brakeman, went along and did all of plaintiff's work and the plaintiff paid him for it. At the end of a week plaintiff was forced to go to the hospital and was laid up for many months. Sometimes during the period of his retirement from service he went to a farm he owned and consulted with his hands about the farm. *Held*, That the proof showed that the plaintiff was immediately, continuously and wholly disabled from the 7th day of November when he received his injury.—*Wall v. Continental Casualty Co.* (St. Louis C. A.): 86 *Southwestern Reporter*, 491.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUM. The policy provided that it should not take effect until countersigned by the agent, nor unless the premium was actually paid previous to any accident under which claim is made. The policy was dated October 23d and ran for one year from that date. At the time the application for the policy was made the insured offered to pay the premium, but the agent told him to wait until the policy was delivered. Insured was injured October 27th. On October 30th the agent delivered the policy, knowing at the time that the plaintiff had received an injury, and collected the premium. *Held*, That the policy was effective from October 23d, when it was dated and that the failure of the insured to pay the premium previous to the time of his injury had been waived.—*Rayburn v. Pennsylvania Casualty Co.* (N. C. S. C.): 50 *South-eastern Reporter*, 762.

CAUSE OF DEATH. An accident insurance policy provided that the company should be liable for injuries or death caused solely by accidental means, and expressly exempted the company from

liability if death resulted wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, from any bodily disease or infirmity of the insured. The evidence in this case shows that at the time the policy was issued, and at the time of the insured's death, which was claimed to have been the proximate result of an accidental injury, he was affected with diabetes, and the evidence is conclusive that such disease directly co-operated with the injury in causing death. *Held*, That the company was not liable. — *White v. Standard Life & Accident Ins. Co.* (Minn. S. C.): 103 Northwestern Reporter, 735.

NOTICE OF INJURY. Before the policy was issued plaintiff discussed the subject of insurance with an agent of the defendant company, and referred the agent to his father, who, acting for plaintiff, purchased and received the policy. The father did not inform plaintiff of the policy, and the latter had no knowledge of it, until November 13. Plaintiff was injured July 18. The policy provided that immediate notice must be given the company of any accident and injury for which a claim is to be made, with full particulars thereof, etc. As soon as plaintiff learned of the existence of the policy he notified the company of his injury. *Held*, That from the plaintiff's acceptance of the policy and his commencement of a suit upon it, it must be held, in the absence of fraud or imposition, that the plaintiff had notice of, understood, and agreed to, and is bound by the terms, limitations, and conditions contained therein; and that having failed to give notice within a reasonable time after the receipt of the injury, plaintiff forfeited his right to recovery. — *Johnson v. Maryland Casualty Co.* (N. H. S. C.): 60 Atlantic Reporter, 1009.

BREACH OF THE PEACE. The insured engaged another person in a fist fight. Neither party was armed, and there was no reason to expect that the encounter would result in any great harm to either person. The company claimed that as the insured was engaged in a breach of the peace at the time he received the injury, therefore there can be no recovery. There is no special clause in the policy which vitiates it on account of insured engaging in a breach of the peace. *Held*, That the fact that the injury which caused the death of insured was the result of the breach of the peace did not preclude recovery on the policy. — *Carroll et al v. Fidelity & Casualty Co.* (U. S. C. C. S. C.): 137 Federal Reporter, 1012.

CAUSE OF DEATH. The insured received an injury June 12, and as a result thereof was confined to his bed from the date of his injury until about July 1. From July 1, to July 18, insured was up and about, making no complaint on account of the injury. July 18 or 19 he went to the office of a physician complaining of headache and other symptoms; and was advised by the physician that he was threatened with typhoid fever and to go home and go to bed, which he did. Insured died of the fever August 16. The court instructed the jury that if by reason of the injuries received by insured some disease was caused to be set up in his body which would not have happened or existed but for said injuries, and from which disease so caused, the insured died, "that in such case the said injuries established the proximate cause of the death." *Held*,

That conceding that the evidence tended to prove that insured, by reason of his injuries, might have contracted the disease more readily than he would otherwise have done, the instruction ignores the plain provision of the policy sued on—that it covers only injuries which “solely and independently of all other causes necessarily end in death”; and erroneously assumes that the injuries alone caused the disease.—*Continental Casualty Co. v. Peltier* (Va. S. C. A.): 51 *Southeastern Reporter*, 219.

REDUCTION OF BENEFITS. The policy provided that “if the insured is injured in any occupation or exposure classed by this company higher than the premium paid for this policy covers, the principal sum insured and weekly indemnity shall be only such amounts as said premium will purchase at the rate fixed for such increased hazard.” The occupation as druggist was classified by the company as “select,” while the occupation of supervising farmer was classified as “hazardous,” and called for a higher rate of premium than that of druggist. *Held*, That the plaintiff was entitled to recover only such amount as the premium paid would purchase at the rate fixed for the occupation of supervising farmer.—*Ætna Life Ins. Co. v. Dunn* (U. S. C. A. 8th Cir.): 138 *Federal Reporter*, 629.

DISABILITY BENEFITS. The policy recited that the insured should be entitled to \$10 per week for disability resulting from bodily injuries; or the sum of \$100, in lieu of weekly benefits, if such injury results in the loss of a hand. The insured received accidental injuries resulting in a compound dislocation of the ankle joint and a dislocation of one of the ankle bones in the left foot, and the loss of his right hand above the wrist. The insured was disabled by reason of his injury for forty-two weeks. The company offered insured \$100 in payment of the loss of his hand but refused to recognize his claim for disability for the forty-two weeks. *Held*, That insured was entitled to elect to receive the weekly benefits provided by the policy rather than the gross sum provided therein for the loss of a hand.—*Fricke v. United States Indemnity Soc.* (Conn. S. C. E.): 61 *Atlantic Reporter*, 431.

IMMEDIATE NOTICE. The insured claimed that the injury happened on the night of July 31, 1902. No notice was given of the injury until about fifty days thereafter. October 23, 1902, the company, by its general agent, sent insured a letter stating that the company declined to approve the claim on the ground that it did not “come within the classification of an accident.” The court instructed the jury that if, after the giving of the notice and in response to the claim, the company “denied all liability, and based its denial of liability solely on the ground that the policy sued on did not cover such an injury as this was, without saying anything about the failure to give this notice required in the policy, such fact would amount to a waiver of the provisions requiring immediate notice.” *Held*, That this instruction was error; that a denial of liability after the insured has forfeited all his rights under the policy does not amount to a waiver of the time within which notice should be given or proof made. Under the provisions

of Sec. 4923, Burnes's Ann. Stat. Ind., 1901, concerning foreign insurance companies, the provision of the policy requiring immediate notice amounts to a requirement of notice within a reasonable time. — *Ætna Life Ins. Co. v. Fitzgerald* (Ind. S. C.): 75 *Northeastern Reporter*, 262.

LIMITATION OF ACTION. The policy provided that "legal proceedings for recovery hereunder shall not be brought until after three months from date of filing proofs, nor brought at all unless commenced within three months of the time when right of action may accrue." Plaintiff gave notice of the disability January 2, 1902, and by letter, dated January 7, 1902, the company denied all liability to plaintiff upon the express ground that he was not confined to the house, and referred him to his policy. On July 15, 1902, the attorney for the company offered to pay a small sum in settlement "for the sole purpose of avoiding litigation and attendant expenses thereof," and stated that unless plaintiff was willing to accept this sum the claim would be contested. *Held*, That the company had not waived the provision of the policy requiring suit to be begun within three months after right of action accrued. — *Cooper v. Phoenix Acc. and Sick Benefit Ass'n* (Mich. S. C.): 104 *Northwestern Reporter*, 734.

ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.

LIMITATION OF ACTION. The policy provided that no suit should be maintained unless "commenced within six months next after the decease of the person insured under the policy." The evidence for the plaintiff showed that the receipt-book, in which was entered the premium payment, was lost; that after the death of the child she notified the agent of the death and that the receipt-book could not be found; that the agent stated that it was all right and that when she found the book her claim would be paid. After the expiration of the six months, the attorney for plaintiff called on an officer of the association and demanded payment. He testified that this officer stated that everything was all right, and that payment would be made as soon as the receipt-book was returned to the association. The officer denied such conversation, and stated that he told the attorney that when the receipt-book was brought in and verified with the books of the association, the matter would be considered. *Held*, That the evidence was sufficient to show a waiver of the limitation clause in the policy. — *Home Friendly Soc. v. Roberson* (Md. C. A.): 59 *Atlantic Reporter*, 279.

The insured correctly stated his age at the time he applied for membership in the association, and a certificate of membership was issued, and for more than two years the association, with the written evidence before them that insured was nearly sixty years of age when he applied for membership, recognized him as a member of the association, and during that time accepted his money in payment of assessments, and after his death the supreme recorder of the association wrote the plaintiff that the insured was a member of the association, and called upon her for death

proofs, which were subsequently furnished. *Held*, That the association had waived the provision of its constitution and by-laws as to the age of the insured. — *Wood v. Supreme Ruling of Fraternal Mystic Circle* (Ill. S. C.): 72 *Northeastern Reporter*, 783.

PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS — REINSTATEMENT. Where a member of a beneficial association who has been in arrears of his dues, pays the same prior to his death, and brings himself thus within the class of members who are entitled to receive benefits for sickness or upon death, under the terms of the constitution of the association, his representatives will, upon his death, be entitled to recover the amount of the benefit. Where the treasurer of an association renders bills for dues payable to the association at his own address, and with the notice printed thereon, "enclose stamp for receipt," the dues are payable by any one, for the benefit of the member, at the residence of the treasurer, and are to be credited for the date that they are paid. Where the by-laws and constitution of a beneficial society are at variance, the constitution must govern. — *Mullin v. Hastings et al.* (Phila. C. P.): 30 *Pennsylvania County Court Reports*, 311.

INJURY DURING INITIATION. The Woodmen of the World is a fraternal order which issues insurance certificates to its members of a certain degree. It has a sovereign camp which is incorporated under the laws of a State, such incorporation apparently having relation chiefly to the business, or insurance, feature of the order. It also has local camps, which are authorized to initiate members into the order in accordance with a ritual prescribed by the sovereign camp; their admission into the business degree and their payment of a prescribed fee carrying with them the right to a certain amount of insurance. *Held*, That in the absence of evidence showing, further than as above stated, the relation between the sovereign and subordinate camps, or whether the subordinate camps are incorporated, the latter can not be considered the servants or agents of the sovereign camp in such sense as to render it liable, in its corporate capacity, for a personal injury inflicted on an accepted candidate for membership by the members of a local camp during the ceremony of initiation, the part of the ceremony which resulted in the injury not being prescribed by the ritual. — *Jumper v. Sovereign Camp Woodmen of the World* (U. S. C. C. A., 5th Cir.): 127 *Federal Reporter*, 635. 62 C. C. A., 361.

REINSURANCE. The defendant, a Minnesota corporation which had no members upon the assessment plan, entered into a written contract with the company which issued the certificate in suit, which recited that the two companies had agreed to consolidate, and that the defendant reinsured all of the insurance outstanding against the other company, took all the assets of that company, and took over all its members as members of the defendant. *Held*, That the defendant is liable under the certificates sued upon for the full amount of \$2000. By denying liability, the defendant waived proofs of death, and the insured had the right to bring his action immediately upon such denial. — *Smith v. Northwestern Nat. Life Ins. Co.* (Wis. S. C.): 102 *Northwestern Reporter*, 57.

VIOLATION OF LAW. The policy provided that it should not cover death occurring "in violation or attempted violation of any criminal law." The insured assaulted one M, striking him on the ear with a piece of iron held in his hand. M staggered, or stepped back a few paces, drew a pistol, and commenced firing at insured. The first shot passed through his right breast and came out of the fleshy part of the arm near the shoulder joint, but was not a fatal wound and did not cause the death. After this, insured turned and ran, and M, continuing to fire his pistol, delivered a fatal wound in the back. *Held*, That M was not legally justified in shooting at insured and taking his life after he had turned and fled; and, therefore, the first violation of the law by insured was not a proximate cause of his death, but the subsequent unlawful act of M in shooting his retreating assailant was the proximate cause; and insured was not engaged in a violation of law at the time he received the fatal wound. — *Supreme Lodge K. of P. v. Bradley* (Ark. S. C.): 83 *Southwestern Reporter*, 1055.

SUICIDE. The policy provided that it should not cover death by suicide, sane or insane. *Held*, That "suicide" is intentional self-destruction. The intention is the essential thing; and if the act resulting in death was insane or irrational there could be no intent, and therefore no suicide. If a person, although insane, exercising his will power in respect to taking of his own life, fully appreciating the consequence, intending so to do, should take his own life, it would be suicide; but where the death was not an intentional act, but was an insane, irrational act of a person who was insane at the time, it would not be suicide. *Stover, J., dissenting.* — *Mauch v. Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 91 *New York Supplement*, 367.

PAYMENT OF DUES. The Constitution of the association provided that any member three months in arrears with dues and assessments, should be declared out of benefit and suspended from all rights and privileges as a member. An assessment became due at the end of each month and the member had three months therefrom in which to pay them. The constitution further provided that "all payments of dues and assessments shall be receipted for by stamps." The receipt-book of the insured showed receipt by stamps for payments to within two months of the time of the death of insured. *Held*, That the receipt-book is controlling as against the testimony of the secretary of the association that the insured member was in arrears for more than three months prior to his death. — *Stand v. Griessman* (N. Y. S. C. App. Tr.): 91 *New York Supplement*, 278.

PROOFS OF DEATH — WHAT SUFFICIENT. The promise of the association was to pay the sum insured upon "satisfactory evidence of death" of insured. The plaintiff in her proofs of death submitted evidence showing the disappearance of insured and that he had not been heard from for more than seven years. *Held*, That while the question of fact, whether proofs of loss or of death have been furnished, or whether the insured rendered as full proofs of death as the circumstances would permit, are for the jury, yet the

legal effect of such proofs is a question of law for the court. — (Judgment for plaintiff below. Here affirmed against association.) *Policemen's Benev. Ass'n v. Ryce* (Ill. S. C.): 72 *Northeastern Reporter*, 764.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUM. The policy provided that "This policy shall not take effect unless the premium is actually paid previous to any accident upon which claim is made. * * * This contract is made and accepted by the assured, subject to the foregoing stipulations and conditions, and no waiver, alteration or modification of this contract shall be binding upon the company unless the same is endorsed hereon or attached hereto and signed by the president or secretary of the company." The insured executed his promissory note for the premium to S, who was a sub-agent of the State agent of the company, payable one month from date. No part of the note was paid in the lifetime of insured, who died more than one month after the date of the note. No evidence was offered tending to show that the company had ever expressly or impliedly authorized S to accept anything but money in the payment of premiums, or ratified his act in doing so in the present instance. It was shown that it was the practice of the company not to charge its agents with premiums until they were actually remitted. *Held*, That the trial judge erred in instructing the jury that, if by the agreement between S and the insured the note was accepted as payment of the premium, and S undertook to pay the premium to the company, the company became liable upon the policy, for the reason that S had no authority to waive the provision of the policy requiring the payment of the premium in cash. The provision in the policy requiring any waiver, alteration, or modification to be endorsed or attached to the policy and signed by the president or secretary of the company is binding upon the insured. — *Pennsylvania Casualty Co. v. Bacon* (U. S. C. C. A. 2d Cir.): 133 *Federal Reporter*, 907. 34 *Insurance Law Journal*, 321.

REDUCTION OF BENEFITS. The insured surrendered his original certificate of membership and received in lieu thereof a new certificate for a less amount, upon which he paid assessments in a much smaller amount than was required on the original certificate. The assessments on the new certificate were paid by insured for several years before his death without question. *Held*, That the reduction in the amount of the assessments was a sufficient consideration for the reduction in the amount of the insurance, and that acceptance of the reduced certificate operated as a satisfaction and discharge of the former one. — *Supreme Council A. L. H. v. Garrett* (Tex. C. C. A.): 85 *Southwestern Reporter*, 27.

NON-PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENT. In an action to recover the amount of a beneficial certificate issued to one S, in his lifetime, the association resisted payment on the ground that the deceased had not paid an assessment made, although notice thereof had been mailed to him, while living, at his last-known postoffice address, as required by the by-laws. *Held*, That the burden of making this proof was upon the association, and that the evidence upon this subject was such as to justify the jury in finding that this burden

had not been sustained by it. — *Van Etten v. Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of New Jersey* (N. J. S. C.): 60 Atlantic Reporter, 210.

BREACH OF WARRANTY. The association claimed that the answer of the insured in her application that she had not consulted a physician during the preceding seven years was false in that she had consulted a physician for heart disease. The court instructed the jury as follows: "You have heard the testimony of the other physician. You know all of the attendant circumstances, and it is for you gentlemen to say what the real facts were with reference to that matter. You have heard her statement as given in the application. If you find that she had consulted a physician within the seven years with reference to this ailment, the difficulty of the heart, that will dispose of the case." *Held*, That the instruction was not open to the charge that the court submitted the application to be considered by the jury as evidence of its truthfulness. — *Wilson v. Royal Neighbors of America* (Mich. S. C.): 102 Northwestern Reporter, 957.

SICK BENEFIT. SEC. 1 of Art. 4, of the association's constitution, provides that "Each member must be in the society for three months and be in good standing at the time of his or her sickness or injury, before they can draw any benefit from the society. Any member in arrears to the amount of four weeks' dues shall not be entitled to draw any benefit until one month from the date of paying the deficiency." The sick benefit period for which the plaintiff sought to recover began within a few days after she had paid up an arrearage of her dues as a member, representing not less than six weeks' dues. *Held*, That the provisions of the constitution of the society that a member should not be entitled to draw benefits until one month from the date of payment of a delinquency is unreasonable and void. — *Burns v. Manhattan Brass Mut. Aid Soc.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 92 New York Supplement, 846.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERSHIP. Insured became a member of the association October 9, 1903, and paid the required assessment for that month. He died November 17, 1903, and at that time was in default in the payment of monthly dues payable November 1, and an extra assessment payable November 15. By the by-laws of the association each member was required to pay an assessment and dues on the first day of each month, with the provision that failure to pay the same, on or before such time, "shall, *ipso facto*," work a suspension of membership. There was another provision that a suspended member "can be reinstated within thirty days from disconnection by payment to the collector of assessments, dues and the fines which were or would have been charged against him at the date of or during the period of his disconnection." A further provision provided that a member making application for reinstatement must furnish at his own expense a complete medical examination on the form provided for reinstatement, which must be approved by the chief medical examiner. *Held*, That by failure to pay the assessments the insured ceased to be a member of the association, and that the provisions of the by-laws for reinstatement are personal to the member, and must be complied with in his life-

time, and if he dies before they have been complied with, no representative of his is authorized to make the payments therein provided. — *Delaney v. Kelly et al.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 92 New York Supplement, 1021.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY. The insured* procured a certificate in a beneficial association payable to his wife, the plaintiff in this action. After the issuance of the certificate, plaintiff abandoned her husband, and thereupon he made application for cancellation of the certificate, making the required declarations as to its loss or disappearance. Waiving its surrender the association issued a new certificate, in which he designated his mother, the defendant, as beneficiary. *Held*, That there was an effectual cancellation of the original certificate, and change of beneficiary. The association was incorporated under a general statute making it lawful to pay death benefits, according to rules and by-laws adopted "to the husband, wife, father, mother," etc. The certificate of incorporation provided for the payment of benefits to the "family, orphans, or dependents as such member may direct." At the time insured designated his mother as beneficiary he was living with her, a very sick man, and nursed by her until his death. *Held*, That the use of the term "family" in the certificate of incorporation was made in reference to the enumerated persons in the statute and that under the circumstances here disclosed, the mother was properly designated as a beneficiary. — *Klee v. Klee* (N. Y. S. C. App. Tr.): 93 New York Supplement, 588.

FORFEITURE. A policy of insurance on the assessment plan, where the assured let the policy lapse by refusal and failure, after notice, to pay the quarterly stipulated premium and a call to meet the impairment of the emergency reserve fund, such policy does not have such net value as to bring the policy within the non-forfeiture law of the State. And such policy having expressly provided "that if any premium or any assessment called in accordance with said insurance plan shall not be paid on or before the day named in the notice for payment thereof, the contract shall be null and void and of no effect," such default prevents a recovery by the beneficiary under the policy. — *Hayden v. Franklin Life Ins. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A., 8th Cir.): 136 Federal Reporter, 289.

ULTRA VIRES CONTRACT. The association was incorporated under the laws of Illinois providing for the organization and management of fraternal beneficial societies. In the articles of association it was provided that "no person shall be admitted to beneficiary membership * * * unless over the age of eighteen and under fifty-one years." The certificate of association was duly filed with the insurance superintendent of the State of Illinois, and, upon examination, he approved the same, and issued a certificate of organization. The insured, in his application, stated his age to be fifty-one years, when in fact he was about fifty-nine years of age. *Held*, That the company had no power to insure persons more than fifty-one years of age, and that the contract with the insured, who was above that age, was ultra vires and void; and that the fact that the association acted under the contract and received benefits

thereunder can not estop it to show that it had no power to enter into the contract. — *Steele et al. v. Fraternal Tribunes* (Ill. S. C.): 74 *Northeastern Reporter*, 121.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY. At the time the certificate issued the by-laws of the association placed no restriction upon the designation of beneficiaries. The insured designated his sister as beneficiary. Thereafter the by-laws and rules of the association were legally changed so as to confine the designation of beneficiaries to blood relations or persons dependent upon the insured for maintenance. After this change in the by-laws the insured sought to change the designation of beneficiary by naming his sister and brother to take part of the fund, and the balance, \$1,500, to B, "as dependent and as trustee, as mentioned in my will of this date." Insured was indebted to B in the sum of \$150. By his will B was to repay himself this indebtedness and pay the balance to persons named who were in nowise related to or dependent upon the insured. *Held*, That the association had the right to amend its by-laws so as to exclude certain persons from being named as beneficiaries, and that B, not being within the class named in the amended by-laws, was not entitled to receive anything under the certificate. — *Brinen v. Supreme Council of Catholic Mut. Benefit Ass'n* (Mich. S. C.): 103 *Northwestern Reporter*, 603.

DEATH OF BENEFICIARY. The charter of a beneficial association provided that its object was to establish a benefit fund for the families or dependents of members as they shall direct, and a by-law declared that on the death of one or more beneficiaries prior to the death of the member, if no change of beneficiary should have been made, the share or shares to which such beneficiary or beneficiaries would have been entitled shall be paid to the beneficiary's legal representative, to be distributed to his or her heirs at law. The association filed a bill for interpleader and paid the money into court. *Held*, That where a member of such order died after the death of his wife, who was named as his beneficiary, without appointing a new beneficiary, the heirs of the wife at the time of the member's death were entitled to the fund. — *Anderson v. Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Legion et al.* (N. J. Ch. C.): 60 *Atlantic Reporter*, 759.

SICK BENEFITS. The policy provided for weekly sick benefits should the member be wholly incapacitated from transacting any and every kind of business, "and as a result thereof be entirely and continuously confined in bed," under the charge of a physician. Plaintiff suffered a nervous breakdown extending over six months. He was under the attention of a physician throughout his sickness and was wholly incapacitated to attend to any business. He was never, even when at his worst, confined to the bed, but sometimes stayed in bed two or three days out of a week. *Held*, That plaintiff was not entitled to recover. — *Bradshaw v. American Benevolent Ass'n* (St. Louis C. A.): 87 *Southwestern Reporter*, 46.

SUICIDE — SANE OR INSANE. Under Rev. St. Tex., 1895, Art. 1193, declaring it unnecessary for plaintiff to deny any special matter of defense, but that it shall be regarded as denied unless expressly

admitted, the allegation of the answer in an action for a death benefit that the member committed suicide, whereby the benefit certificate became void, is put in issue perforce the statute, notwithstanding a mere implied admission of the reply. The policy provided that it should be void in case the insured committed suicide "sane or insane." The company pleaded as a defense that the insured committed suicide. *Held*, That the policy would be void if the insured was conscious of the physical nature of his act at the time he inflicted upon himself the wound causing his death. — *Brown v. United Moderns* (Tex. C. C. A.): 87 Southwestern Reporter, 357.

ACTION FOR SICK BENEFITS. A justice of the peace has no jurisdiction to entertain an action against an unincorporated beneficial society for sick or death benefits. The remedy is by bill in equity in common pleas. Objection may be taken to the jurisdiction after an appeal from judgment of the justice of the peace and after a trial in the common pleas on the merits. — *Ross v. Minnequa Council* (Clearfield Co., Pa., C. P.): 31 Pennsylvania County Court Reports, 8.

PHYSICIAN AS WITNESS. In the policy the insured expressly waived any and all provisions of law prohibiting or excusing any physician from disclosing or testifying to any information he might gain while attending insured, and consenting that such physician may be a competent witness as to any such disclosures. Sec. 834, Code Civil Proc. N. Y., forbids any physician to disclose any information which he may acquire in attending a patient in a professional capacity; and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity; and Sec. 836 provides that Sec. 834 applies "unless the provisions thereof are expressly waived upon the trial by the patient." The trial court sustained objection on behalf of the plaintiff to the testimony of physicians who were offered as witnesses by the company under the above section. The company claims that the provision of the Code forbidding physicians to testify is unconstitutional, being an impairment of the obligation of the contract of waiver entered into by the insured. *Held*, That, the policy being a New York contract, the Code sections did not impair its obligation. They were enacted before the contract was executed, and being a valid exercise of legislative power, it was competent for the State to enact the rule of evidence expressed in them. — *Supreme Lodge K. of P. v. Meyer* (U. S. S. C.): 25 Supreme Court Reporter, 754. Adv. S. U. S. 754.

INDEBTEDNESS TO ASSOCIATION. Where the by-laws of a beneficial association defined a member in good financial standing, entitled to share in death benefits, as one who was not indebted to a subordinate court for fines or assessments or anything else that may be charged against him as dues to an amount equal to six months' dues, the beneficiary of a member was not entitled to recover benefits where he was indebted to an amount exceeding six months' dues, though, in order to make such indebtedness, he was charged with a dollar for lottery tickets issued by the society in connection with a fair, for which he had failed to account. — *Kelly v. Court*

R. F. Phelan, No. 122, Foresters of America (Conn. S. C. E.): 60 Atlantic Reporter, 1022.

TEST OF SOLVENCY. The complainants alleged that the association was insolvent in that more than \$2,000,000 charged as an asset does not represent any available property, but simply an unauthorized and illegal charge upon the books of the association. The amount comprised a charge for liens allowed not exceeding statutory reserve charged as a liability against each policy respectively. This item was treated as a credit by the examiner and by the New York Insurance Department to reduce a liability, which the superintendent of insurance at the time of reincorporation of the association charged on the basis of its being "net present value of all outstanding policies in force December 31, 1901." *Held*, That this reduction and method of recapitulation of assets and liabilities of life insurance companies is authorized by statute, and that giving approval to the superintendent of insurance, the association has shown to be in possession of sufficient assets and resources to meet its just obligations after paying its debts. — Polk et al. v. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n et al. (U. S. C. C. N. Y.): 137 Federal Reporter, 273.

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION. The by-laws of the association named railway brakemen as extra-hazardous, and required members engaged in such occupation to pay an extra premium, with their regular assessment. The insured, without the knowledge of the association, engaged in the occupation of freight brakeman. He paid his regular assessments and dues thereafter, but did not pay the extra premium required for engaging in such hazardous occupation. The assessment for January, 1901, was paid in December, 1900, before it became due. Insured was accidentally killed in December, 1900. *Held*, That the association was not bound to apply the money which had been paid for the January, 1901, assessment to the payment of the extra premium required for engaging in a hazardous occupation; and that the retention of such sum by the association was not a waiver of its right to insist on forfeiture. — Head Camp Pacific Jurisdiction Woodmen of the World v. Woods (Colo. S. C.): 81 Pacific Reporter, 261.

FEDERAL CORPORATIONS. The defendant association claimed to be a "federal corporation," having been organized in the District of Columbia under an act of Congress or of any State, the association's presence in Kentucky as an insurance corporation is subject alone to the will of Kentucky, and its contracts are to be construed and enforced by the courts of Kentucky, when it is sued in our courts, according to their understanding of the law and merits of the case, whatever be its domicile. — Supreme Lodge K. of P. v. Hunziker (Ky. C. A.): 87 Southwestern Reporter, 1134.

BREACH OF CONTRACT. The plaintiff held a policy of insurance issued by the association in the sum of \$5,000. After the issuance of such policy the by-laws were amended so as to reduce the policy to \$2,000, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of the assessments to be paid. The plaintiff, on being notified of the amendment to the by-laws, made no objection thereto and continued to pay the assessment on the reduced certificate for more than three

years. During these three years more than 100 members were admitted to the defendant association in ignorance of the plaintiff's claim, and 50 members died during that period, who can not now be assessed to pay the claim of plaintiff. *Held*, That the delay of plaintiff in electing to rescind his contract has been both unreasonable and hurtful to the association; and that he has lost his right to treat the contract as rescinded and recover back the assessment he had paid. — *Clymer v. Supreme Council A. L. H. et al.* (U. S. C. C. Pa.): 138 Federal Reporter, 470.

NON-PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENT. The defense in this case was that an assessment due in July was unpaid. On behalf of the association it was shown that money to pay an assessment was received July 3, 1903. The party who paid the assessment testified that he was an officer in the local camp; that he paid the assessment for the insured for the month of June out of his own money and the amount so paid by him had never been repaid. A receipt for the June assessment was introduced in evidence. *Held*, That this testimony did not tend to show payment of the assessment for the month of July. — *Sovereign Camp Woodmen of the World v. Cox, et al.* (Ind. A. C.): 75 Northeastern Reporter, 290.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS. In 1885 a certificate for \$1,000 was issued to insured payable to the plaintiff. Thereafter the by-laws were amended several times, the last amendment making the sum payable to a member contingent upon the amount realized by an assessment. Under this last amendment the amount payable on the certificate of insured after his death amounted to \$340.98; and for this sum plaintiff was awarded judgment in the trial court. The certificate recited that insured was "entitled to all rights, privileges and benefits, and subject to the laws, rules and regulations governing said association." In his application insured agreed "to conform in all respects to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the association then in force or which may thereafter be adopted by its board of directors." *Held*, That the amendment to the by-laws, reducing the amount of benefits to be paid under the certificate, was not binding upon the plaintiff. — *Evans v. Southern Tier Masonic Relief Ass'n* (N. Y. C. A.): 75 Northeastern Reporter, 317.

LIQUOR SELLING. The adoption by a fraternal insurance order of a by-law declaring that no person shall be admitted or retained as a member who is engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors does not, in the absence of a specific provision to that effect, avoid the beneficiary certificate of a member who is already engaged in that business in a State where it is not unlawful, who continues therein and against whom no action is taken. A by-law of such an order, which provides that any member who shall, after the date of its adoption, have entered, or who shall thereafter enter, into the business of selling intoxicating liquors, shall stand suspended from his rights to participate in the beneficiary fund, and that his certificate shall become void from the date of his so engaging in such occupation, does not in terms apply to the case of a member who, prior to that time, was engaged in such business and who

remains in it continuously thereafter. — *Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of Kansas v. Haddock* (Kans. S. C.): 82 Pacific Reporter, 583.

RAILWAY RELIEF ASSOCIATION. When the certificate of membership in a railway relief department expressly provides that the indemnity therein provided shall be waived or forfeited by an action for damages against the railway company itself, the terms of the contract, and not the general rules of law relative to the election of remedies, will determine the consequences of such an election. — *Walters v. Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. Co.* (Neb. S. C.): 104 Northwestern Reporter, 1066.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY. A member holding a certificate in a benefit society stipulating that certificates shall be made payable only to the wife or children of the member or a person related to him as heir, can not, either under the certificate or under Rev. Civ. Code, Sec. 712, providing that the beneficiary in such a certificate shall be the husband, wife or heir of the insured member, change the beneficiary by substituting a stranger in the place of a dependent brother of the member; and the latter, notwithstanding the attempted change, is entitled to recover on the certificate. — *Foss v. Petterson et al.* (S. D. S. C.): 104 Northwestern Reporter, 915.

FIRE INSURANCE.

EXPLOSION — FALL OF BUILDING. The policy provided that the company should not be liable for loss by reason of explosion, unless fire ensued, and, in that event, for the damage by fire only. It further provided that "if a building or any part thereof fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance * * * shall immediately cease." An explosion occurred in a building adjoining that containing the insured property. The testimony for plaintiff showed that these explosions caused no part of the walls of the building to fall. On behalf of the company the testimony tended to show that part of the walls had fallen before the fire. *Held*, That if the walls were shattered and still remained standing, and no substantial part fell until after the destruction of the property insured, by fire, though it may be that it subsequently fell from the heat of the fire the more readily by reason of being shattered, this under the terms of the policy would not relieve the company of liability; and the question should have been submitted to the jury. — *Eppens, Smith & Wieman Co. v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.).

AUTHORITY OF AGENT. The insured applied for a policy insuring loss by fire and lightning. The policy was issued and held by the agent for the insured. The agent neglected to attach the lightning clause to the policy until after the fire. In reporting the risk to the company, the agent did not mention that it was to insure loss by lightning. *Held*, That the insured was not chargeable with having the risk correctly reported to the company, and that if the agent failed to report the risk correctly, the company, and not the insured, was chargeable with the omission. The fact that the policy remained in the custody of the agent until after the loss, did not

render the agent the representative of the insured. His authority to complete the contract according to his agreement with the insured continued until he had completely executed his authority by issuing the policy embodying the terms of the binding contract. — *McLaughlin et al. v. American Fire Ins. Co.* (1a. S. C.): 101 Northwestern Reporter, 765.

CHattel MORTGAGE. The policy provided that it should be void if, without consent of the company endorsed in writing thereon, the property should become encumbered by a chattel mortgage. The local agent was notified of a chattel mortgage on the insured property, consented thereto, agreed to have proper endorsement made on the policy, and subsequently told the insured that the policy was all right without such endorsement. The agent had authority to receive proposals for insurance; to receive money, and to countersign, issue and renew policies of insurance. The policy provided that no agent except the general manager of the company should have power to waive any of its conditions. *Held*, That under the terms and conditions of the policy, the agent had no power to bind the company by oral consent to the chattel mortgage. — *Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. et al. v. Phoenix Ins. Co. of London* (1a. S. C.): 101 Northwestern Reporter, 749.

APPRAISAL OF LOSS. The policy provided for the submission of the amount of loss or damage to appraisers in case of disagreement. On January 20, nine days after the fire occurred, an agreement for appraisal was entered into. On January 28, the insured sent a telegram to the adjuster, as follows: "Our adjuster here at heavy expense. When will yours be here? Answer." The insured, not receiving any answer to this telegram, on January 31 commenced selling his goods, but before doing so had the same appraised by two persons. On February 5 the companies notified insured that they would be at his place on the 5th of February to complete the appraisal. The companies claimed that they used diligence in endeavoring to secure the presence of its appraiser; that it did not secure his presence on February 10; that at that time insured had sold the stock of goods and refused to enter into an appraisal. *Held*, That the companies had not waived their right to an appraisal of the goods, and that the sale of the goods by the insured was unwarranted. — *Providence-Washington Ins. Co. v. Wolf* (Ind. A. C.): 72 Northeastern Reporter, 606.

BREACH OF WARRANTY. The insured, in his application, stated that he had no regular physician; had never suffered any affection of the nervous system or been seriously ill. The uncontradicted evidence showed that, six years before the issuance of the policy, insured applied to a sanitarium for treatment for alcoholism, and was there treated until a complication of diseases became manifest, and treatment was discontinued and he left the institution. During this time his nervous and physical condition was such that he remained in bed most of the time. The evidence further showed that he drank for fourteen years, and that he was at the time of admission into the sanitarium taking twenty-five drinks daily. *Held*,

That these facts show that insured was seriously ill during his treatment, and a breach of his warranties in his application. — *Winn v. Provident Life and Trust Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.) 91 New York Supplement, 167.

PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS. The plaintiff held a policy in a mutual fire insurance company. An assessment was levied against him, which he failed to pay, and thereafter a fire occurred which destroyed some of the property mentioned in the policy. After the fire, the insured was notified of another assessment, which he paid. *Held*, That there being property on the described premises to which the policy attached after the fire, the levying of the second assessment was not a waiver of the non-payment of the first assessment so as to permit the insured to recover for damage to his property. — *Johnston v. Phelps County Farmers' Mut. Ins. Co.* (Neb. S. C.): 102 Northwestern Reporter, 72.

• ASSIGNMENT OF POLICY. S., being the owner of insured property, obtained a five-year term policy on the same. Thereafter S. sold the property to H. and assigned the policy to him. H. sent the policy to the agent to secure the company's consent to the assignment. The agent entered into correspondence with H., sending him a blank application for transfer of the policy, in which H. was required to assume the payment of the unpaid instalments of premiums as the same became due. While the agent and H. were corresponding regarding the filling out of this application and the assumption of the payment of premium, the property burned. *Held*, That there had been no consent to the assignment of the policy to H. — *Hall v. Continental Ins. Co.* (Ky. C. A.): 84 Southwestern Reporter, 519.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE. The policy provided that it should be void if the "said property should be or become encumbered by a chattel mortgage." The property at the time the policy was written was subject to three trust deeds to secure the payment of various sums of money. *Held*, That a deed of trust and chattel mortgage with power of sale are practically one and the same instrument, as understood in the District of Columbia, and the policy was therefore forfeited. — *Hunt v. Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.* (U. S. S. C.): 25 Supreme Court Reporter, 179.

CONCURRENT INSURANCE. The policy provided that it should be void if the insured should procure other insurance without consent endorsed thereon. The policy bore an endorsement consenting to concurrent insurance in the total sum of \$15,000. Policies of insurance were issued to insured which aggregated more than \$15,000. The insured immediately ordered cancellation of a policy which constituted the excess, which was done by the agent. *Held*, That the provisions of the policy had not been violated. — *Dalton v. Germania Fire Ins. Co.* (Ia. S. C.): 102 Northwestern Reporter, 127.

TITLE OF INSURED. The insured, who held a mortgage on a stock of goods, informed the agent of the company that he had taken possession of the goods under his mortgage, and requested policies to insure his interest. He relied upon the agent to so word

the policy as to insure his interest in the goods. The policy was issued to the insured without any statement therein as to his title, and was accepted by him without reading. *Held*, That insured was entitled to have the policy reformed so as to correctly state his title, and to have judgment thereon, when so reformed, for the amount of his loss. — *Dalton v. Providence-Washington Ins. Co.* (1a. S. C.): 102 Northwestern Reporter, 126. *Dalton v. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.*: 102 Northwestern Reporter, 125. *Dalton v. Agricultural Fire Ins. Co.*: 102 Northwestern Reporter, 125.

VACANT AND UNOCCUPIED. The policy provided that it should become void if the insured property should "be or become vacant or unoccupied and so remain for ten days." The evidence showed that after the tenants moved from the property, in May, the husband of insured put a lounge in the building and slept there until the house was rented; that on July 3 the building was rented, the tenant to take possession within a few days. The husband of insured slept in the house on the night of July 3, but did not sleep there on the night of the 4th, when the fire occurred. He had slept in the house five or six nights a week, and sometimes the whole week. On the night of the fire he went around the house, saw that everything was all right, locked up the house and went to bed in an adjoining building. He carried on his business upon the premises and was around the house all day. *Held*, That there was an occupation of the house within the meaning of the conditions of the policy. — *Thieme v. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 91 New York Supplement, 499.

SOLE AND UNCONDITIONAL OWNERSHIP. The policy covered a stock of window glass, "his own, or held by him in trust, or sold, but not delivered, for which he may be held liable." After the issuance of the policy, the insured entered into an agreement with another company, whereby the latter agreed to purchase all its stock of window glass, "all said glass to be delivered and become the property of the said party of the second part as soon as manufactured. * * * The said party of the first part shall, until said glass is subsequently shipped, be responsible and liable for and charged with the custody and safety of the glass so to be stored in the warehouse or buildings aforesaid, and with any and all loss thereof or damage thereto, except loss by fire. * * * Said glass shall be insured by the party of the second part; the premiums of insurance, however, shall be paid by the party of the first part." *Held*, That the insured still kept an interest in the property, and that the glass destroyed was "held in trust, or sold, but not delivered." — *Burke v. Continental Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 91 New York Supplement, 402.

DIVISIBLE CONTRACT. The policy insured both real and personal property, and contained a provision that "this entire policy" shall be void in case of any misrepresentation. In his application for the insurance, the plaintiff stated that he had fee simple title to the real property, which was not true. *Held*, That where a policy of insurance covers separate and distinct species of property, each of which is separately valued, the contract is severable, and a

breach of the warranty as to the title of the real property will not affect the validity of the policy as to the personal property. McLennan, P. J., and Stover, J., dissenting. — *Donnelly v. Glens Falls Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 91 New York Supplement, 302.

WAIVER. The policy provided that none of its provisions could be waived by any agent or officer of the company unless the same was endorsed thereon in writing. The agent who issued the policy was fully informed of the existence of mortgages on the property, and had knowledge of foreclosure proceedings. *Held*, That the company was estopped from claiming that the existence of the mortgages avoided the policy. — *Vesey et al. v. Commercial Union Assur. Co.* (S. D. S. C.): 101 Northwestern Reporter, 1074.

REFORMATION OF POLICY. The insured owned three buildings upon which, as well as the contents thereof, the rate of premium differed. Application was made for policies upon the corner building and the contents thereof. The policy on the contents described the property as located in the second or middle building belonging to insured. The evidence showed that the agent of the company called personally upon the insured and was informed by him that it was the contents of the corner building that he desired to have insured. The clerk of insured, who furnished the description of the building to the agent, by mistake described the second or middle building. The rate on the contents of this last building was \$1.50, while the rate on the corner building was \$1.60. The rate of premium named in the policy was that for the contents of the corner building. The agent admitted that he had believed, until informed of the misdescription of the building, after the fire, that the contents of the corner building were insured. *Held*, That this evidence was sufficient to warrant a decree reforming the policy to cover the contents of the corner building. — *Moore et al. v. Western Assur. Co.* (Va. S. C. A.): 49 Southeastern Reporter, 499.

DIVISIBLE CONTRACT. The policy divided the risk into five separate items, with separate amount opposite each item. The insured claimed that, even though the mill might be declared idle, the dry-kiln was shown to be in use, and, therefore, recovery could be had for the insurance on that item of the risk. *Held*, That the dry-kiln and stock of shingles were in such proximity to the main property, and so connected with and related to it, as made the omission to keep steam in the boilers affect the whole risk covered by the policy as an entirety; and that the policy being void as to part, it is void as to the whole. — *Brehm Lumber Co. v. Svea Ins. Co.* (Wash. S. C.): 79 Pacific Reporter, 34.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE. The policy provided that it should be void in case there should be a chattel mortgage on the property insured, without the written consent of the company endorsed thereon. The insured obtained a policy from the company on July 16, 1900, on which was endorsed the clause, "payable, in case of loss, to E. C. V., as his interest may appear." About the middle of May, 1901, insured wrote to the agents for other insurance, and, in response to a letter from the agents, wrote them that the mortgage to E.

C. V. had been paid off. On July 2, 1902, insured wrote the agents to renew the policy in the defendant company, and the same was renewed and the premium paid. Before the renewal of the policy a new chattel mortgage was executed to E. C. V., which included the amount secured by the prior mortgage. *Held*, That the evidence showed that the agent of the company had notice of the existence of the mortgage when he issued the policy.—*Fire Association of Philadelphia v. Yeagley* (Ind. A. C.): 72 *Northeastern Reporter*, 1035.

FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS. The policy provided that it should be void "if, with the knowledge of the insured, foreclosure proceedings be commenced." Under Civil Code of Texas, a suit is deemed commenced when the petition is filed. A petition for foreclosure of the mortgage on the insured property was filed December 27. The insured had no notice of the filing of the petition until December 30, when he was served with citation. *Held*, That construing the provision of the policy most favorably to the insured, the foreclosure proceedings were not "commenced" with the knowledge of the insured within the meaning of the policy.—*London and L. Fire Ins. Co. v. Davis* (Tex. C. C. A.): 84 *Southwestern Reporter*, 260.

COMPULSORY USE BY COMPANIES. Under authority conferred by the Legislature, the Commissioner of Insurance prepared a policy form for use by fire insurance companies. The commissioner sought to compel all insurance companies to use this form of policy. *Held*, That such policy form did not have the effect of a legislative enactment, and, therefore, the law of this State does not require the exclusive use of such policy form, or authorize the Insurance Commissioner to compel its use; and that the Insurance Commissioner has no right to revoke a license of an insurance company for its refusal to use that form.—*Phenix Ins. Co. et al. v. Perkins* (S. D. S. C.): 101 *Northwestern Reporter*, 1110.

CLEAR-SPACE CLAUSE. The policy contained a "Clear-space clause" requiring a continued clear space of 150 feet between the property insured and any woodworking or manufacturing establishment. This clear space was not maintained by the insured, who alleged that the agent of the insurance company had agreed, in consideration of additional premium, to abrogate the clause; that the agent had agreed to prepare a slip evidencing the waiver to be attached to the policies and forward the same to the office of the insurance company, but that he neglected to do so, and it was not done until the day after the fire. The policies provided that no agent should have power to waive any of its terms or conditions except by endorsement on the policy. *Held*, That the company is estopped by the agreement of the agent to claim that the policies were forfeited by reason of the violation of the clear-space clause.—*German-American Ins. Co. v. Yellow Poplar Lumber Co.* (Ky. C. A.): 84 *Southwestern Reporter*, 551.

LOSS PAYABLE TO MORTGAGEE. The plaintiff held a mortgage on the building insured, and the policy was issued to him as his interest might appear. The mortgage was for \$2,500. The policy insured

\$2,000 on the building and \$500 on contents. The judgment was for \$2,376. *Held*, That the verdict for plaintiff, including as it did the loss on the contents of the building, was unwarranted, as the plaintiff had no interest in the contents. — *Herzog v. Palatine Ins. Co.* (Wash. S. C.): 79 Pacific Reporter, 287.

FALL OF BUILDING. The policy provided that "if a building or any part thereof fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance by this policy on such building or its contents shall immediately cease." The insured conducted a department store in a building which fell, and it was a question whether there was a fire in the building before it fell. *Held*, That the court properly instructed the jury that the insured, to recover, must show by preponderance of the evidence that there was a fire consuming the building or its contents before it fell, and that his showing that there might have been such a fire was not sufficient; and that the jury were not authorized to find by conjecture, simply because there were combustible materials in the building at the time, nor because there were conditions in the building at the time it fell which might possibly have produced a fire, that there was a fire. The policy further provided that the company should not be liable for a loss caused by an explosion of any kind. The company requested the court to instruct the jury that an explosion, to render the company liable, must be caused by fire in the building or its contents; and that the exploding of gas by spark, there being no fire at the time in progress, would not render the company liable. *Held*, That there being no evidence that the explosion was caused by a spark, and the claim of the insured being that it was caused by a progressive fire, the company was not entitled to the instruction asked. — *Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. v. N. and M. Friedman Co.* (U. S. C. A. 6th Cir.): 133 Federal Reporter, 713.

RECOVERY OF INTEREST. Where an insurance company has paid a loss on property which was burned by the wrongful negligence of a third person, it is entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the insured against such third person and may recover of such person the amount which it has paid the insured together with statutory interest thereon. — *Caledonia Ins. Co. v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.* (Mont. S. C.): 79 Pacific Reporter, 544.

CHANGE IN LOCATION OF RISK. In an action on a fire insurance policy, the statement averred that goods insured in one building were removed to another on the same premises, and that the policy was sent to defendant's agent, with a notice of such removal and a request that he note or endorse it on the policy; that he attached an amended form to the policy, but inadvertently neglected to change the description of the building, and this oversight or omission was not discovered until after the fire. *Held*, That the statement was defective in that it failed to allege any duty, obligation or promise of the agent to transfer the insurance to another building, or any acquiescence on his part in such removal, or to aver that the amended form was intended to cover or allow the removal of the goods. — *Kolb v. London Assur. Corporation* (Mont. C.

P.): 62 The Legal Intelligencer, 132. 114 Pennsylvania District Reporter, 174.

OTHER INSURANCE. Policies of insurance taken out by a member of a partnership on his individual interest do not pro-rate with policies taken out by the partnership on the partnership property. Double insurance takes place where the assured makes two or more insurances on the same subject risk and interest, in which case the policies are considered as one and the insurers are liable pro rata. — *Yanko & Lewitas v. Standard Fire Ins. Co.* (Lanc. Co. C. P.): 22 Lancaster Law Review, 155.

BREACH OF CONDITIONS. When, at the time of issuing an insurance policy, the company knows that one of the conditions thereof is inconsistent with the facts, and the insured has been guilty of no fraud, the company is estopped from setting up the breach of said conditions, and where an agent of the company while acting for the company in effecting the insurance, which includes issuing the policy and collecting the premiums, acquires knowledge that the facts are inconsistent with one or more of the conditions of the policy, this is the same as the company having knowledge of the facts. There can be a recovery on an insurance policy taken out individually by one of two partners on partnership property, notwithstanding a requirement in the policy of sole and unconditional ownership in the insured, if the facts were known to the agent. — *Yanko v. Insurance Companies* (Lanc. Co. C. P.): 22 Lancaster Law Review, 157.

CHANGE IN INTEREST, TITLE OR POSSESSION. The policy provided that it should be void if, without consent, there should be any change in the interest, title or possession of the insured property; or if the policy should be assigned before loss. The policy was issued to the American Crystal Monument Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of lamp chimneys and not in the monument business. After the issuance of the policy, the officers and stockholders decided to change the name of the company, and for that purpose organized another corporation under the name of the Miles Lamp Chimney Company, having the same stockholders and officers, to which all the property of the first named company, including the policy of insurance in suit, was transferred and assigned. The consent of the company to the assignment of the policy to the new company was not obtained. *Held*, That there could be no recovery on the policy by the Miles Lamp Chimney Company. — *Miles Lamp Chimney Co. v. Erie Fire Ins. Co.* (Ind. S. C.): 73 Northeastern Reporter, 107.

NEW BUILDING. The insured was the owner of a plant consisting, at the time of the issuing of the policy, of sixteen buildings filled with fixtures, machinery and material. After the issuance of the policy a new building was added to the plant which contained machinery and materials. The policy covered "on property known as the Arlington Manufacturing Company * * plan on file * * * to which all numbers of buildings refer." The policy gave permission "to make additions, alterations and repairs, and this policy to cover the same and therein." *Held*, That the word

"additions" embraced in the policy included new buildings constructed on the premises, and when constructed they were included in the provisions of the policy and covered by the agreement. — *Arlington Co. v. Colonial Assur. Co.* (N. Y. C. A.): 73 *Northeastern Reporter*, 34. 180 *New York*, 337.

REINSURANCE CONTRACT. The plaintiffs issued their policy for \$10,000 of which \$5,000 was reinsured in the C. Co. It was provided that the loss, if any, should be payable pro rata at the same time and in the same manner as by said company. It was also provided that the C. company should not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss than the amount insured should bear to the whole insurance. Liability for reinsurance shall be as specifically agreed upon. After the reinsurance contract was made, the plaintiffs, at the request of the insured, reduced the insurance to \$2,000. The property was subsequently injured by fire to an amount not exceeding \$3,000. The plaintiffs paid insured \$2,000, and also paid a sum for adjusting the loss, and brought suit against the C. Co. for the whole amount paid. *Held*, That the C. Co. was liable to the plaintiffs only in proportion to the amount of the plaintiffs' liability to the insured, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover more than one-half of the loss and expense under their policy, that being the proportion reinsured in the C. Co. — *Home Ins. Co. et al. v. Continental Ins. Co.* (N. Y. C. C. A.): 73 *Northeastern Reporter*, 651.

INDIVISIBLE CONTRACT. Where a policy is issued for a gross amount in consideration of a single premium, paid or to be paid, for the whole, though part of the amount is placed on a building and part on a stock of merchandise therein contained, and by its terms becomes void, whether by reason of a breach of the promise to make, preserve and produce an inventory of the merchandise or by reason of a breach of the condition as to the ownership of the ground upon which the insured building stands, the contract is indivisible, and, though there be but one such breach, there can be no recovery. — *St. Landry Wholesale Mercantile Co. (Ltd.) v. New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.* (La. S. C.): 38 *Southern Reporter*, 87.

THEFT DURING FIRE. In a suit upon a policy of fire insurance containing a clause exempting the insurance company from liability for loss "by theft," it appeared that some of the property insured was stolen during the fire. *Held*, That the defendant was not liable for such loss. A clause in a policy of fire insurance exempting the company from liability for loss caused "by theft" means a loss caused by theft during the fire. — *Sklencher v. Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia* (N. J. S. C.): 60 *Atlantic Reporter*, 232.

JOINDER OF ACTIONS. Each of six defendants issued to the plaintiff its policy insuring him against loss by fire of his goods. Each policy was of the Minnesota standard form, and contained a provision to the effect that the liability of the insurer should be limited to the proportion of the loss which the amount of its policy bore to the total amount of valid insurance on his property. He sustained a partial loss, and each defendant denied any liability

on its policy, and he brought this action against all of them for the purpose of having the liability of each determined. The defendants severally demurred to the complaint on the ground that several causes of action were improperly united. *Held*, That the demurrer was correctly overruled. — *Fegelson v. Niagara Fire Ins. Co. et al.* (Minn. S. C.): 103 Northwestern Reporter, 495.

AFTER ACQUIRED INTEREST. The insured executed a warranty deed to the insured property. *Held*, That an agreement between the insured and the grantee named in the deed whereby the insured was to have the deed set aside upon payment of a stated sum, constitutes an interest acquired after the issuance of the policy, and did not render the provision of the policy against the sale of the property nugatory so as to permit the plaintiff to recover for the interest which the insured had in the property at the time of the loss. — *Bennett v. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford County* (Md. C. A.): 60 Atlantic Reporter, 99.

POWER OF ADJUSTER. The policy provided that no agent or adjuster shall have the right to acknowledge or deny liability. *Held*, That an agent with authority to examine and adjust a loss, may orally waive preliminary proofs of loss, notwithstanding the condition in the policy. Where a fire insurance policy, providing that "this entire policy, unless otherwise provided by agreement indorsed hereon, shall be void * * * if the buildings insured herein or any of them now or shall hereafter become vacant or unoccupied by a tenant," was issued on a house then occupied by a tenant, and he moved out without the knowledge of either the insured or the insurer, and the house then burned within four hours thereafter, such condition will prevent the owner from recovering on the policy. — *Ohio Farmers Ins. Co. v. Vogel* (Ind. A. C.): 73 Northeastern Reporter, 612.

MISTAKE OF FACT. The policies contained a warranty that the insured building was occupied exclusively for dwelling purposes by not more than two families. In fact it was occupied by five families. The policy was procured by plaintiff through a firm of insurance agents with whom he had insured this and other buildings for many years. No representations as to the occupancy of the building was made by the plaintiff to these agents, and the plaintiff did not know that the policy in suit contained the warranty as to occupancy until after the fire. The agent testified that he did not know that the insured building was occupied by more than one family, and that the rate was based upon the assumption that but one family occupied it; that if he had known it was occupied by more than two families, the rate of premium would have been larger. *Held*, That this evidence disclosed that the warranty was inserted in the policy by mistake, and justified a reformation of the policy. — *Schuessler et al. v. Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia County* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 92 New York Supplement, 649.

POWERS OF AGENT. Where a non-resident fire insurance company appointed a local agent in this State and supplied him with blank policies signed by the president and secretary of the company, to be filled up, countersigned and issued as occasion may require,

such agent will be considered as having the powers of a general agent as to policies issued by him under such circumstances. An agent authorized to issue policies binds the company by all waivers, representations or other acts within the scope or requirements of his business, unless the insured has notice of the limitation of his power. Such an agent has the apparent power to waive, prior to a loss, a breach of the iron-safe clause by him attached to the policy, resulting from the failure of the insured, through illness, to make a complete inventory of stock within 30 days from the date of the issuing of the policy. — *Richard v. Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co. (La. S. C.)*: 38 Southern Reporter, 563.

INSTRUCTION TO AGENT. The agent issued a binder covering insurance in the amount of \$2,500. The company, on being notified thereof, requested the agent to reduce the insurance to \$1,500. The agent neglected to do this and a fire having occurred, the company had to pay \$537.77 more than it would have been liable for had the reduction been made. The company brought suit against the agent alleging these facts in its complaint. *Held*, That the agent was liable for the excess amount which the company was compelled to pay by reason of his failure to carry out instructions. — *British American Ins. Co. v. Wilson (Conn. S. C. E.)*: 60 Atlantic Reporter, 293.

PRODUCTION OF BOOKS. The failure of insured to produce books, papers and vouchers, in the absence of a proper demand for their production, does not constitute a defense to payment under a policy of fire insurance. — *Narinsky v. Fidelity Surety Co. (N. Y. S. C. App. Tr.)*: 92 New York Supplement, 771.

INSURABLE INTEREST. The plaintiff purchased a piano under contract of conditional sale. At the time of the fire she had paid \$75 and owed a balance of \$275 on the instrument. The contract of sale contained a stipulation that the plaintiff was "to be held liable for loss or damage by fire or otherwise." *Held*, That inasmuch as the plaintiff was liable to the owner, under her contract, for the destruction of the piano by fire, her insurable interest as a vendee under a conditional sale extends not only to the amount of her advancements towards the purchase, but also to her liability by fire. — *Ryan v. Agricultural Ins. Co. (Mass. S. J. C.)*: 73 Northeastern Reporter, 845.

RISK ASSUMED. The policy covered lumber "piled in mill building, on cars, under mill sheds and in sheds adjoining to said mill sheds." The roofs of the mill projected over ten or twelve feet on either side of the mill to protect the lumber and the men when loading or unloading the cars in stormy weather. There were five sheds where lumber was piled. The mill building was about 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. On the east and west side were spur tracks which were covered by the projecting mill roof. The lumber burned was in sheds four and five and in two cars standing on the east spur track opposite shed five. The insurance company claimed that the projecting roofs of the mill constitute the mill sheds referred to in the policy. *Held*, That the words "mill sheds" in the policy refer to the five sheds where lumber was piled and

not to the space under the projecting roofs of the mill building. — *Wolverine Lumber Co. (Ltd.) v. Palatine Ins. Co.* (Mich. S. C.): 102 Northwestern Reporter, 991.

FOREIGN COMPANY. A foreign insurance company is doing business with the State, so far as the question of the power of a Federal Court, sitting in that State, to obtain jurisdiction over such corporation, is concerned, where, under the terms of its policies covering property in that State, it sends its agents there to adjust losses. A cause of action founded on a loss of the property covered by a policy of insurance issued by a foreign corporation arises within the State, within the meaning of the provision for service of summons on foreign corporations contained in Code, Civ. Proc. N. Y., Sec. 432, subd. 3, where the property insured was situated in that State, the loss was to be adjusted there and the company, in case of loss, was given the option of payment or of repairing or rebuilding. Service of summons with the State on a resident director of a foreign insurance company, as provided by Code Civ. Proc. N. Y., Sec. 432, subd. 3, when the cause of action arises therein, is a valid service if the company is doing business in the State and confers jurisdiction on a Federal Court sitting in that State. — *Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mut. Fire Ins. Co. v. Meyer* (U. S. S. C.): 25 Supreme Court Reporter, 483; 197 U. S. Rep., 407.

REFORMATION OF POLICY. The complainants employed a firm of insurance brokers to obtain insurance for them upon their property to the amount of \$60,000. The brokers prepared and had printed a form describing the property and providing \$60,000 as the total insurance permitted. The insurance was distributed by the brokers among the agents of several insurance companies of whom they sought the \$60,000 insurance. The insurance in 19 different companies amounted to \$57,500. A \$2,500 policy was issued by the defendant which completed the \$60,000 insurance permitted by the printed form. The person from whom the complainants purchased the property had had a printed form describing the property in which \$45,000 total insurance was permitted. The agent of defendant to whom the brokers applied for the policy in suit by mistake attached to the policy one of the old forms. The complainants brought suit to reform the policy so as to show permission for \$60,000 total insurance. *Held*, That the complainants were not guilty of such negligence by failure to read the policy, as would deprive them of the right to have the contract reformed. — *Farwell et al. v. Home Ins. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. 5th Cir.): 136 Federal Reporter, 93.

RENEWAL OF POLICY. The evidence shows that the plaintiff had held a policy in the defendant company which was about to expire; that before it expired plaintiff had a conversation with C., the agent of the company, in which plaintiff asked C. to keep the policy renewed; that C. promised so to do; that after the policy had expired plaintiff called at the office of C. and was told that the policy had been renewed, and that plaintiff, thereupon, paid the premium; that the name of the company in which the policy

was renewed was not mentioned; that after the fire plaintiff was informed by C. that the policy had not been renewed and that thereupon plaintiff stated to C. that he would hold C. responsible for the loss. The agency of C. for the company was terminated before the time of the alleged renewal. This action was brought against the company and C., and judgment was taken against C. *Held*, That this evidence established a contract between the plaintiff and C. personally and that the company was not bound. — *Ross-saville et al. v. North Carolina Home Fire Ins. Co. et al.* (N. C. S. C.): 50 Southeastern Reporter, 619.

WAIVER. The policy provided that proofs of loss should be furnished within sixty days. *Held*, That an agent who was not authorized to adjust the loss had no authority to deny liability for the company and the denial of liability by such agent did not amount to a waiver of proofs of loss. The retention of the proofs of loss and failure to return them was not a waiver of the right of the company to insist on the forfeiture for reason that the proofs of loss were not furnished within the sixty days required by the policy. — *Perry v. Caledonian Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div. 1): 93 New York Supplement, 50.

CONTINUANCE. Where defendant took plaintiff's personal examination and the fact that he had another policy only came to defendant's knowledge when plaintiff was examined as a witness on the last day of the trial and admitted that fact, it was an abuse of discretion for the court to refuse to permit an additional paragraph of answer setting up such fact to be filed as soon thereafter as the pleading and necessary affidavit could be prepared and offered by counsel after all the evidence was heard, but before argument. — *Home Ins. Co. v. Overturf* (Ind. A. C.): 74 Northeastern Reporter, 47.

OTHER INSURANCE. The policy provided that it should be void if the insured should procure other insurance without the written consent of the company endorsed thereon. It further provided that no agent or representative of the company should have power to waive any provision or condition of the policy except in writing attached thereto. The plaintiff procured other insurance, and verbally notified the agent of the company thereof, October 31, 1902. The fire occurred January 29, 1903, the company having taken no steps to cancel the policy and return the unearned premium. *Held*, That, notwithstanding the conditions of the policy, the provision rendering the policy void for other insurance may be waived without endorsing written consent thereto upon the policy; and that by remaining silent after information of the additional insurance had been given, the company was estopped from setting up the additional insurance as a cause for forfeiture. — *Phenix Ins. Co. v. Grove* (Ill. S. C.): 74 Northeastern Reporter, 141.

SAME—LOSS PAYABLE TO MORTGAGEE—PARTIES TO ACTION. The policy provided that loss, if any, should be payable to the mortgagee "as his interest may appear." The complaint alleged that the mortgagee refused to join with the plaintiff in the in-

stitution of action and that he therefore was made a party defendant thereto. *Held*, That the mortgagee was a necessary party to the action and that under Section 448, New York Civ. Code Proc., the mortgagee, having refused to join the plaintiff, was properly made a defendant to the action.

JURISDICTION. The courts of this State have jurisdiction over the mortgagee's claim, although he is a non-resident of the State, and the policy was not procured within the State. (Judgment for company in trial court, reversed against company in Appellate Division. 87 N. Y. Supp., 525. Here affirmed against company.) — *Lewis v. Guardian Fire and Life Assur. Co., (Ltd.) et al.* (N. Y. C. A.): 74 *Northeastern Reporter*, 224.

PROOFS OF LOSS. The policy required proofs of loss to be rendered to the company forthwith. The plaintiff claimed that there had been a waiver of the proofs of loss. The only evidence of such waiver was a letter addressed to the company in which insured stated that "A man who said he represented your company came here three days after the fire * * * but did not look at the things we saved, or go to the farm, where the fire occurred. We have left the few things which we were able to save here at J's for your agent to view them, but they have not yet done so. I am here on expense and would like to move the goods away. Can I do so? Please let me know at once." *Held*, That there not being anything in this letter which can be fairly said to be a statement that the man came as an adjuster of the company, the company's failure to answer the letter did not amount to an admission of the truth of that fact, and it is not necessary to decide whether the act of such person amounted to a waiver of proofs of loss. — *Parker v. Farmers Ins. Co.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 74 *Northwestern Reporter*, 286.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICY. In a suit upon a fire insurance policy, brought by an assignee of such policy against the company which issued it, the defendant can not be held bound by an adjustment of a loss sustained under the policy, made after the assignment, between the company and the assignor of the policy, unless in such adjustment the assignor acted as the authorized agent of the assignee. — *Georgia Co-operative Fire Association v. Borchardt & Co.* (Ga. S. C.): 51 *Southeastern Reporter*, 429.

SAFETY OF BUILDING. A contention that, as there was no other building in town where insured's property was located safer than the building in which the insured property was located, the iron-safe clause was waived, is untenable, inasmuch as the clause does not impose on insured an obligation to keep his books in a building more secure against fire than his own. — *King v. Concordia Fire Ins. Co.* (Mich. S. C.): 103 *Northwestern Reporter*, 616.

INCREDIBLE TESTIMONY. It is true that in the case at bar the plaintiff and his wife gave positive evidence in support of their claim, but it is in itself so unreasonable and incredible, and so overborne by established facts and circumstances, that the court would not be justified in accepting it as the basis of a decision. Mere words are not necessarily proof, and courts are not com-

pelled to allow justice to be perverted because incredible evidence is not contradicted by direct and positive testimony. Such cases call for the supervisory power of the court. — *Rovinsky v. Northern Assur. Co.*; *Same v. Fire Ins. Co. of County of Philadelphia* (Me. S. J. C.): 60 Atlantic Reporter, 1025.

NON-PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENT. The policy sued on declares that the plaintiffs have become members of the company pursuant to its charter and by-laws and that the insurance is made "on the terms, conditions and provisions in the charter and by-laws contained." The defense to the action was non-payment of an assessment. The only authority to make an assessment and to declare a forfeiture for non-payment of it, is contained in the charter. *Held*, That the company having failed to attach a copy of the charter to the policy as required by Act Pennsylvania, 1881, the charter itself was no part of the contract of insurance, and could not be received in evidence in support of the defense to the action. *Elkins, J., dissenting.* — *Muhlenberg et al. v. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Sinking Springs* (Pa. S. C.): 60 Atlantic Reporter, 995.

"**NOON.**" The policy provided that it "does insure * * * from * * * at noon to * * * at noon." The fire originated in the insured building at 11.45 a. m., standard time. The alarm was turned in at the fire department of the city at 11:59 a. m. standard time, according to the records of that department. 11.45 a. m. standard time at Louisville, where the fire occurred, would be reckoned 12.02½ p. m. sun time at Louisville. The company contended that the word "noon" meant sun time; and that proof of a custom of a use of standard time can not be admitted to alter or contradict this fact. *Held*, That parole evidence was admissible to show that the word "noon," by established custom in Louisville, had reference to midday according to standard time. The R. Co. insured goods in a warehouse. The fire in the warehouse did not occur until afternoon. *Held*, That where a policy insured certain goods in a warehouse against fire until April 1, 1902, noon, defendant was not liable for a loss which was inevitable at the time the policy expired, provided the fire had not then attacked the warehouse. — *Rochester German Ins. Co. v. Peaslee Gaulbert Co.* (Ky. C. A.); *Nat'l Fire Ins. Co. v. Same*; *Pacific Fire Ins. Co. et al. v. Louisville Lead and Color Co.*: 87 Southwestern Reporter, 1115.

TITLE OF INSURED. Limitations in an insurance policy upon the authority of the agent of the company to waive the conditions of the contract of insurance are to be treated as referring to waivers made subsequently to the issuance of the policy. — *Mechanics' Ins. Co. v. Mutual Bldg. Ass'n*, 25 S. E. 457, 98 Ga., 266, approved and reaffirmed. Where a policy of fire insurance contained a stipulation that it should be void "if the subject of insurance be a building on ground not owned by the insured in fee simple," but, at the time the application for insurance was made, the company, through its agent, knew that the applicant did not own the land on which the building sought to be insured was situated,

it will not be heard, in defense to an action on the policy, to set up the non-compliance of the plaintiff with this condition of the contract. — *Johnson v. Ætna Ins. Co.* (Ga. S. C.): 51 South-eastern Reporter, 339.

FALL OF BUILDING. The policy provided that "if the building, or any part thereof fall, except as a result of fire, the insurance by this policy on such building or its contents, shall immediately cease." The insurance was on a stock of goods in a brick building, divided in the center by a stairway. To the west of the stairway was the plaintiff's store. The part east of the stairway and the upper floors of the building, as well as the basement on the east side, were used for hotel purposes. The east wall of the building collapsed and fell outwards, and with it fell not only the whole easterly half of the building, but also a portion of that which was over the plaintiff's store. A range in which there had been a fire was precipitated into the débris, and a fire broke out, which did not, however, reach the plaintiff's premises. The fire occurred after the collapse of the building, but whatever the damage sustained by the plaintiff, it was caused, in the main, by the efforts of the fire department to subdue the flames. *Held*, That the meaning of the provision in the policy is that the company is excused from its obligation by either the fall of the building as a structure or of such a substantial and important part thereof as impairs its usefulness as such, and leaves the remaining part of the building subject to an increased risk of a fire; and that the company is not liable for the loss. — *Nelson et al. v. Traders Ins. Co.* (N. Y. C. A.): 74 Northeastern Reporter, 421.

FOREIGN COMPANY. The plaintiff, receiver of a mutual fire insurance company organized in Ohio, brought this action for the amount of an assessment in accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Ohio in winding up the said insolvent insurance company. The insurance company was never licensed to do business in Michigan. The defendant applied to an agent in Michigan for insurance, and he, being unable to write the insurance in companies he represented, applied to a firm of agents in Minnesota, and through them procured the policy in the Ohio company. Sec. 10,467 Comp. Laws, Mich., 1897, provides that foreign corporations not admitted to do business in the State "shall not be authorized to maintain any action founded upon such act, or upon any liability or obligation, express or implied, arising out of, or made or entered into, in consideration of such act." *Held*, That the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the assessment of the defendant. — *Swing v. Weston Lumber Co.* (Mich. S. C.): 103 Northwestern Reporter, 816.

INSURABLE INTEREST. The plaintiff was in possession of the mortgaged property and owned the same subject to the payment of an indebtedness for which he was personally liable. *Held*, That he had an insurable interest in the property. It was provided in the policy that it "shall be void in case of any fraud or false swearing" by the assured touching any matter relating to the insurance or the subject thereof, whether before or after a loss.

The defendant insists that the plaintiff was guilty of false swearing in overestimating the quality and value of the personal property which he claimed to have lost by reason of the fire. *Held*, That it is not the purpose of such provision in the policy to put every insured in danger of losing the entire benefit of his insurance if in an honest effort to determine and state the property lost by fire, and the value thereof, he inadvertently misstates the same or over-estimates their value. A mere misstatement of the loss, based upon an erroneous estimate of value, which is but the expression of an opinion, does not operate to avoid the policy. The misstatement must be false and fraudulent. — *Nugent v. Rensselaer County Mut. Fire Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 94 New York Supplement, 605.

EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT. The insured desiring to establish a brokerage company applied for a loan of money with which to buy goods, agreeing to procure policies of fire insurance covering the goods and to assign such policies to the lenders. The money was loaned, the goods purchased, and policies of insurance procured, but policies were not assigned to the lenders until after loss by fire occurred, at which time the assignor was insolvent. *Held*, That the agreement by the assignor with the lenders of the money operated as a valid equitable assignment of the policies at the date of their issue. The persons for whose benefit the insurance was procured having an equitable lien upon the policies of insurance, the assignor, by completing the assignment after the loss, committed no act of bankruptcy in the transfers. — *Wilder et al. v. Watts et al.* (U. S. D. C. S. C.): 138 Federal Reporter, 426.

LOSS PAYABLE CLAUSE. The following endorsement appears upon the policy: "Subject to all the conditions of this policy, loss, if any, payable to G. B. D. and A. M. S. as their interest may appear." *Held*, That the loss payable clause, reciting that it is made "subject to all the conditions of this policy," means that a loss, to be payable to the parties named under the endorsement, must be one which, under the conditions of the policy, would be payable to the insured, and that whatever under those conditions would defeat the insured's right to payment in the absence of the endorsement will equally defeat it in the presence of the endorsement; and that the loss payable clause did not amount to written consent to the chattel mortgage. — *Atlas Reduction Co. et al. v. New Zealand Ins. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A., 8th Cir.): 138 Federal Reporter, 497.

INTEREST ON LOSS. Prior to the bringing of this action the company was summoned as trustee to the plaintiff in a suit against her, which trustee process is still pending. The trial court in this case allowed the plaintiff interest on her claim from the date of the writ. *Held*, That when one summoned as trustee is indebted to the principal defendant upon a demand where interest would be recoverable by the principal defendant only as damages for breach of contract, interest will not be deemed to accrue during the pendency of the trustee process. — *Walker v. Lancashire Ins. Co.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 75 Northeastern Reporter, 66.

LOSS OCCASIONED BY WRONGDOER. The complaint alleged that the defendant lumber company negligently permitted a fire to escape from its land to the land of insured, thereby causing a loss which the plaintiff insurance company paid, taking a written assignment of the rights of insured against the lumber company. Sec. 338, Cal. Code Civ. Proc., provides that "an action upon a liability created by statute other than penalty or forfeiture must be brought within three years." This section further provides that actions upon a liability not founded on an instrument in writing must be brought within two years. The complaint was filed October 28, 1901. The fire occurred May 11, 1899. *Held*, That the action was covered by the two years limitation of the statute; and that, the complaint not having been filed within that time, the action was barred by the statute.—*Phoenix Ins. Co. v. Pacific Lumber Co.* (Cal. C. A.): 81 Pacific Reporter, 976.

AUTHORITY OF SOLICITING AGENT. W. was employed as soliciting agent by the plaintiff R. who was general agent of a life insurance company. The insurance company would not accept notes in payment of the first premium, but the general agent authorized the solicitor W. to take a note for the first premium, payable to himself. Such note was taken by W. from the defendant, who refused to pay the same on the ground that the soliciting agent had procured his signature thereto by fraud. *Held*, That W. in securing the note, was the agent of R., who is responsible for his acts in regard thereto.—*Rommel v. Witherington* (Ark. S. C.): 88 Southwestern Reporter, 967.

OTHER INSURANCE. The policy provided that it should be void in case of other insurance without the consent of the company endorsed thereon. The company pleaded other insurance as a defense, to which plea the plaintiff replied, alleging that the policy was procured through one S., the agent of the defendant, with full power and authority to waive the provision in the policy; that thereafter the agency of S. was terminated without any notice to the insured; that thereafter insured, without any knowledge or notice of the termination of the agency, applied to S. for additional insurance on the property insured by the policy; and that S., without notifying insured that he was no longer the agent of the defendant, issued additional insurance on said property in another insurance company. *Held*, That the court erred in overruling a demurrer to this reply, since the knowledge of the other insurance was not acquired by S. while transacting the business of defendant as its agent.—*Traders' Ins. Co. v. Letcher* (Ala. S. C.): 39 Southern Reporter, 271.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE. The policy provided that it should be void "if the subject of insurance be personal property and be or become incumbered by chattel mortgage." There was a chattel mortgage on the property at the time the policy issued. The application for insurance was made orally, and no representations of any kind as to the condition of the property were made by the insured, the company relying for its information as to the condition of the

property entirely upon the representations of its own agents. The insured was not informed that the company refused to issue insurance on personal property covered by mortgage, nor did he learn, until after his property was destroyed, that the policy issued to him contained any condition to that effect. The company had no actual notice of the mortgage until after the destruction of the property by fire. *Held*, That inasmuch as the application was an oral one and no misrepresentations were made concerning the insured's title to the property, his right to recover was not barred by this provision of the policy.—*Neher v. Western Assur. Co.* (Wash. S. C.): 82 Pacific Reporter, 166.

FIRE CONTINUING AFTER EXPIRATION. Where a fire had begun in a building containing the insured property before the expiration of the policy term, and by reason of that fire it was impossible to remove or save the property from loss or damage, it is to be deemed a loss occurring in the life of the policy, whether the fire was actually communicated to the specified articles of property within such time or not.—*Rochester German Ins. Co. et al. v. Peaslee-Gaulbert Co. et al.* (Ky. C. A.): 89 Southwestern Reporter, 3.

LOSS BY FIRE. The property insured was wool and it was insured against all direct loss or damage by fire. Owing to a flood the wool was entirely submerged and remained so submerged for eight days. After the subsidence of the water, the woolen mill company endeavored to save the wool by spreading it around upon floors for the purpose of drying the same. The wool was found to be wet and covered with mud, very much heated, and, when handled, the fleeces came apart as if the fibre of the wool had been destroyed by the action of the heat and the water, or, as plaintiff in error claims, by burning. It became necessary in handling the wool to use pitchforks, as the wool was too hot for the hands. The strings around the fleeces had apparently burned. There was smoke in the rooms where the wool was, and an odor of burned wool. There was no flame to be seen, no firelight, and no visible fire. Whatever process was acting upon the wool to its damage was as visible at the time the wool was first seen and separated as at any time. The wool was not hot enough to blister one's hands in handling it. The building in which the wool was stored did not burn, nor any part of it. Whatever damage was done to the wool was caused by the action of water thereon. There was evidence of ashes. There was steam and smoke, and the wool was said by one witness to be charred; but at all the times the wool was wet. *Held*, That according to the evidence, the internal development of the heat never at any time became so rapid as to produce a flame or glow, and hence within the meaning of the word "fire," as used in the policy, there was no fire.—*Western Woolen Mills Co. v. Northern Assur. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A., 8th Cir.): 139 Federal Reporter, 637.

SOLE AND UNCONDITIONAL OWNERSHIP. The policy provided that it should be void if the insured was not the sole and unconditional owner of the property insured. Before the issuance of

the policy the insured entered into a contract for the sale of the property, but the sale was not consummated at the time of the fire. *Held*, That the insured was the sole and unconditional owner of the property within the terms of the policy. One in possession of land under a contract for personal services to be rendered in cutting timber and manufacturing lumber for the owner, and entitling the person in possession to a conveyance on certain conditions of the land remaining unsold when all the timber is manufactured, is in possession as agent or representative of the owner, and not as vendee. — *National Fire Ins. Co. v. Three States Lumber Co.* (Ill. S. C.): 75 *Northeastern Reporter*, 450.

RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEE. The policies were endorsed: "Loss, if any, on buildings, payable to the estate of . . . mortgagee, as his interest may appear." The mortgage was made to include "all the tools and implements, together with the engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, belts and all other machinery of every kind used in or about such factory." The mortgage contained a covenant by the mortgagor to keep the buildings erected, and to be erected, on the lands described, insured against loss or damage by fire. The policy divided the risk into eight items. Item two covered machinery, shafting, belting, etc., in the main factory building. Item seven covered like items in the engine house and additions, and item eight covered boiler and engine in engine house. It was contended by the mortgagee that the Loss Payable Clause made the loss on items two, seven and eight payable to him. *Held*, That the mortgagee was not entitled to any portion of the proceeds of insurance on these items. — *Miller v. Gibbs et al.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 95 *New York Supplement*, 385.

LIFE INSURANCE.

CONCEALMENT. Where pending negotiations for a contract of life insurance, a material change in the condition of the applicant's health occurs, such as would influence the judgment of the insurer in accepting or declining the risk, the applicant is under obligation to make disclosure of the fact. The disease which the defendant claims the insured had when the first premium was paid, and from which he died, was not known to the attending physician or others until the day of assured's death, or to the company until disclosed by the proofs of death. Under these circumstances the admission of, and subsequent refusal to strike out, testimony to the effect that neither the company nor its agents returned to or offered to return the premium, and that it made no inquiry as to the assured's health when the premium was paid, was prejudicial error, for which a new trial should have been granted. — *Thompson v. Travelers Ins. Co.* (N. D. S. C.)

LAPSE. After the premium came due, but within the days of grace allowed for payment of same, the insured stated to the soliciting agent that he did not intend to pay the premium, but would allow the policy to lapse. *Held*, That the statement of the insured, made during the days of grace, of his intention not to carry the

policy, could have no effect; and the company could not treat the policy as void as of the date when the premium became due. —Taylor et al. v. Provident Savings Life Assur. Soc. (U. S. C. C., Pa.): 35 Pittsburg Legal Journal, 227.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTION. — PUBLIC POLICY. The policy provided that "no suit to recover under this policy shall be brought after one year from the death of the insured." The general statute of limitations of the State limits the right to sue upon policies of life insurance to fifteen years. *Held*, That the statutes of limitations of this State are enacted not solely for individual welfare, but for the public well-being, and that the provision in the policy that no suit should be maintained upon it, unless begun within one year from the death of the insured, is in contravention of the public policy of this State, and is void. Paynter, J., dissenting. The policy provided that any indebtedness to the company was to be deducted from the face of the policy, if it became a claim against the company. *Held*, That the note given for the premium, together with interest thereon, ought to have been credited on the sum payable to the plaintiff under the terms of the policy. — Union Central Life Ins. Co. v. Spinks (Ky. C. A.)

APPLICATION. In an action upon a life insurance policy where the defense is a breach of warranty in the application, evidence that the insured gave truthful answers to the medical examiner, and that the examiner wrote them falsely in the application, is admissible. — Carmichael v. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co. (N. Y. S. C., App. Tr.): 90 New York Supplement, 1033.

APPLICATION. In the application insured was asked, "Have you had any of the following diseases? . . . Chronic or habitual cough or hoarseness, spitting or coughing of blood?" to which insured answered "No." There was evidence that insured had suffered from habitual cough or hoarseness, that he had spit blood, and was short of breath. *Held*, That it was for the jury to say whether this evidence sufficiently established the existence of a disease or malady so serious as to have any bearing upon the general health of the insured and the continuance of his health. The statement in the application by insured regarding the health of a brother, that it was good, means merely that the brother has indicated in his actions and appearance no symptoms or traces of disease, and to the observations of the insured was, in truth, well. — Schmitt v. Michigan Mut. Life Ins. Co. (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 91 New York Supplement, 448.

ESTOPPEL. A policy-holder, to whom participating "level rate" life policies had been issued, sued the company for damages on the ground that he had not contracted for such policies, under which the annual premium was not fixed, but for those under which it would be fixed, and that the agent who wrote the insurance had represented to him that the annual premium was fixed, and he contended that the construction put on the policy by the agent, should be binding on the company, because the phrase "level rate" was a technical phrase. *Held*, That the contention was of no merit; it appearing that plaintiff had retained the policies without com-

plaint for seven years, and that the provisions of the policies showed their terms, whereby the amount of the premium thereunder was not fixed absolutely.—*Ijams v. Provident Sav. Life Assur. Soc.* (Mo. S. C.): 84 Southwestern Reporter, 51.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY. The policy promised to pay the amount of benefits to the executor, administrator or assigns of insured. It also provided that "the company may pay the sum of money insured hereby to any relative by blood or connection by marriage of the insured, or to any other person appearing to such company to be equitably entitled to the same by reason of having incurred expense in any way on behalf of the insured for his or her burial, or for any other purpose," and that the production of a receipt by the company, signed by any such person, should be conclusive that all claims under the policy had been satisfied. The insured separated from her husband and went to live with M., with whom she went through a form of marriage. M. paid part of the premiums on the policy, and, after the death of insured, he paid her funeral expenses. In the proofs of death M. stated that he was the husband of insured. The company paid the amount of the policy to M. Thereafter the lawful husband of insured demanded payment, and same being refused, an administrator was appointed who brought this suit. *Held*, That the payment to M. having been made in good faith, and according to the terms of the policy, the company was released from further liability.—*Bradley v. Prudential Ins. Co.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 72 Northeastern Reporter, 989.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICY. The insured assigned and delivered a policy on his life to his father. Thereafter, although the evidence does not disclose by what manner, the insured obtained possession of the policy and the same remained in his possession until the time of his death. At the time of the death of the father the written assignment of the policy executed to him was not found among his papers, and no claim was made by his executors to the policy. *Held*, That the policy having been once shown to have been legally owned by the father, there is a legal presumption of the continuance of the ownership until some evidence be offered of its transfer to the insured; that the possession of the policy itself by insured before the death of his father would not alone be sufficient to rebut the presumption of continuance of ownership of the policy by the father; but, when in addition to that possession is shown the failure of the executors of the father to find among his papers the assignment which was once delivered to him, a legal inference would fairly follow that that assignment had been destroyed and the policy retransferred by the father to the insured.—*Cuyler v. Wallace et al.* (N. Y. S. C., App. Div.): 91 New York Supplement, 690.

USE OF LIQUORS. In the application insured was asked, "Do you use spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors?" "Have you ever used them to excess?" To both these questions he answered "No," and warranted his answers to be true. *Held*, That the word "use" in the question means custom, habit and practice; and that the answer was not shown to be false by proof that the insured

had drunk intoxicating liquors, it not being shown that such was his habit, custom or practice. — *Pacific Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Terry* (Tex. C. C. A.): 84 Southwestern Reporter, 656.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICY. An assignment of an insurance policy as collateral security vests in the assignee a title to enable him to collect the proceeds thereof, but does not divest the assignor of the general property in the policy, and, notwithstanding the assignment, the assignor has title to the property subject to the assignee's lien. The plaintiff, his wife joining him, made an assignment of the policy in suit, absolute upon its face, with an equitable agreement, however, that the assignment should be regarded as collateral security for the repayment of a loan and of premiums that might be paid on the policy. The company assented to the assignment and the assignee paid all subsequent premiums on the policy. The policy having matured, the company paid the assignee a sum which was more than sufficient to extinguish his claim with interest thereon, leaving a large amount still due and unpaid on the policy. *Held*, That where the assignee has been paid more than the amount, for which he holds the policy as collateral, by the insurance company, and declares to the assignor his intention to collect and appropriate the amount yet due on the policy, contrary to his agreement to hold the same as collateral, and the insurance company is informed of this fact and agrees to hold the balance due on the policy until legally authorized to dispose of the same, the insured has a right, in an action at law against the insurance company, especially when the liability to pay on the policy is not disputed, to recover the amount due on the policy. — *Clark v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc.* (U. S. C. C. Pa.): 133 Federal Reporter, 816.

PROOF. The insured who was the holder of a policy on his life for \$10,000, payable at his death to his executors, administrators, or assigns, on February 11, 1903, executed a written assignment of the policy to Q. by which it was agreed that Q. should pay a premium then due on the policy of \$151.52; that the assignment should be held by J. for ninety days, and that the insured should have the privilege of repaying the premium within such specified time, and annulling the assignment; that in the event insured failed to repay the premium within the ninety days then the policy and the assignment were to be delivered to Q. to do as he deemed best with it; that should insured die within the ninety days then Q. was to pay \$1,000 to each of the two children of insured out of the proceeds of the policy and pay J. the amount due him from insured, amounting to something like \$1,300. Insured died within the ninety days, and his executor offered Q. the amount of the quarterly premium he had advanced and such other demands as he might have against the estate of the insured. Q. claimed the entire proceeds of the policy. *Held*, That the assignment was a wagering contract on the part of Q. and that he was not entitled to retain the proceeds of the policy in excess of the premium paid by him and the amount which he had paid

to J. was mentioned in the assignment. — *Quillan v. Johnson et al.* (Ga. S. C.): 49 Southeastern Reporter, 801.

EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION. Sec. 690, sub-div. 18, Cal. Code, Civ. Proc., provides that "All moneys, benefits, privileges, or immunities accruing or in any manner growing out of any life insurance, if the annual premiums paid do not exceed five hundred dollars," are exempt from execution. *Held*, That money paid to a beneficiary under a policy of insurance on the life of her husband, where the premium paid was less than \$500 can not be attached by her creditors to secure the payment of her debts; and that the fact that the money had been paid to her by the insurance company and deposited by her in a bank does not alter the rule. — *Holmes v. Marshall et al.* (Cal. S. C.): 79 Pacific Reporter, 534.

RIGHTS OF REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED BENEFICIARY. A life insurance policy provided that the amount of the policy should be paid to the wife of the assured, but if she died first then to their children. The wife died first, and later one of the children died, leaving a husband. *Held*, That the representative of the deceased child was entitled to an interest in the policy. — *Devore et al. v. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.* (Allegheny C. C. P.): 35 Pittsburg Legal Journal, 327.

NOTE GIVEN FOR PREMIUM. The insured executed his note for a premium on a life insurance policy payable to the agent. The note was payable one year after date. Insured claimed that the understanding between him and the agent was that the note should be payable immediately, and that he signed the note without reading it, supposing that it was made so payable. *Held*, That the insured is presumed to have read the note and that his failure so to do could not be pleaded as an excuse for his ignorance of its terms. The insured admitted that he gave his note for the premium on a policy of life insurance, but that the agent verbally agreed at the time that his company would loan the insured a certain sum of money at 5 per cent. interest, with which he could take up a mortgage then on his farm at a higher rate of interest, and that the note was to be paid out of the money so to be loaned by the company. *Held*, That this evidence did not show that there was any fraud, trick or device in obtaining the execution of the note, and constituted no defense to the action. — *Poindexter v. McDowell et al.* (Kans. City C. A.): 84 Southwestern Reporter, 1133.

PREMIUM NOTE. The policy provided that any indebtedness of the assured to the company would be deducted from the face of the policy if the latter becomes a claim against the company. *Held*, That a note given for premium and interest thereon ought to have been credited on the sum payable to the beneficiary under the terms of the policy. — *Union Central Life Ins. Co. v. Spinks* (Ky. C. A.): 84 Southwestern Reporter, 1160.

IDENTITY OF INSURED. A physician who was called as a witness testified that he had treated one Josie Billek for heart disease. It was shown that the maiden name of insured was Josie Billek;

that she was unmarried when the witness treated her; that she had told another witness that this physician had treated her for pains, and another witness testified that she was acquainted with insured before and after her marriage, and that her maiden name was Josie Billek. *Held*, That this proof plainly tended to show that the person whom the physician treated for heart disease was the insured. — Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Moravec (Ill. S. C.): 73 Northeastern Reporter, 415. 214 Ill., 186.

PAYMENT TO BENEFICIARY. Two policies were issued on the life of G., payable to persons who had no insurable interest in his life. G. and the beneficiaries represented to the company that such beneficiaries were creditors and as such had an insurable interest in his life. Upon the death of G. the company paid the beneficiaries respectively, the amounts of the two policies. The administrator of G. thereafter instituted this suit against the company and the beneficiaries to recover the amount of such policies. *Held*, That the administrator had no cause of action against the company; and that if any right exists in his favor it is against the beneficiaries who received the money under the policies. — Griffin's Adm'r v. Equitable Assur. Soc. et al. (Ky. C. A.): 84 Southwestern Reporter, 1164. 27 Kentucky Law Reporter, 313.

ESTOPPEL. Before the insurance company will be estopped from pleading the contractual limitation in bar to a suit on the policy, it must appear that the conduct of the company prevented the bringing of the suit within the stipulated time. Where it appears that the company denied liability eight months before the expiration of the year in which the action was to be brought, and did nothing after its denial of liability to deter the plaintiff from instituting suit, a failure to sue within the contract time is a bar to a recovery. — Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Caudle (Ga. S. C.): 50 Southeastern Reporter, 337.

COMPLETION OF CONTRACT. A life insurance policy provided that it was made in consideration of the payment in advance of \$55.02 on delivery and thereafter upon the 8th day of September and March of each and every year until the premium for 15 full years should have been paid. The policy further provided, "But in any event this policy shall continue in force only for the period actually paid," and that it should not be in operation until actual payment of the first premium and delivery of the policy during the lifetime and good health of the insured. The forfeiture clause read, "If any premium be not paid when due, this policy shall be void until duly reinstated during the lifetime and good health of the insured." An application signed by the insured was dated August 25, 1902. The policy issued was dated September 8. The first premium was paid concurrently with delivery of the policy to the insured, September 24, 1902. The second semi-annual premium was paid, but the payment due September 8, 1903, was not made, and the insured died September 11, 1903. *Held*, That the policy took effect and the insurance term paid for began at the date of payment and delivery, September 24, 1902, and, upon payment of the second semi-annual premium, the period of insur-

ance paid for expired September 24, 1903. The forfeiture for non-payment of the third semi-annual premium did not cover the period of insurance then paid for but had reference to the future contract of insurance covered by the premium defaulted. — *Stramback v. Fidelity Mut. Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia* (Minn. S. C.): 102 Northwestern Reporter, 731.

AUTHORITY OF AGENT. A general agent may bind his principal with respect to all matters within the apparent scope of his employment. But the principal may qualify the authority of a general agent, and will not be bound by the acts of his agent beyond the scope of his authority, where the person dealing with the agent had notice of such limitations. A stipulation in a policy of insurance that "no condition, provision or privilege of this policy can be waived or modified in any case, except by endorsement hereon, signed by the president, one of the vice-presidents, the secretary, the assistant secretary or the actuary," and "no agent has power in behalf of the company to make or modify this or any other contract of insurance, to extend the time for paying a premium, to waive any forfeiture or to bind the company by making any promise or making or receiving any representation or information," is notice to the policy-holder and his beneficiary that a general agent is without authority to waive any provision, condition or forfeiture prescribed in the policy. No person save the designated officers of the company would have such authority. — *Hutson v. Prudential Ins. Co. of America* (Ga. S. C.): 50 Southeastern Reporter, 1000.

BREACH OF WARRANTY. When an action is brought upon a life insurance policy, which provides that the application shall be made a part of the policy, and the declaration is filed under Sec. 61, Ch. 125, of the Code W. Va. 1899, and the defendant files a statement of defense under Sec. 64 of said chapter, alleging that the assured made false and fraudulent answers to certain questions propounded to him in the application, and the plaintiff replies generally thereto, the burden is upon the defendant to prove the allegations of its statement of defense by a preponderance of the evidence. — *Logan v. Provident Sav. Life Assur. Soc. of New York* (W. Va. S. C. A.): 50 Southeastern Reporter, 529.

FRAUD OF AGENT. The insured made an application to the E. Company for a policy of insurance which was rejected. The agent, who secured the application for the E. Company, without notice to the insured or the plaintiff of such rejection, copied the application on blanks of the defendant company, and secured the medical examiner to copy the medical examination on such blanks and sent the application and medical examination so prepared to the defendant company which issued the policy in suit. The insured and the plaintiff supposed that the policy was the one applied for in the E. Company. *Held*, That the agent acted as broker in the matter and not as agent of the defendant company, and that the application and the accompanying medical certificate were a fabrication and a fraud on the defendant which relieved it from

liability on its policy. — *Mahon v. Royal Union Mut. Life Ins. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A., 3d Cir.): 134 Federal Reporter, 732.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS. The defendant, who is insurance commissioner of the State of Wisconsin, sought to revoke the license of the plaintiff on the ground that it was doing an illegal business in the State in this: That the company was issuing policies of insurance upon which dividends were deferred for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, when under the law dividends could not be deferred for longer than five years. The plaintiff brought this action to restrain the defendant from revoking the license issued to it to do business in the State. Under the laws of New York, in which State the plaintiff is incorporated, the time for making distribution of surplus to policy-holders by way of dividends is left to the discretion of the managing officers of the company. *Held*, That there being nothing in the record indicating that such deferred dividend policies were issued in violation of any statute of New York, the revocation of the license of the plaintiff can not be justified on the ground that such deferred policies are illegal. Sec. 1952, Rev. Stat. Wis. 1898, provides that life insurance companies doing business in the State "may make distribution of such surplus as they may have accumulated annually, or once in two, three, four, or five years as the directors thereof may from time to time determine. In determining the amount of the surplus to be distributed there shall be reserved an amount not less than the aggregate net value of all the outstanding policies." *Held*, That the words "Shall be reserved" as thus used, are mandatory; and since no distribution can be made except from such "surplus funds" nor from such funds until the amount thereof so "reserved" shall at least be equal to the "aggregate net value" mentioned, it is obvious that such distribution might thereby be wholly prevented during such five years; and that the word "may" as used in this section is not to be construed as meaning "shall," so as to require a distribution of the surplus of the company at least once in five years. — *Equitable Life Assur. Soc. v. Host* (Wis. S. C.): 102 Northwestern Reporter, 579.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUM. The policy provided for payment of premium on or before the 28th day of December in each year; and that "a grace of thirty days will be allowed in the payment of premiums hereafter due on this policy." The premium falling due December 28, 1903, was not paid. The insured died January 24, 1904, and the premium, with interest, was tendered the company January 25th. *Held*, That the provision for payment during the month of grace was not limited to being made by the insured, but he being dead, it might be made by his representative. The statement by the insured during the days of grace that he did not intend to pay the premium, and that he would permit the insurance to lapse, did not have the effect to terminate the insurance immediately upon such statement being made. The insured had the right to change his mind any time within the days of grace. — *Taylor et al. v. Provident Sav. Life Assur. Soc.* (U. S. C. C. Pa.): 134 Federal Reporter, 932.

VALIDITY OF ASSIGNMENT. By the statute of Wisconsin it is provided that any policy of insurance on the life of any person expressed to be for the benefit of a married woman shall inure to her separate use and benefit independently of her husband and of his creditors. The plaintiff's husband procured three policies of insurance on his life, it being stated in each of said policies that it was for the benefit of "his wife." After the policies were issued the plaintiff joined her husband in assigning the policies to a bank and delivered the same to the bank, a duplicate of the assignment being sent to the insurance company. After the assignment the bank paid all of the premiums becoming due on the policies to the time of the death of the insured. Upon the death of the insured the bank furnished the insurance company with proofs of death and of its insurable interest, and payment of the policies was made to the bank. The plaintiff never objected to, nor questioned the validity of the assignment or the claims of the bank thereunder, or the payments to the bank, until nearly three years after such payments were made, when she brought this suit against the insurance company to recover on the policies. *Held*, That all right, title, and interest in the policies in question were transferred by the assignment mentioned to the bank and that the same were paid and satisfied by the insurance company long prior to the commencement of this action. — *Canterbury v. Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. (Wis. S. C.)*: 102 Northwestern Reporter, 1096.

COMPLETION OF CONTRACT. The policy and application provided that it should not take effect "unless the insured is in good health at the time of its delivery to him." The application was made and the premium paid April 5th. The application was received at the home office of the company and examined April 7th, and was on that day marked "rejected" by the medical examiner. On April 9th the secretary of the company instructed that the application be accepted, and a policy was issued on that day and mailed to the insured. The policy was dated April 5th, the date of the application. Insured expired suddenly on April 8th. *Held*, That the death of insured on April 8th rendered the making of the proposed contract of insurance impossible, and the policy, therefore, never took effect. — *Reserve Loan Life Ins. Co. v. Hockett (Ind. A. C.)*: 73 Northeastern Reporter, 842.

SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUMS. The policy, upon which premiums were to be paid semi-annually on the 9th day of February and August in every year, provided that: "Although the contract is based on the receipt of premiums annually in advance, the premium may be made payable in semi-annual or quarterly instalments in advance, but in such case any future instalments which at the maturity of the contract are necessary to complete the full year's premium, shall be deducted from the amount of the claim." The insured paid the premium due August 9, 1902, and died November 16th following. The company deducted from the face of the policy the amount of the semi-annual premium which would have become due and payable February 9, 1903. The plaintiff brought

this action to recover the amount so deducted. *Held*, That the provision of the policy for the deduction of future instalments of premiums only applies to a policy in which an annual premium is reserved, and that it does not apply to a policy wherein the company expressly agrees that it will, in consideration of the payments thereafter to be made at fixed periods, pay upon the death of the assured a named sum. — *Bracher v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 92 New York Supplement, 1105.

EXTENDED INSURANCE. Where a life insurance policy promised to pay death benefits in consideration of the payment in advance of a stated sum, and yearly thereafter of the same amount, and contained a table showing that by the payment of three annual premiums before a lapse, insurance should be secured for seven years, upon the payment of three premiums and failure to pay more, the policy-holder was entitled to four years' extended insurance in addition to the three years he already had. When a three-months' note was given for an insurance premium which recited and expressly stipulated that it was given for such premium, "and unless paid when it becomes due said policy shall then lapse as for non-payment of premium when due," the giving and acceptance of such note did not constitute payment of the premium, but only postponed the time within which payment must be made. — *Union Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Adler* (Ind. A. C.): 73 North-eastern Reporter, 835.

PARTIAL PAYMENT. A receipt given for the first premium on a policy provided that a past-due note was not payment, and that any obligation given in exchange for the receipt, when not paid at maturity, should render the receipt and the policy void. Insured executed a note for \$49.60 for the first premium, payable to the soliciting agent, by whom it was indorsed and forwarded to the company, which returned it for collection at maturity. Insured paid \$25 thereon, and executed another note for the balance, which was similarly endorsed and received by the insurance company. *Held*, That such notes being treated as belonging to company, the fact that the payee was entitled to a commission of \$35.28, and that the first payment of \$25 more than discharged the company's proportion of the first premium, did not prevent the non-payment of the second note when due from operating as a forfeiture of the insurance. — *Fidelity Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Russell* (Ark. S. C.): 86 Southwestern Reporter, 814.

VALIDITY. To constitute a valid gift *inter vivos* of an insurance policy from a wife to her husband, the necessary change of beneficiary must be made during her lifetime. When the only evidence of such a gift was that the wife expressed a wish that the husband should have the whole of the insurance money, and one of the beneficiaries verbally agreed to that, but it did not appear that the husband or wife did or omitted to do anything in consequence of the promise, or in any way suffered thereby, such contract was *nudum pactum*, and the essential elements of a gift *inter vivos* or *donatio causa mortis* are wanting. When a note is given for a certain sum, a part of which is for a good consideration and the

balance is without consideration, and afterwards the amount that is for a legal consideration is paid and indorsed on the note, the note then being without consideration as to the unpaid balance, no recovery can be had upon it.—*Littlefield v. Perkins* (Me. S. J. C.): 60 Atlantic Reporter, 707.

BENEFICIARY. The article of the Code which limits the donation of movables to one-tenth part of the value of the estate of the donor (Civ. Code, La., Art. 1481) must be read in connection with Art. 12 of the same code, which provides that "whatever is done in violation of a prohibitory law is void, although the nullity be not formally directed." Furthermore, "every disposition in favor of a person incapable of receiving, shall be null." Under the first article, to the extent of nine-tenths, the person designated in the policy as the beneficiary was incapable of receiving. By special provision of the article, she is entitled to one-tenth of the personal property of the insured. The gratuity, as relates to nine-tenths, is prohibited in any form—whether as a donation, gratuitous stipulation pour autrui, or in form of an insurance policy. The insured had no property, the premium paid being about all he had, to the extent the record discloses. The facts and circumstances show that he (insured) had not abandoned all interest in the policy. The beneficiary named could not, to the extent of nine-tenths, acquire a vested right in the policy. The insured bound himself for 20 years to pay premiums annually. His children had been left without support. The proceeds, to the extent before mentioned, fell to the heirs, under the terms of the policy. To the extent of one-tenth, there was an insurable interest to which defendant is entitled. *Provosty, J., dissenting.*—*New York Life Ins. Co. v. Neal et al.* (La. S. C.): 38 Southern Reporter, 485.

SURVIVORSHIP. The policy was payable to the wife of insured, if living, "and if not living, to the children" of the insured. The wife died before insured, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter died, leaving two children surviving her. The son and two grandchildren survived the insured. The son claimed the entire proceeds of the policy as against the two grandchildren, who claimed one-half thereof. The company filed a bill for interpleader, and deposited the money into court. *Held*, That the grandchildren were entitled to one-half the fund.—*Michigan Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Brasler et al.* (Mich. S. C.): 103 Northwestern Reporter, 596.

ADVERSE CLAIMANTS. On the death of insured claims for the proceeds were made by the plaintiffs and by others. The plaintiffs brought this suit. The other parties brought a suit in the federal court in which these plaintiffs and the company were made defendants, and the present action was continued for a long time, until the suit in the federal court was disposed of by decree of dismissal. *Held*, That where the company had notice of adverse claims to the proceeds of a policy prior to the commencement of a suit therefor, and during the pendency of a former suit might have filed an interpleader petition as authorized by St. Mass. 1886, p. 242 (Rev. Laws, Ch. 173, Sec. 37), and have relieved itself from liability for interest, or could have paid the amount due into

court, but did neither, it was liable to plaintiff for interest from the date of the writ. — *Davis et al. v. National Life Ins. Co.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 74 *Northeastern Reporter*, 330.

PREMIUM NOTE. The terms of an absolute unconditional promissory note can not be varied by ingrafting upon it a condition made by a parol contemporaneous agreement. *Civ. Code Ga.* 1895, Secs. 3675 (1), 5201. Upon the trial of an action on such a note given for the premium on an insurance policy, evidence of a parol contemporaneous agreement between the maker of the note and an agent of the payee that the policy was to be delivered within a given time was, in the absence of fraud, accident, or mistake, inadmissible, in connection with proof that the policy had not been so delivered, to show failure of consideration of the note. — *Union Central Life Ins. Co. v. Wynne* (Ga. S. C.): 51 *South-eastern Reporter*, 389.

INCONTESTABLE CLAUSES. The policy provided that it should be incontestable for any cause, except non-payment of premium, after two years from its date. The policy had been in force more than two years. *Held*, That even though the company were an assessment association, so that the statute regarding misrepresentations in the application should not apply to it, the only defense which would be open to it is the one of non-payment of premium. — *Williams v. St. Louis Life Ins. Co.* (Mo. S. C.): 87 *Southwestern Reporter*, 499.

RIGHT TO PROCEEDS OF POLICY. M. died with two life insurance policies in force, providing payment of the benefits to be made to his executors, administrators or assigns, or to any relative by blood or connection by marriage or to any other person appearing to be equitably entitled to the same. Just before his death C., his aunt, paid a small amount of premiums due and after his death collected the amount of the policies, paid M.'s funeral expenses, and after C.'s death her administrator retained the balance. On exceptions to C.'s account by the administrators of M., it appeared that his mother and sisters had, from time to time, during the life of the policies aided M. in paying the premiums. *Held*, As between C. or her estate on one side, and the administrator of M. and the sisters of M. on the other, that C. or her administrator did not have in equity such an insurable interest as would permit the retention of the proceeds of the policy. — *In re Estate Johanna Costello* (Allegheny Co. O. C.): 36 *Pittsburg Legal Journal*, 24.

PAID-UP INSURANCE. *Ky. Stat.* 1903, Sec. 659, Sub-div. 3, provides that industrial companies, where the weekly premiums are less than fifty cents each, shall have the option to issue a paid-up policy or pay a cash surrender value to the policy-holders, and thereby release themselves from further liability. The defendant company entered into an agreement for reinsurance of its policy-holders, which contract of reinsurance the plaintiff accepted and thereafter paid her premiums to the reinsuring company. *Held*, That to obtain the cash surrender value of the policy plaintiff would have been compelled to surrender her policy in the defendant

company; and that not being in a position to comply with this requirement of the statute she can not maintain her action for the cash surrender value of the policy. — *Jenkins v. Sun Life Ins. Co. of America* (Ky. C. A.): 87 Southwestern Reporter, 1143.

AGENCY CONTRACT. A clause of an insurance agency contract providing that the agent should be allowed a commission on original or renewal cash premiums which during his continuance as agent of the insurer shall be obtained, collected or paid to and received by the latter up to and including the fifth year of insurance (should his agency continue so long) on policies effected by the agent, etc., applied only so long as the agent continued to act for insurer, to the limit of five years. An insurance agency contract provided for the payment of commissions on renewal premiums for five years, or during the agent's continuance as agent for the insurer, and that renewal commissions which shall not have accrued on the termination of the agency should be passed to the credit of the agent as they accrued, if living, and to his representatives if dead, provided, etc., that the agent should not be engaged in the business of life insurance for any other company in any capacity whatsoever in the State of Massachusetts during the maturity of such renewal commissions. *Held*, That where the agent, on being discharged without cause, entered the employ of another insurance company in Massachusetts, he was not entitled to recover commissions on renewal premiums subsequently paid. — *Chase v. New York Life Ins. Co.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 74 North-eastern Reporter, 325.

CHANGE FROM STOCK TO MUTUAL BASIS. A stock life insurance company was formed under Laws 1853, "p. 887, c. 463, authorizing companies formed thereunder to provide by charter the mode of exercising their corporate powers, the manner of electing directors and officers, and the time of their election. Its charter provided that the shares of its capital stock should be personal property; that the holders might receive a semi-annual dividend not to exceed 3½ per cent.; that the earnings and receipts of the company should be accumulated; that the corporate powers should be vested in a board of 52 directors, and should be exercised by them and such officers and agents as they might appoint and empower; that they should elect annually from among their number a president; that each member of the board should be the proprietor of at least 5 shares of stock; that the number might be reduced by its action to not less than 24; that directors should be elected by ballot, a plurality of votes electing; that every stockholder should be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him, and that the vote might be given in person or by proxy; that the board after giving notice at the two previous meetings, might, by a vote of three-fourths of all the directors, provide that each life policy-holder who should be insured in not less than \$5,000 should be entitled to one vote, but that such vote should be given personally and not by proxy; that the business should be conducted on the "mutual plan"; and that each policy-holder should be credited with an equitable share of the net surplus after its ascer-

tainment by the officers. The company's business resulted in the accumulation of a surplus. *Held*, That a proposed amendment of the charter providing that the board of directors might be diminished to 28; that the directors, each of whom should be a policy-holder or a proprietor of at least five shares of the capital stock, should be chosen by ballot by the stockholders and policy-holders of the company, six vacancies occurring annually to be filled by a plurality vote of the stockholders and the other seven to be filled by a plurality vote of the policy-holders—each policy-holder, having been such for 12 months prior to the time of the election, being entitled to one vote which might be given in person or by proxy—as to stockholders objecting, and who claimed an interest in the surplus, is repugnant to the federal and state constitutional provisions forbidding the deprivation of property without due process of law.—*Lord v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S. et al. (N. Y. S. C. Sp. Tr.)*: 94 New York Supplement, 65.

CONTRACT. The insured applied for a policy of life insurance in the defendant company, paid the first annual premium and received a receipt in which it was provided that "if the policy be not issued on such application and examination within 60 days, such sum will be returned on surrender of this receipt to the company." The company declined to issue the form of policy applied for, but wrote another form and sent same to its agent for delivery. The applicant declined to accept the form of policy tendered and the same was returned to the company. After a further examination of the applicant, the company issued still another form of policy, and sent the same to its agent for delivery to the applicant. At the time the agent received this last policy the applicant was sick, and, for that reason, the agent held the policy until after the death of the applicant, when he returned it to the company. *Held*, That the minds of the parties had never met upon the terms and conditions of the policy, and the contract was not completed before the death of the applicant.—*New York Life Ins. Co. v. McIntosh (Miss. S. C.)*: 38 Southern Reporter, 775.

SUCCESSION. The succession is claimed by the collateral heirs, to which claim there can be no objection, save as relates to a policy of insurance which was taken out by the deceased whose succession is claimed, although they (claimants) did nothing for their brother while he lived, and gave themselves no concern about him after his death. Concubinage with the one whose succession is claimed was the beneficiary of the policy, and it was stipulated with the insurance company that she should pay all the premiums. They were all paid by her. The deceased (nominally the insured) did not expend a cent on the policy. She (the beneficiary to the policy) rendered faithful services to the deceased, and when he died she pledged her policies in order to obtain for him a decent funeral. He made her no donation. *Held*, That under her investment she acquired a right to the proceeds of the policy.—*Succession of Johnson (La. S. C.)*: 38 Southern Reporter, 880.

— **DIVIDENDS DUE INSURED.** The policy provided that at the ex-

piration of each period of five years of its continued existence, an equitable division of the reserve fund of the company should be made in the form of a bond, and that the policy of any member who had paid his premiums in advance as they came due, without using any portion of his accumulation in this reserve fund, should be non-forfeitable until all his share therein should be exhausted in payment of such premium. Plaintiff had kept his policies in force ten years without using any part of the bonds issued to him for payment of premium. After the company had refused to receive payment of the premium on the ground that they were overdue, the plaintiff requested the company to apply the amount of his bond in payment of the premium; and this the company refused to do. *Held*, That the plaintiff had an absolute right to have the premiums paid out of the bond issued to him. The plaintiff proved that he was not insurable, having applied for insurance and been rejected by several companies. *Held*, That his damages were correctly measured by discounting the amount of his policies for the number of years of his expectancy of life, and deducting from that sum the discounted premiums for the same period. — *Kelley v. Security Mut. Life Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.)

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICY. The policy, which by its terms was payable to the legal representatives of insured, was assigned by insured, during his lifetime, to his brother, P., and P. assigned the policy to the defendant T. Upon the death of insured, T. and P. each claimed the proceeds of the policy. The company, upon an order for interpleader, paid the money into court. The policy provided "that no assignment of this policy shall be valid unless made in writing endorsed hereon; and that any claim against this company, arising under this policy, made by any assignee shall be subject to proof of interest. *Held*, That whatever force these objections might have if they were urged by the company in a suit upon the policy, they are without weight in the controversy between these claimants. Public policy does not require the court to interpose the defense of want of insurable interest, but only to be satisfied that the contract is not a mere wager. It appears from the evidence that T. in the transaction acted in good faith, and took the assignment as a mercantile transaction to secure a debt due from P. *Held*, That P. is estopped to deny the validity of the assignment for which he has received full consideration. — *Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Tucker et al.* (R. I. S. C.): 61 Atlantic Reporter, 142.

LOAN NOTE. The note, to secure the payment of which the policy was assigned to the company, provided that "upon failure to pay this note and interest at maturity, the said policy is hereby assigned and surrendered to said company for cancellation in satisfaction of this note and in settlement of the cash surrender value of said policy." *Held*, That this provision of the note is unenforceable. — *Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Kentucky v. Twyman et al.* (Ky. C. A.): 89 Southwestern Reporter, 178.

NOTICE OF PREMIUM. Sec. 92, Laws N. Y., Ch. 690, provides

that no forfeiture of a life insurance policy shall be declared unless notice is given of the time when payment of premium is due; and that such notice shall state that unless such premium is paid "by or before the day it falls due the policy and all payments thereon will become forfeited and void." *Held*, That prefixing the words "the conditions of your policy provide," to that part of the notice of the time of payment of the premium does not render such notice insufficient as a basis for forfeiture for non-payment, although the policy provides for forfeiture only in case of non-payment of the premium within thirty days after it is due. — *Nederland Life Ins. Co. v. Meinert* (U. S. S. C.): 26 Supreme Court Reporter, 15.

PAYMENT TO DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY. Insured applied for a policy of life insurance to be made payable at his death to "Lilly Jolly, wife," and the policy was so issued. Insured and beneficiary had lived together as man and wife, without being legally married for many years. Upon the death of insured the plaintiff was appointed as administrator of his estate, and made claim to the insurance money, on the ground that the beneficiary was not "the wife" of insured and had no insurable interest in his life. *Held*, That the company having recognized the designated beneficiary as such in good faith, and in compliance with the provisions of the policy, and being ignorant of the fact and having no reason to suspect that she had not been his lawful wife or was not then his widow, it cannot now be made to account for the proceeds of the policy. — *Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Louisville Trust Co.* (Ky. C. A.): 89 Southwestern Reporter, 268.

WAIVER. The plaintiff in her complaint alleged that all of the conditions of the contract entitling her to recover had been fully performed. Upon the trial it developed that the last premium due had not been paid. Over the objection and exception of the company the plaintiff was permitted to introduce evidence tending to show a waiver of the prompt payment of the premium. *Held*, That it was error to permit evidence of waiver under a pleading which alleged full performance of the conditions of the contract. — *Garlic v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 95 New York Supplement, 645.

MARINE INSURANCE

BREACH OF WARRANTY. The policy provided that the insured vessel "shall at all times have a competent watchman on board." The insured vessel sunk while lying at a dock, in the night time, during the absence of the master and crew. Several persons visited the boat at intervals to see that it was in safety, but between the time of their visits, it filled and sunk, there being no one present at the time. *Held*, That there was a breach of warranty avoiding the policy. — *Snyder et al. v. Home Ins. Co.* (U. S. D. C. N. Y.): 133 Federal Reporter, 848.

LOSS BY WILLFUL ACT OF MASTER. Under Civ. Code Cal., Sec. 2629, providing that "an insurer is not liable for a loss caused by the

willful act of the insured, but he is not exonerated by the negligence of the insured, or of his agents or others," expressly made a part of a marine policy on cargo, there can be no recovery for loss or damage resulting directly from the act of the master in designedly undertaking to force the vessel through floating ice on a voyage to Alaska, with knowledge of the dangers to be encountered, and with ample time to have avoided them, in order to arrive more quickly at his destination and secure a better market for his cargo. Such conduct is not mere negligence, but a willful omission to perform his legal duty, and an intentional commission of a wrongful act. — *Standard Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. v. Nome Beach L. & T. Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. 9th Cir.): 133 Federal Reporter, 636.

GOODS CARRIED ON LAND. In an action against an underwriter upon a policy of insurance, which is substantially a marine insurance, the fact that a part of the transit is by land does not affect the right of the defendant to an affidavit of ship's papers. — *Harding v. Bussell* (Eng. C. A.): (1905) 2 King's Bench, 83.

PARTIAL LOSS. Policies on steamboats contained the memorandum "warranted free from all average and salvage." The boats while being towed met such damage from the seas that the towing steamer was compelled to return with them in a badly damaged condition. Shortly after their return the insured gave notice of abandonment to the company, which declined to accept it on the ground that the damage was partial, and that the insurance was against absolute total loss only. The boats were libeled and sold. One of them was converted, at considerable expense, into a tow boat, and the other was broken up and the machinery put into another boat. There was evidence that the boats could not be repaired so as to be towed to the point of destination. *Held*, That a finding by the trial court that there was a total loss will not be disturbed. — *Progresso S. S. Co. v. St. Paul F. and M. Ins. Co.* (Cal. S. C.): 79 Pacific Reporter, 967.

BOATS "OF AND IN" VESSEL. The policy on the yacht *R*, covered upon the "hull . . . boats (including launches, steam or otherwise, if any), furniture . . . of and in the schooner yacht *Rosemary*." A part of the equipment of the yacht was a naphtha launch, which was ordinarily carried on davits when the yacht was under way, but used in part as means of communication with the shore. While the launch was being used between the yacht and club station on Shelter Island during a trip at night, it collided with an unlighted boat boom belonging to another yacht, with the result that the stack of the launch was torn loose and the naphtha on board ran out of its reservoir, caught fire and practically destroyed the launch. The defense was that the launch was not "of and in" the yacht when the damage occurred, but separate and apart therefrom, and navigating under its own power and engaged in its particular business, and by reason thereof was not covered by the policy at the time of the loss. *Held*, That the launch was covered by the policy at the time of its loss. — *Dennis v. Home Ins. Co.* (U. S. D. C.): 136 Federal Reporter, 481.

PLACE OF LOSS. The policy provided as follows: "Warranted confined to the inland waters of New Jersey, New York, and Long Island. Any deviation beyond the limits named in this policy shall not avoid this policy, but no liability shall exist during such deviation." The insured house-boat sank while under tow from Gravesend to Sheepshead Bay, and when about opposite the Oriental Hotel and within a quarter of a mile of Coney Island. *Held*, That the house-boat was lost within the "natural" as well as the "statutory" boundaries of the inland waters permitted to be navigated. — *Fulton v. Insurance Co. of North America* (U. S. C. C. A., 2d Cir.): 136 Federal Reporter, 182.

SALE—EXCESS INSURANCE BY SELLER. A contract for the sale of goods at a price to cover cost, freight, and insurance contained the clause: "Insurance for 5 per cent. over net invoice amount to be effected by the sellers for account of buyers." Subsequently to the sale the sellers effected a policy for a larger amount than 5 per cent. over net invoice, and handed that policy together with the shipping documents to the buyers in exchange for the price. A loss having occurred under the policy, the underwriters paid the buyers upon the whole amount insured. *Held*, That the buyers were not, to the extent to which the money received by them from the underwriters exceeded the amount of their loss, trustees for the sellers, but were entitled to retain it to their own use. — *Landauer v. Asser*. (Eng. Div. Ct.): [1905] 2 King's Bench, 184.

RISK OF COLLISION. Some of the policies in these cases cover "the risk of collision sustained," and others "loss sustained by collision with another vessel." *Held*, That the two forms mean the same thing, namely, collision with another vessel. The plaintiff's vessel struck a wreck sunk several hours before, and which was never raised. While it was practicable to raise her, the cost would have exceeded her value when raised. *Held*, That under such circumstances the plaintiff's vessel did not come into collision with another vessel within the meaning of this word in the policies. — *Burnham v. China Mut. Ins. Co. et al.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 75 Northeastern Reporter, 74.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVOCATION OF LICENSE. Sec. 631 Ky. Stat., 1903, provides that the insurance commissioner shall revoke the license of any foreign company which shall remove a suit filed against it in a State court to the Federal court, without consent of the plaintiff in the suit. *Held*, That this provision is not in contravention of the Federal Constitution; that the license which the State grants is purely a matter of grace, and, like any other license, may be revoked by the licensor, at pleasure. The revocation of the license interferes with no legal right of the licensee, for, when it takes it, it does so subject to its revocation. The company can not question the reason of grace, and, like any other license, may be revoked by the licensed foreign corporations from doing business in the State with

or without consent. — *Prewitt, Ins. Com'r, v. Security Mut. Life Ins. Co. (Ky. C. A.)*; *Travelers Ins. Co. v. Prewitt, Ins. Com'r (Ky. C. A.)*: 83 Southwestern Reporter, 611.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. The policy provided that liability thereunder should not be more than \$5,000 in respect to an accident which would cause the death or injury of any one person. The representative of an employe who had been fatally injured recovered a judgment against insured in excess of \$5,000. The insured brought suit to recover the amount of such judgment, together with interest and costs of defending the suit. *Held*, That where the policy limits the amount of recovery upon the death of a person, the costs and expenses incurred in defending suits which the insurance company should have defended or settled, with interest thereon, are recoverable under the terms of the policy. The hospital expenses being above \$5,000, and not included in the expenses of defending the suit, are not part of the company's liability under the policy; nor are the insured's expenses and costs in defending its own liability on its contract with the railroad company a part of such liability. — *Southern Ry. News Co. v. Fidelity and Casualty Co. (Ky. C. A.)*: 83 Southwestern Reporter, 620.

CITY LICENSE TAX. Sec. 5508, Rev. Stat. Mo. 1899, giving to cities of the fourth class the power to tax occupations for revenue, under which the city of St. Joseph levied a license on foreign insurance companies, is not in conflict with nor repealed by Sec. 8043, providing for a tax on premium receipts of insurance companies and that the same should be in lieu of all other taxes. — *City of St. Joseph v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. (Kans. City C. A.)*: 84 Southwestern Reporter, 97.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. The policy insured against liability for damages on account of injuries suffered by any employe "while on duty at the places and in the occupations maintained in the schedule hereinafter given." The occupation of the insured maintained in the schedule was that of stevedores and contractors. An employe of insured was fatally injured by reason of a defect in a runway. The runway did not belong to insured, but they had entered into a contract with a coal company, which owned it, to keep it in repair so long as they conducted the business of unloading coal at that place. The representative of the employe brought suit against the insured, which was defended by the liability company, and recovered judgment. The liability for the accident was founded on the contract, made in connection with the business of insured as stevedores and to keep the runway in repair; and the defense in this suit was that such a contract, creating such a liability to employes, was so foreign to the business of stevedores as to take the liability out of the provisions of the policy of insurance. *Held*, That it can not be said as matter of law that such a contract was so improper or unreasonable as to take the liability of the insured to their employes, on account of it, out of the general provisions of the policy. — *Cashman et al. v. London Guarantee Acc. Ins. Co., Ltd. (Mass. S. J. C.)*: 72 Northeastern Reporter 957.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY POLICY. Where an employers' liability policy provides that liability thereunder shall not attach until judgment has been rendered against the employer and paid by him, an employee, who has obtained judgment against the insured employer, can not maintain a bill in equity to compel the insurance company to make payment directly to him, as the payment of the judgment by the employer is made a condition precedent to the liability of the insurance company on the policy.—*O'Connell et al. v. New York, N. H., & H. R. R. et al.* (Mass. S. J. C.): 72 *Northeastern Reporter*, 979.

TERMINATION OF AGENCY. The contract between the plaintiff, insurance company, and its agent, required the agent to promptly remit for all policies sent to and delivered by him, and to return, on demand, all uncollected premium receipts or undelivered policies, and that his failure to do so should terminate the contract. The agent having failed to perform the conditions of his contract, the company, by its duly authorized representative, in the forenoon of November 12, demanded an immediate report on the number of policies he was holding. He was pressed from time to time during the day to make such report, until 7.30, when he was told that he must make the report that evening. The report was not made that evening, and the agent was then and there informed that his contract was terminated. *Held*, That the notice of the termination of the agency was not void for failure to give the agent reasonable time within which to comply with the demand of the company.—*State Life Ins. Co. v. Schwarzkopf* (St. Louis C. A.): 84 *Southwestern Reporter*, 353.

FOREIGN COMPANY. The money paid into the treasury by foreign insurance companies, on account of the tax of \$2 upon each \$100 of premiums collected by them in the State, is no part of the annual tax of twenty-two cents on each \$100 of value of corporation franchises, but is an entirely different tax, and therefore subdivision 5, Sec. 4370, Kentucky Stat. 1903, does not give the school fund any right to any part of the moneys collected from such foreign insurance companies.—*Fuqua v. Hager* (Ky. C. A.): 84 *Southwestern Reporter*, 325.

INSURANCE BROKERS. Insurance brokers, acting as agents for foreign insurance companies, can not maintain an action against the insured for the premiums promised to be paid for insurance placed through them.—*Cortis et al. v. Van Derveer* (N. Y. S. C., App. Tr.): 91 *New York Supplement*, 743.

SURETY BOND. The surety bond in suit provided that "this bond shall bind said surety company only when signed by F. S. C., the lawful resident assistant secretary." At the time of the application for the bond, C. was absent, and the clerk in his office undertook to deliver the bond without his signature. C. had stated to his clerk that he might deliver bonds during his absence, to be signed by him upon return, and the bond in question was so issued. After a violation of the conditions of the bond, C. returned, and without being informed of the violation, affixed his signature to the bond. *Held*, That the bond was not binding upon the com-

pany.—Cullinan, Com'r, v. Bowker and Ætna Indemnity Co. (N. Y. C. A.): 72 Northeastern Reporter, 911.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. An employee, who has obtained a judgment for personal injuries against his employer who holds a policy of employers' liability insurance indemnifying him against claims for injuries to employees, has no right of action against the indemnity company to enforce payment of his claims against the employer.—Connolly et al. v. Bolster et al. (Mass. S. J. C.): 72 Northeastern Reporter, 981.

REPRESENTATIVES. Statements and representations made to an indemnity company for the purpose of inducing said company to execute a bond for hire, guaranteeing the faithful discharge of the duties of an employee, will not be construed to be warranties unless the language used is not capable of any other interpretation.—Guthrie Nat. Bank v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland (Okla. S. C.): 79 Pacific Reporter, 102.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. The policy insured all direct loss or damage by lightning. One witness testified that the flash of lightning and the fall of the side wall were simultaneous, and another testified to the same thing as to the roof, with the further fact that the materials fell outward towards the wind. *Held*, That it was a fair inference that the damage came directly from the lightning, and the question was properly left to the jury.—Warmcastle v. Scottish Union and Nat. Ins. Co. (Pa. S. C.): 59 Atlantic Reporter, 1105.

PLEADING. Where a general averment of the performance of conditions precedent has imposed upon the opposite party the duty of pleading specifically under section 118 of the practice act (P. L. 1903, p. 570), such duty is not complied with by reason of matter contained in a written response to a demand for a specification of defenses under the 104th section of the same act.—McGlade v. Home Ins. Co. (N. J. S. C.): 59 Atlantic Reporter, 628.

STOCK IN HANDS OF TRUSTEES. The plaintiff, who owned stock in a domestic insurance company, placed the same in the hands of trustees for voting purposes. Becoming dissatisfied with the arrangement, the plaintiffs seek to enjoin these trustees from voting the stock at any election. Section 56, Ch. 690, Laws New York 1892, p. 1958, provides that "No order, judgment, or decree providing for an accounting, or enjoining, restraining or interfering with the prosecution of the business of any domestic insurance corporation, or appointing a temporary or permanent receiver thereof, shall be made or granted otherwise than upon the application of the Attorney-General, on his own motion, or after his approval of a request in writing thereof of the superintendent of insurance, except in an action by a judgment creditor or proceedings supplementary to execution." *Held*, That this section does not prevent the plaintiffs from maintaining this action, as it does not seek to interfere with the business of the insurance company, but simply to prevent stock owned by it from being voted by the trustees.

— *Knickerbocker Investment Co. v. Voorhees et al.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 91 New York Supplement, 816.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company was created by special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed before the adoption of the present constitution. Thereafter by act Kentucky, March 19, 1894 (Acts Ky. 1894, p. 226, Ch. 99), it was provided that existing corporations "transact the business as though incorporated under this act." *Held*, That it is clear from the statute that real estate title insurance companies, although acting under charters previously given, are restricted to the exercise of powers specified in the act. A corporation organized under a special act before the adoption of the present constitution, but repealed afterwards, does not, by failure to accept the constitution, become estopped to deny that it is operating under the special act of incorporation. — *Hager, Auditor et al. v. Kentucky Title Co.* (Ky. C. A.): 85 Southwestern Reporter, 183. 27 Kentucky Law Reporter, 346.

HAIL INSURANCE. A corporation organized under Art. 5 of Ch. 50 of the General Statutes, Kans. 1901, for the insurance of its members against injury to growing crops by hail may make a valid by-law limiting its liability on policies thereafter written to losses occurring prior to noon of July 25, notwithstanding the provision of Sec. 3560 that all policies issued by such corporations shall expire on the succeeding 1st of April. — *Kansas State Mut. Hail Ass'n v. Prather* (Kans. S. C.): 79 Pacific Reporter, 1080.

AGENT ACTING AS BROKER. The defendant being unable to place insurance for the plaintiff in companies represented by him, applied to the agent of another company for such insurance. A policy was issued and handed to the defendant who delivered the same to the plaintiff. The plaintiff paid the premium to the defendant who turned it over to the other agent. This agent never remitted the premium to the company and the policy was canceled. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover the premium of defendant. *Held*, That the defendant, having in good faith and in the exercise of proper care obtained a policy from one who was apparently an agent of the company, and in good faith paid over the premium to him, had performed the duty that he had undertaken for the plaintiff, and had furnished him with a policy of insurance. Unless he was acting in bad faith or negligently, he was not responsible to the plaintiff if the policy was subsequently canceled. — *Marrian v. Robbins* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 92 New York Supplement, 654.

SAME — POLICY — SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM. The policy provided that "no action shall lie against the company as respects any loss under the policy unless it shall be brought by the assured himself to reimburse him for a loss actually sustained and paid by him in satisfaction of a judgment after trial of the issue. The plaintiffs notified the company of a proposition for settlement of the claim of an injured employee. There was no question of the liability of the plaintiffs for the injury. The company declined to offer any advice, or to take any part whatever in the settlement.

The settlement was made by the plaintiffs in good faith, was advantageous to the company, and for such an amount as a jury, upon the facts, established, would have been warranted in awarding. *Held*, That the company, under these circumstances, waived whatever rights it had under the above provision.—*Bradley et al. v. Standard Life and Acc. Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C. Trial Tr.): 93 New York Supplement, 245. 46 Misc. Rep., 41.

FOREIGN COMPANY. In an action against an insurance company to recover money paid to the company on account of a liability asserted by it against the plaintiff as surety upon the bond of a former local agent of the company, the complaint alleged that the defendant was a foreign insurance company, and had not complied with Sec. 3765, Rev. St. Ind. 1881 (Sec. 1, Act of March, 1877) concerning foreign insurance companies, in that it had not obtained a certificate of authority from the Auditor of State, and had not filed the local certificate provided for by said act in the county wherein the agent was to act. *Held*, That the appointing of an agent, or the taking of a bond from him, does not amount to a transaction of any business of insurance, within the contemplation of said act.—*Wilson v. Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.* (Ind. S. C.): 73 Northeastern Reporter, 892.

COLLECTION OF RENEWALS. A life insurance company sent renewals on its policy to a bank for collection. The bank permitted the agent of the company to make the collections, and the agent failed to account to the bank or to the company for the collections so made. The company had no knowledge of the fact that the bank was permitting the agent to make collections. *Held*, That in making the collections the agent was acting for the bank and not for the company; and that the bank was liable for the default of the agent.—*Manhattan Life Ins. Co. v. First National Bank* (Colo. C. A.): 80 Pacific Reporter, 467.

ATTACHMENT AND GARNISHMENT. Where property insured was located in the State of New York and the policy contained the express provision that it should not be valid until countersigned by the agent of the company in the State of New York, the company being a corporation of Connecticut, and when it was so countersigned it was mailed to the insured at his residence in Jersey City, the insurance contract was a New York contract and governed by the laws as to its validity, construction and discharge, and the debt due insured on the policy might be garnisheed there.—*Orient Ins. Co. v. Rudolph et al.* (N. J. Ch. C.): 61 Atlantic Reporter, 26.

PROCEEDS OF INSURANCE POLICIES. Sec. 212, ch. 690, p. 2015, Laws N. Y. 1892, relating to the disposition of insurance by will has no application to the proceeds of accident or casualty insurance. The proceeds of such insurance are as much the subject of testamentary disposition as the proceeds of regular life insurance made payable to the estate.—*In re Smith's Estate* (Surr. C. T.): 94 New York Supplement, 90.

PROOFS OF LOSS. A person charged with authority to adjust a loss, has no power to waive any of the provisions of the policy, and his statement to insured that they need not put in any proofs

of loss to the company is not binding on the company.—*Emanuel et al v. Maryland Casualty Co.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Tr.): 94 New York Supplement, 36.

TITLE INSURANCE. A condition in a policy of title insurance that "no claim shall arise under the policy unless the party insured has been actually evicted under an adverse title insured against" is not fulfilled, so as to give a right of action by the insured, by an adjudication on appeal that an order and decree of an orphans' court confirming the terms of a sale made by an administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of the lands in question, and authorizing a deed therefor, to the plaintiffs, should be annulled, reversed and for nothing holden.—*Ocean View Land Co. v. West Jersey Title Guaranty Co.* (N. J. S. C. E.): 61 Atlantic Reporter, 83.

LIABILITY INSURANCE. The policy undertook to insure the plaintiff "against loss from common-law or statutory liability arising from the contingent liability of the assured as owner of said buildings for damages on account of bodily injuries accidentally suffered by any person whatsoever in connection with and during the reconstruction, alteration or repairs of the building above mentioned . . . caused by the act or negligence of any contractor or sub-contractor engaged in the reconstruction or alteration of the said building." *Held*, That the insurance is against "contingent liability" for the act or negligence of a contractor or sub-contractor; that there is no such liability known to the law; and that therefore the policy grants no insurance whatever.—*Sroka v. Frankfort American Ins. Co.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Tr.): 94 New York Supplement, 501.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. The policy was issued to G. and M. to indemnify them against liability to employees. It provided that "no action shall be against the company as respects any loss under this policy unless it shall be brought by the assured himself, to reimburse him for loss actually sustained and paid by him in satisfaction of a judgment." The plaintiff obtained a judgment against the insured which was not paid, and this action was brought in garnishment and attachment against the insurance company under an allegation that the company was indebted to G. and M. in a sum equal to the judgment. *Held*, That the plaintiff, being an attaching creditor, stands precisely in the shoes of his debtor G. and M.; and that the policy being an agreement to indemnify insured "against loss" but not against "liability," no recovery could be had against the company by the insured's attaching creditor, until after complete payment by insured of the claim for which the company was liable under the policy.—*Allen v. Gilman et al.* (*Ætna Life Ins. Co. Garnishee*), (U. S. C. C. Pa.): 137 Federal Reporter, 136.

DEFALCATION. A bank cashier was given a leave of absence on August 17, 1901, which expired on August 22d. His failure to return did not arouse suspicion until August 26, when an examination of his books was made, which disclosed his defalcation. His sureties were then telegraphed, either on the 26th or 27th.

whereupon each sent a representative, who participated in the examination of the books during the latter part of August, and on September 2 a formal notification of the cashier's flight and defalcation was sent to defendant surety company. *Held*, That whether defendant was given "immediate" notice of the defalcation, as required by the fidelity bond, was for the jury. Where a bank cashier's fidelity bond, given March 7, 1901, covered only acts and defaults committed during its currency and within twelve months next before the date of the discovery of the act or default on which the claim was based, it did not cover an alleged larceny of silver coin claimed to have been deposited May 19, 1900, but not found in the bank's vaults when the cashier absconded in August, 1901, there being no evidence as to when the same was taken. — *Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York v. Bank of Timmons-ville*: 139 Federal Reporter, 101.

TAXATION. Plaintiff, a corporation, chartered to conduct the business of a life insurance company and of a trust company, sued to enjoin the tax assessors from the enforcement of a certain assessment. The company had paid under Act June 8, 1901 (P. L. 229) as amended by Act June 8, 1893 (P. L. 353), the five-mill tax upon the assessed value of its capital stock and a four-mill State tax on securities held by it as trustee, executor and guardian, and the defendants sought to assess the reserve fund, or a fund regarded in the conduct of the business as applicable to demands likely to arise upon the maturing of policies of life insurance, held by a solvent corporation in its own right, can not, in any just or legal sense, be said to be held by it in trust either for creditors or stockholders. — *Provident Life and Trust Co. v. Durham et al.* (Pa. S. C.): 61 Atlantic Reporter, 636.

COMBINATION TO FIX RATES. In this case the Attorney-General filed a bill for an injunction, seeking to restrain the defendants from regulating and maintaining rates fixed by their agents associated as a voluntary association called the "Newark Fire Exchange." *Held*, That in the absence of a statute authorizing it, the Attorney-General could not maintain this bill. Insurance companies are not public or quasi public bodies, and it not being alleged that they have exceeded their corporate power, all that can be said in this case is that in the exercise of their power of fixing rates they have made an unenforceable agreement. This being so, insurance companies can not be held to an accountability different from that which natural persons doing the same acts would be held to. — *McCarter, Atty.-Gen. v. Firemen's Ins. Co. et al.* (N. J. Ch. C.): 61 Atlantic Reporter, 705.

LIABILITY INSURANCE. The policy undertook to indemnify the plaintiff against loss from liability for damages on account of bodily injuries caused by its negligence, liability in any one case not to exceed \$5,000. Suit was brought against plaintiff by one H., claiming \$25,000 damages on account of injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of the plaintiff. The company was notified of the accident and of the suit, and at once employed attorneys and undertook to defend the case as it was bound to do. Just as

the case was about to be brought to trial a settlement was reached by the payment of \$8,000. The settlement was made through the attorney of the insurance company. The policy provided that no action shall lie against the company as respects any loss thereunder, unless the action be brought to reimburse the assured for a loss actually sustained by it, "after a trial of the issue, and in satisfaction of a final judgment against it." *Held*, That the insurance company had waived the requirement of the policy requiring a trial and final judgment, and that it was bound by the settlement made through its attorney.—*New Amsterdam Casualty Co. v. East Tennessee Telephone Co. et al.* (U. S. C. C. S. 6th Cir.): 139 Federal Reporter, 602.

ACTION AGAINST AGENT FOR PENALTY. The plaintiff brought suit against the defendant alleging that the defendant as agent for a foreign company effected an insurance of property situated within the city of Ithaca in such foreign insurance company "without having filed with the treasurer of the plaintiff a bond required by Sec. 134 of the insurance law of this State, and that no bond has at the time aforesaid been filed with the superintendent of insurance by the said Prussian National Insurance Company, as was permitted by said Sec. 134 of the insurance law." The complaint further alleged that by reason of such facts the defendant is liable for a penalty of \$200 under Sec. 135 of the insurance laws. *Held*, That the complaint was insufficient for failure to allege that the contract of insurance was made in the State of New York.—*Ithaca Fire Department v. Rice* (N. Y. S. C. App. Div.): 95 New York Supplement, 464.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. The statutes requiring foreign insurance companies only to take out licenses for their agents as a condition to doing business in the State, do not contravene Const. U. S., Art. 4, Sec. 2, declaring that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities in the several States; a corporation not being a citizen. Neither do such statutes contravene Const. U. S., Amend. 14, forbidding any State from denying to any person the equal protection of the laws. Nor do they violate the clause of the United States constitution giving Congress power to regulate interstate commerce; insurance not being commerce.—*Commonwealth v. Gregory* (Ky. C. A.): 89 Southwestern Reporter, 168.

INSURANCE PROCURED BY BROKER. The plaintiff brought this action against the defendants, claiming that the defendants had employed them to obtain insurance, and thereby incurred an obligation to make compensation for the services by payment of commissions to the plaintiffs. *Held*, That the defendants were not liable; that the most that could be said would be that the defendants, by employing the plaintiffs to effect the insurance, impliedly agreed to accept the insurance when procured and to pay the premium thereon, and thus enable plaintiffs to earn and collect their commissions from the insurance companies.—*Arndt et al. v. Miller et al.* (N. Y. S. C. App. Tr.): 95 New York Supplement, 604.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. The policy provided that no action should lie against the company on the policy until after the injured party had received judgment against the employer. *Held*, That denial of liability would not be a waiver of this provision, as an action against the indemnity company would not lie until after judgment had been obtained against the employer by the injured employee. The policy obligated the company, as soon as summons and other process had been forwarded to the home office, in any suit brought by an injured employee against the employer, to defend the suit at its own cost on behalf of, and in the name of, the employer. *Held*, That this was not a contract to become a party to the action, nor an agreement that it might be made a party to the action for any purpose. — *Texas Short Line Ry. Co. v. Waymire et al.* (Tex. C. C. A.): 89 *Southwestern Reporter*, 452.

FOREIGN COMPANY. The plaintiff was appointed receiver of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, an Ohio corporation, and brought this action against the defendants to enforce their statutory liability as members of the company. The defendants filed a plea in abatement on the ground that the company had not been licensed to do business in the State. It was shown that the contract was made in Ohio. *Held*, That although it is competent for the State by legislation to prevent foreign corporations from entering into insurance contracts in this State concerning property therein without complying with the requirements of law, and while it is also competent for the State to prohibit the agents of such companies from soliciting insurance in this State, yet the legislature is not empowered to enact a statute whereby it prohibits citizens from entering into contracts outside of this State insuring property within its boundaries. — *Swing v. Hill et al.* (Ind. S. C.): 75 *Northeastern Reporter*, 658.

LEGISLATION UPON INSURANCE IN 1905. Thirty-six state and territorial legislatures were in session in 1905. The following is a summary of the legislation directly or indirectly affecting insurance:

ARIZONA. There was no insurance legislation in the territory in 1905. Bills authorizing the appointment of an insurance commissioner, and relating to the transaction of business in the territory failed of passage.

ARKANSAS. Several bills were enacted by the legislature in 1905, the most important one being the anti-compact law [which see]. Other bills enacted related to the transaction of business in the State by foreign mutual fire companies, and requiring that such companies before beginning business must have assets of fifty thousand dollars in cash or securities, in excess of all liabilities including reserve for unearned premiums on all outstanding risks; must appoint a resident agent; must file a statement of its condition annually with the department, and must give bond

in the sum of twenty thousand dollars conditioned for the prompt payment of claims arising in the State.

Another act related to the organization and conduct of business by local mutual companies.

An act was passed imposing a penalty of 12 per cent on the amount of the loss together with reasonable attorney's fees, where a fire, life, health or accident company shall fail to pay the loss within the time specified in the policy after demand made therefor.

Acts were also passed amending Sections 4371, 4372, 4373 and 4374 of Kirby digest, prohibiting any company authorized to do business in the State from allowing or authorizing any person not a resident of the State from issuing policies on property or persons in the State; prohibiting agents from paying any commission, brokerage or other consideration on account of any policy or policies of insurance to non-residents, and prescribing penalties for violation.

CALIFORNIA. Several bills were enacted by the legislature in 1905 amendatory to existing statutes. The more important bills defined what constitutes solvency of fire, life, and casualty companies, and defining what constitutes liabilities of liability insurance companies.

A bill was enacted imposing a tax of two per cent. on gross premiums, less losses, return and re-insurance premiums, of foreign companies except life, and a tax of one per cent. on the gross premiums of life companies collected in the State. Other bills enacted were:

Providing for the registration of life insurance policies and deposit of security; providing for the purchase and conveyance of real estate; prescribing how funds of domestic companies may be invested; providing for the organization of mutual benefit associations, and the organization and regulation of assessment, life, accident, and health insurance companies. A bill was also enacted permitting the organization of salvage corps and defining their powers. An anti-compact bill was defeated.

COLORADO. There was no successful insurance legislation. Several bills were introduced but were not reported from committees.

CONNECTICUT. Several bills were passed by the legislature in 1905. The more important bills enacted were:

Providing that surety companies shall keep a reserve fund for reinsurance equal to 50 per cent. of the gross amount of premiums received on business in force, and prescribing fees to be paid for certificate of valuation, and certified copies of license and annual statement. A bill relating to surety companies provided that the capital of such companies doing business in the State shall not be less than \$250,000.

Providing that companies writing personal accident, and liability insurance shall maintain a premium reserve on all such policies in force equal to the unearned portion of the gross premium.

urns charged for covering the risks. Companies engaged in liability underwriting for five or more years shall report on or before July 1st, in each year a statement of their business transacted in the United States. Chapter 168 of the public acts of 1903 is repealed.

Section 4,548 concerning life insurance policies for the benefit of married women was amended to read that in case of the decease of the married woman before the death of the insured or maturity of the policy from other cause, and if so specified in the policy, the insurance shall inure to the use of her children or of her husband's children; but if the annual premium on such policy shall exceed \$500 the amount of such excess paid in fraud of creditors shall, with interest, inure to the benefit of the creditors of the person paying the premium; and if such married woman shall die before the death of the insured or maturity of the policy from other cause, the policy shall inure to the person who has paid the premiums, unless otherwise provided in the policy.

The section of the law providing for annual reports from fire and marine companies was amended to require companies to report the amount required to reinsure all fire risks in force computed at 50 per cent. of the gross amount of premiums on policies running one year or less from date of policy and a pro rata amount on all premiums on policies running more than one year from date of policy, less return premiums and reinsurance, received on risks in force not perpetual, ninety-five per centum of premiums on perpetual risks in force, and one hundred per centum of ocean marine premiums, excepting on some hulls which may be computed at 50 per centum of the amount of premiums received on risks in force.

DELAWARE. There was no legislation affecting insurance enacted. The most important bill introduced was one regulating fraternal.

FLORIDA. Two bills were passed by the Florida legislature affecting insurance companies. One was of local interest only. The other bill provided:

"That in the event of a total loss or destruction of any personal property on which the amount of the appraised or agreed loss shall be less than the total amount insured thereon, the insuring company or companies shall return to the insured the unearned premium for the excess of insurance over the appraised or agreed loss, to be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the loss shall be paid, and the said unearned premium shall be a just and legal claim against the said insurance company or companies."

A bill providing for state life insurance passed the lower house but was defeated in the senate. A valued-policy and anti-compact bill were also defeated.

GEORGIA. Only one bill affecting insurance directly was passed in 1905. That bill amended Section 2035 of the Code of 1895, and was as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that Section 2,035 of the Code of Georgia of 1895 be and the same is hereby amended by inserting between the words "valid" and "and" in the sixth line of said section the words, "or bonds of any county or municipality in this State which have been validated

under the laws of this State," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: "All fire, marine and inland insurance companies, chartered by other States or foreign government shall be required to deposit with the Governor of this State bonds of the United States, or bonds of this State, which according to the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly are valid, or bonds of any county or municipality in this State which have been validated under the laws of this State, and which amount, according to their face value, to \$25,000, which bonds shall be receipted for by the State Treasurer, and especially deposited by him in the vaults of the State Treasury, and whenever such company ceases to do business in this State, and has settled up all claims against it as hereinafter provided, said bonds shall be delivered up to the proper party on presentation of the Treasurer's receipt.

While said bonds are so deposited the owners of the same shall, subject to the notices hereinafter provided for or given, be entitled to collect the coupons and use them. For the bonds so deposited the faith of the State is pledged that they shall be returned to the parties entitled to receive them or disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Bills to tax the cash surrender values of life policies, and amending the standard policy law were defeated.

IDAHO. Four bills were enacted by the legislature of 1905, and one of those, providing for the organization of live stock insurance companies, was of only local interest. An anti-rebate law was enacted [which see]. A law respecting the capital of foreign insurance companies was enacted, and provided that such a company to do business in the State must be possessed of the actual amount of capital required of Idaho companies. A bill providing for the admission of fidelity and surety companies, and requiring such companies to have a capital of \$250,000, and to make a deposit of \$25,000 was enacted. A valued-policy law failed of enactment.

ILLINOIS. Very little insurance legislation was enacted in the state in 1905. An act was passed authorizing fire insurance companies to insure sprinklers, pumps or other fire apparatus, and against loss or damage by the same. An act was passed providing for the organization of mutual accident companies, and regulating the transaction of business of such companies. The act governing casualty insurance companies was amended by prescribing what shall be charged as liabilities of such companies. With the exception of a bill amending the law regulating fraternal, all other legislation was of local interest only. An anti-trust law was defeated.

INDIANA. Several bills were enacted by the legislature in 1905, but were amendatory of existing laws, and the principal bills related to investments of insurance companies. One bill relating to domestic life companies permits them to invest in state, county, town or city bonds, where they are transacting business. A bill was also passed permitting the admission of foreign mutual fire insurance companies with \$50,000 cash assets, and \$100,000 premium notes, and bills were passed making it a misdemeanor for directors or officers of a company to loan any of its funds to an officer or director of the company. The other important legislation was as follows:

Whenever any law of this state, now or hereafter enacted, regulates the admission of insurance companies of other states or

countries to do business of any kind of insurance in this state and fixes the amount of capital or assets required of such insurance companies to do business in this state, then the amount of such capital or assets so required of such companies to do such business in this state shall be invested in the bonds of some one or more of the states of the United States or of the United States or in bonds of some one or more of the counties, cities or towns of this state or some other state of the United States which have not exceeded the limit of tax levies allowed by law, or some foreign country in which such company is authorized to do business, at the current market value thereof at the date of the admission of such company to do business in this state or in first mortgage bonds or mortgages on real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged and free from prior incumbrances.

It shall not be lawful for any agent or agents of any casualty, surety or health company incorporated under the laws of any other state or any government foreign to the United States, directly or indirectly, to solicit insurance by any person or persons, firm, partnership or corporation, or to take any risks, or transact any business of insurance or suretyship in this state without first procuring a license from the auditor of state authorizing him, or them, to transact such business of insurance or suretyship as agent for such company in this state; and before such license shall be issued there shall be filed with the auditor of state a copy of the act of incorporation of such company, if such copy has not already been filed, and a statement on blanks prepared by said auditor of state, under oath of two of the officers of the company making such statements, which statement shall show in detail the assets and liabilities of such company, and such other information as the auditor of state may require, and no accident and health or accident or health company shall transact any business of insurance in this state unless such company is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars invested in the stocks or bonds of some one or more of the states of the United States or of the United States or in bonds of some one or more of the counties, cities or towns of this state or some other state of the United States, at the current market value thereof at the date of admission of such company to do business in this state, or in first mortgage bonds or mortgages on real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged and free from any prior incumbrance. And no casualty company shall transact a general casualty business unless such company is possessed of at least two hundred thousand dollars invested in the stocks or bonds of some one or more of the states of the United States or of the United States, or in bonds of some one or more of the counties, cities or towns of this state, or some other state of the United States, at the current market value thereof at the date of admission of such company to do business in this state or in first mortgage bonds or mortgages on real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged and free from any prior incumbrance. And no

surety company shall transact a surety business either singly or generally in connection with a casualty business unless such company is possessed of two hundred and fifty thousand [dollars] capital, and unless such capital to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars is invested in the stocks or bonds of some one or more of the states of the United States or of the United States, or in bonds of some one or more of the counties, cities, or towns of this state, or some other state of the United States, at the current market value thereof at the date of admission of such company to do business in this state, or in first mortgage bonds or mortgages on real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged and free from any prior incumbrance. And upon the filing of the foregoing statement and furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of such investment, and complying with the other laws of this state, concerning foreign insurance companies, or surety companies, it shall be the duty of the auditor of state to issue to the agent or agents of the company applying for the same, a license to transact the business of insurance for such company in this state.

KANSAS. Two bills were enacted by the legislature. One regarding agents of unauthorized companies, and one providing for the organization of companies for the purpose of "guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding office of public or private trust." Anti-compact, anti-rebate, and anti-coinsurance bills, and a bill creating the office of fire marshal were introduced in the house, but failed of final passage.

MAINE. There was very little legislation enacted in 1905. An amendment to the standard policy relating to notice of loss was adopted by substituting for the word "forthwith," the words "within a reasonable time." Other bills amended laws relating to fraternal and to the insurance department. A bill to repeal the arbitration clause in the standard policy was defeated.

MASSACHUSETTS. Only two bills of importance were passed by the legislature in 1905. The principal bill was Chapter 287, and provided for commutating the outstanding losses of liability insurance companies. The other bill amended the law relating to the authorization of accident companies and provided that such companies might also transact steam boiler insurance, if possessed of a capital of \$400,000.

MICHIGAN. But little legislation was enacted in 1905. An act was passed prescribing a standard form of fire insurance policy (enacting a form already in use), [see policy forms and laws]. One or two bills of only local interest were enacted, and the other insurance bills enacted were:

Authorizing fire and marine insurance companies to insure against loss or damage by lightning, wind and water; providing for investments of fire insurance companies organized under the laws of the state, and amending the laws relating to the organization and transaction of business in the state of co-operative and mutual

benefit associations, and regulating the reinsurance or consolidation of such associations.

MINNESOTA. Eleven bills were enacted by the legislature in 1905. Four of them were of local interest only, and related to the organization and consolidation of mutual fire companies. The other bills were amendatory to existing laws. The following is a summary of the bills:

Section 29 of chapter 233, laws of 1899, was amended to provide that plate glass companies may organize with a capital of \$100,000, marine companies with \$200,000; stock fire, fidelity, accident or steam boiler companies with not less than \$100,000; except that fire companies organized solely to insure risks equipped with automatic sprinklers may start with only \$25,000 paid-in capital; life companies not less than \$100,000.

Section 85, Chapter 175, General Laws of 1895, was amended to authorize associations known as Lloyds to write sprinkler leakage insurance.

Chapter 181, relating to deposit of securities by other than fire, fire and marine, hail farmers' mutuals or real estate title insurance companies, was amended so that deposits made with the States where the companies are organized may be accepted in lieu of deposits in Minnesota.

Amendments to Chapter 229, providing for the insurance department were enacted providing that all fees collected by the department be turned into the State treasury, and prescribing the fees to be paid. The act also fixed the salary of the commissioner and provided for examination of companies. Section 4 of the act respecting examinations reads as follows:

Section 4. The commissioner of insurance may, whenever he deems it necessary, employ a competent person to make an examination of the affairs of any insurance company admitted, or applying to be admitted, to do business under the laws of this State. When such person so employed is not a salaried officer of said department, his compensation or per diem for making such examination shall be determined by the commissioner of insurance and the amount thereof, together with all expenses incurred in making such examination, shall be paid by the insurance company so examined to the commissioner and by him paid over to the treasurer of the State, and said treasurer shall pay therefrom, upon the proper voucher, the compensation and expenses of the person so making said examination.

Section five fixed the compensation of the examiner, when a salaried employe of the department, at ten dollars per day for each and every day necessarily occupied in making the examination.

Several sections of the law relating to the organization of stipulated premium companies were amended, and the title of the act was amended to read: "An act to provide for the incorporation, re-incorporation, and regulation of the insurance companies on the fixed premium plan."

A bill was enacted entitled an act to "prevent unjust discrimination in the fixing of fire insurance premiums, to provide for the appointment of a fire marshal, etc." Section one of the act reads as follows:

Section 1. Unjust Discrimination Prohibited.—No fire insurance company shall charge or receive, directly or indirectly, a higher or greater rate or premium for insurance against destruction or damage by fire or any property within this State than it charges for other risks in this State of the same kind or class, taking into consideration the local fire loss record, the nature of the risk, the exposures and hazards thereof, and the means of fire prevention applicable thereto.

Section two provides that the plaintiff may recover not exceeding \$500 if a company is adjudged guilty of unlawful discrimination, and a second offense in respect to the same risk carries a revocation of license to do business in the state. The other

sections of the bill relate to the appointment of a fire marshal. [See Fire Marshal Laws.]

MISSOURI. Only one bill was enacted by the legislature in 1905, the bill was amendatory to Section 8043, providing for taxation of premiums, and permitted fire companies to be credited with premiums on reinsurance in companies authorized to do business in the state. Bills were before the legislature to repeal the anti-coinsurance law, to amend the anti-compact law, and repeal the valued-policy law, but failed, and an anti-rebate and fire marshal bill also failed of enactment.

MONTANA. There was no legislation in the state in 1905, and but few bills affecting insurance were introduced.

NEBRASKA. Very little legislation was enacted in the state in 1905, and that was amendatory to existing laws. An act was passed requiring a deposit from stock life companies of \$100,000, and the law prescribing what annual statements shall contain was amended. A reciprocal law as to licenses, taxes, etc., was passed as an amendment to the chapter of the laws of 1866 on incorporations.

An act was passed amending the laws regarding organization of companies to permit mutual companies to establish guarantee funds. A bill was also enacted providing for the consolidation or reinsurance of fraternal beneficiary associations, and the law was amended to permit the licensing of assessment, accident, and sick benefit associations in the state. Other legislation was of local interest only.

NEVADA. There was no important insurance legislation in the state in 1905.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Only two bills were enacted by the legislature of 1905. Both were amendatory to Chapter 169 of the Public Statutes, and Section 14 which provided that every fire, marine, casualty, and fidelity insurance company should pay a tax of 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance, when effected in authorized companies by the companies' licensed resident agents, was amended to allow credit for reinsurance in companies organized under the laws of New Hampshire. The other amendment provided that the "Insurance Commissioner may license suitable persons as insurance brokers to place fire insurance risks with the agents of licensed foreign insurance companies on the payment of a fee of \$10," and providing that any agent of such foreign company whose license fee as such agent amounts to \$10 may transact the business of broker without additional payment; and "any such agent whose license fees so paid are less than \$10 may be so licensed on payment of such sum as with the fees already paid will amount to \$10."

NEW JERSEY. Only one law was passed by the legislature in 1905. The law was supplemental to Chapter 252 of the Laws

of 1905, regarding the regulation and incorporation of insurance companies, and making it lawful for twenty-five or more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits to become a corporation upon the mutual plan, for the purpose of making insurance against loss or damage to property of the insured; or loss of life or damage to the person or property of another, for which the insured is liable, caused by any accident or casualty which may lawfully be the subject of insurance.

NEW MEXICO. The only important legislation enacted by the territorial legislature in 1905, was an act establishing an insurance department and regulating insurance companies doing business therein. The act re-enacted sections 2138, and 2139 of the compiled laws of the Territory for the year 1897, and repealed section 2115, and sections 2117 to 2126 inclusive, section 2128, and sections 2129 to 2135 inclusive, of the same act, as well as the act of 1861, incorporating the insurance company of the city of Santa Fe, and chapter 106 of the laws of the thirty-fourth assembly approved March 31, 1901. An act was also passed providing for uniformity in filing official bonds.

NEW YORK. Eleven bills affecting insurance companies were passed by the legislature in 1905. The following is a summary of the important bills passed:

Amending Section 52 so as to allow the amendment of charters by the insertion therein of any powers which at the time of amendment may have been conferred by law upon domestic insurance corporations engaged in business of the same general character, or which might be included in the charter of a domestic insurance company organized under any general law for business of the same general character.

Requiring every individual or partnership or association of individuals known as Lloyds, or as individual underwriters, now authorized by law to transact the business of fire or marine insurance within this State, to create and maintain hereafter a reserve fund equal to its liabilities. It is also provided that no such organization shall hereafter change its name or establish branches under other or different names or titles without first obtaining the written approval of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Requiring mutual benefit fraternities to file with the Superintendent of Insurance a duly certified copy of their constitution and by-laws and of all amendments of or additions thereto, within ninety days after the enactment of the same.

Forbidding agents of life insurance companies from acting as the representatives of the persons insured.

Providing that whenever it shall appear to the Superintendent of Insurance that the actual expenses of management of any life or casualty corporation upon the co-operative or assessment plan for the preceding year were more than 35 per cent. of the cash income actually received from premiums, assessments, and membership fees, the certificate of authority of such corporation, if

a foreign corporation, shall be revoked, and if a domestic corporation it must cease doing new business at once.

Providing that casualty and credit insurance corporations, after June 1, 1905, shall not transact the business of credit insurance, except such corporations as have been authorized by law to transact such business before said date; but such corporation may continue to transact such business with all the privileges theretofore possessed by it.

Allowing domestic fire insurance companies to pay dividends in excess of 10 per cent., despite the restrictions imposed by present law.

Bills regulating the reserves of liability insurance companies, and amending section 187, imposing a franchise tax were also enacted.

NORTH CAROLINA. Very little legislation was enacted in the State in 1905. The most important were bills amending the fire marshal law by prescribing a building code, and amending the resident agents law [which see]. A bill was also passed prohibiting agreements as to commissions. [See anti-compact laws]. A law was also enacted providing for the registration of life policies, which allows companies to deposit with the department the amount of the reserve on such policies, and to have a certificate to that effect endorsed on the policy.

NORTH DAKOTA. Very little legislation affecting insurance companies was enacted in the State in 1905, and that little was largely of local interest. A bill was enacted providing for the organization of mutual live stock insurance companies. A bill creating the office of fire marshal failed of passage.

OKLAHOMA. No legislation was enacted by the legislature in 1905. One bill affecting mutual insurance companies was passed but failed of approval by the governor. A bill to prevent discrimination in premiums and other benefits offered the insured passed the lower house, but failed in the senate. One bill applying to trust companies was passed and became a law, which also applies to accident insurance companies in respect to making a cash deposit of \$50,000 in order to do business in the Territory. Bills taxing fire insurance companies, and requiring holders of fire insurance policies to file a certified copy of the policy with town clerks were defeated.

OREGON. No important insurance legislation was enacted in 1905. An anti-rebate law, anti-trust law, and a bill requiring the publication of companies' statements were defeated.

PENNSYLVANIA. No insurance legislation was enacted by the legislature in 1905.

SOUTH CAROLINA. No legislation affecting insurance was enacted in 1905, and no bills affecting fire or life insurance were introduced during the session of the legislature.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Several bills were enacted by the legislature in 1905, but only three were of more than local interest. Among the important legislation was a bill providing for the admission of surety, fidelity, title guaranty, employers' liability, and burglary insurance companies, and regulating the transaction of business by such companies in the State. Another bill related to domestic mutual life companies, and another bill amending Section 593 of the Revised Civil Code of 1903 was enacted. A bill was also enacted prescribing a standard form of fire insurance policy. [See Policy Forms, and Laws.]

TENNESSEE. Only four bills were enacted by the legislature in 1905. An anti-compact law was enacted [see anti-compact laws], and a bill regulating fraternal societies was passed. Another bill was passed requiring all life insurance companies other than fraternal beneficiary associations, to print or stamp in conspicuous type on the face of the policy words indicating correctly and fully the kind and character of the policy, and the same words are required to be printed on the title page of the policy.

An amendment to Section 9, Chapter 175 of the Acts of 1895, was adopted, releasing bond and surety companies from the requirement to make a deposit in Tennessee, when they have a deposit with their home state of \$200,000.

TEXAS. Several bills were passed by the legislature in 1905. The most important one was a bill relating to reinsurance. It provides that all reinsurance effected by companies organized outside of the State, but authorized to do business in Texas, shall be effected through companies authorized to do business in Texas. If this provision of the law is violated the Attorney-General is authorized to institute suit against the guilty company for forfeiture of its permit to do business in Texas. The new law also provides that agents may be licensed by the State Commissioner of Insurance, upon the payment of a fee of \$25 per annum, and by giving a prescribed bond, to procure excess lines of insurance. Such excess lines can be placed only after the writing capacity of regularly admitted companies is exhausted, and oath must be made to that effect by concerns placing the excess lines. A tax of 5 per cent. is imposed on this excess insurance.

A bill was passed prohibiting companies from removing suits from the state courts to federal courts, and making the penalty revocation of license for a period of three years, but was vetoed by the governor.

A special session of the legislature enacted a law imposing a tax of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums of life insurance companies, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums of fire and all other companies. A tax bill passed by the regular session imposed a franchise tax as well as a tax on gross premiums, but was defective on constitutional grounds, and a special session was called to remedy the defects, and the franchise tax was left out.

UTAH. No bills affecting insurance were enacted in 1905. An anti-rebate bill, and bills taxing premiums, and regulating foreign companies failed of passage.

WASHINGTON. Very little legislation was enacted in the State in 1905. The only bill of importance enacted was an anti-rebate bill [see anti-rebate laws]. Other bills enacted were of local interest only, and permitted the organization of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies, and providing for the organization of mutual live stock companies. A bill requiring the setting aside of two per cent. of all premiums collected by fire insurance companies for a firemen's benefit and relief fund was defeated.

WISCONSIN. Several bills were enacted by the legislature in 1905. Some of them were of only local interest, and several amended existing laws. The act relating to investments of domestic mutual life insurance companies, Section 1951, of the Statutes of 1898, was amended by inserting after the words "real estate" the words "whether held in fee or as leasehold running not less than twenty-five years, or in fee subject to a leasehold."

Section 1952 of the Statutes of 1898 was amended to read as follows:

Section 1952. Every life insurance corporation doing business in this State upon the principle of mutual insurance, or the members of which are entitled to share in the surplus funds thereof, may make distribution of such surplus as they may have accumulated annually, or once in two, three, four or five years, as the directors thereof may from time to time determine. In determining the amount of the surplus to be distributed there shall be reserved an amount not less than the aggregate net value of all the outstanding policies, said value to be computed by the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nothing in this section shall be construed to hereafter permit any such corporation to defer the distribution, apportionment or accounting of surplus to policy-holders for a longer period than five years, and on all policies, hereafter outstanding, under the conditions of which the actual distribution is provided for at a definite or fixed period, the apportioned surplus shall be carried as a liability to the class of policies on which the same was accumulated.

Sub-division second of Section 1220, Statutes of 1898, relating to fees and taxes to be paid by life insurance companies of other states and countries, was amended, providing that any such company "shall after January 1, 1908, pay into the State treasury as such annual license fee three per centum on all premium receipts, which shall include single premiums, annuity premiums, premiums received for renewal, revival or reinstatement of policies, annual and periodical premiums, dividends applied for premiums and additions, and all other premium payments received during the preceding year on all policies which have been written in or on the lives of residents of this State; such license fee shall be in lieu of all retaliatory and other fees and taxes except taxes on real estate, fee for filing first declaration or statement with charter, and fees for agents' licenses."

Section 1950 of the Statutes of 1898, providing for the valuation of policies of life insurance was amended to provide that the commissioner shall annually make or cause to be made, net valuations of all outstanding policies, computed upon the basis of the

American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at such rate as assumed by the company, but the rate shall not be less than the minimum legal standard prescribed by the laws of the State. The act provides that the commissioner may accept a certified valuation of another state where the laws require an annual valuation, and provides for the appointment by the commissioner of an actuary and assistant actuary. The act further provides that whenever any life insurance company of a foreign country shall be admitted the commissioner shall annually and separately value all policies written in or on the lives of residents of the State, and it shall be the duty of such company, as a condition for renewal of license, to invest and keep invested the aggregate net value of such policies in securities provided by the laws of the State, and to deposit such aggregate amount in such securities at their book value with the State Treasurer. The act takes effect the first Monday in January, 1907.

Section 1945a of the Statutes of 1898, was amended to require all companies organized under the laws of the State, except mutual companies, to attach to the policy a true copy of the application or representations of the assured, which by the terms of such policy are made a part thereof, or of the contract of insurance as referred to therein, or which may in any manner affect the validity of such policy. If any company fails or neglects to comply with the terms it shall be precluded from pleading, alleging, or proving such application or representations to be any part thereof, or the falsity thereof in any action upon the policy.

Section 1219, Statutes of 1898, was amended imposing a tax on all fire and marine companies, except domestic mutual companies, of four per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance premiums paid to authorized companies, return premiums, and actual losses, less reinsurance losses, paid in the state during the year. Section 1966-49 relating to license fees of casualty and surety companies was amended, requiring such companies to pay on or before the first day of March in each year a license fee of two per cent. on all premium receipts received during the preceding year on all contracts written in or on the lives of residents or property in the State.

An act was passed adding a section to the Laws of 1898, relating to casualty credit and surety companies, and providing that any such company having a paid-up capital of \$250,000, and having deposited a like amount in accordance with the act, may transact the kinds of business described in sub-divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, of Section 1966-25 of these Statutes.

The resident agents' act was amended by inserting before the word "agent" in the clause, "agent who is a resident of this State," the word "individual." Chapter 232 of the Laws of 1901 regulating the organization, admission fees and taxes of reinsurance companies, was amended by Chapter 206 by inserting the provision "foreign reinsurance companies may be admitted to transact business in this State in the same manner as fire, life, casualty, and surety corporations are now provided for." Section

848 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AMERICAN, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF.

LIFE INSURANCE AGGREGATES. The report of the New York state insurance department for 1905 gave the following totals of life and casualty insurance business for the two years 1904-1905 (not including industrial business) transacted by companies reporting to the department. The figures of 1903 are also printed for comparison. The returns cover the business of all the large companies of the United States, not including industrial business:

LIFE COMPANIES.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of companies, . . .	42	42	43
Assets, . . .	\$2,226,423,202	\$2,454,669,487	\$2,651,316,714
Reserve, . . .	1,872,890,594	2,057,516,703	2,242,171,936
All other liabilities, . . .	34,730,551	39,806,253	46,858,577
Total liabilities, . . .	1,907,621,145	2,097,332,956	2,289,030,513
Surplus, . . .	318,802,057	357,346,531	362,357,798
Capital stock, . . .	11,365,500	11,840,500	11,940,500
Premiums received, . . .	431,839,093	469,542,922	492,532,466
All other receipts, . . .	102,322,766	111,201,037	126,893,002
Total income, . . .	534,161,859	580,743,959	619,425,468
Claims paid, . . .	158,131,967	171,804,278	179,795,588
Dividends to policy-holders, . . .	30,617,368	33,334,133	35,794,582
Paid for forfeited policies, . . .	31,497,758	35,916,236	42,366,561
Expenses, . . .	127,912,001	137,019,831	138,012,548
Supplementary contracts, . . .	528,566	1,182,891	1,021,863
Dividends to stockholders, . . .	766,057	792,307	839,366
Total disbursements, . . .	349,453,707	380,049,676	397,830,481
Policies in force, . . .	4,428,627	4,949,722	5,306,101
Insurance in force, . . .	9,241,273,431	10,028,090,981	10,553,839,955

* Includes special funds.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANIES.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of companies, . . .	36	38	42
Assets, . . .	\$67,354,937	\$70,476,877	\$78,546,287
Unearned premiums, . . .	17,911,691	19,737,824	21,491,585
All other liabilities, . . .	13,721,187	13,129,264	16,107,303
Total liabilities, . . .	31,632,878	32,867,088	37,598,978
Capital stock, . . .	18,219,000	17,810,832	19,710,100
Surplus, . . .	17,503,059	19,798,957	21,237,209
Premiums received, . . .	36,090,786	40,364,401	44,285,744
All other receipts, . . .	3,219,005	3,215,385	4,049,470
Total income, . . .	39,309,791	43,579,786	48,335,214
Losses paid, . . .	12,868,006	14,748,592	15,675,994
Dividends to stockholders, . . .	1,506,473	1,577,973	1,544,112
Expenses, . . .	20,358,500	23,880,138	25,129,060
Total disbursements, . . .	34,762,979	40,206,703	42,349,166

[For statistics of assessment insurance, see National Convention of Mutual Life Underwriters, Fraternal Societies, and National Fraternal Congress.]

LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK
[See Life Underwriters' Association.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AMERICAN, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized 1871. Cash capital, \$150,000; assets, \$2,391,477.81; liabilities, \$1,956,120.96; surplus, \$435,356.83. John G. Walker, president; T. Wm. Pemberton, first vice-president; W. L. T. Rogerson, secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE COURTS. [See Legal Decisions Affecting Insurance.]

LIFE INSURANCE LAPSED IN 1905. The following is a tabular statement of life insurance which expired by lapse in companies reporting to the New York insurance department, compared with whole amount of insurance terminated:

Companies.*	Total Insurance Terminated. Amount.	Insurance Lapsed. Amount.	Companies.	Total Insurance Terminated. Amount.	Insurance Lapsed. Amount.
Aetna.....	\$16,724,122	\$8,295,064	Mutual Reserve...	\$30,427,685	\$15,636,151
Bankers.....	5,084,622	1,877,509	National, Vt.	15,598,833	6,200,459
Berkshire.....	4,633,985	1,409,964	N. England Mut. ...	14,329,032	4,498,762
Colonial.....	1,043,061	988,500	New York Life.....	181,916,091	6,495,460
Columbian Nat'l..	8,496,008	3,125,302	Northwestern.....	48,356,782	12,871,374
Conn. General....	1,991,758	1,087,516	Pacific Mutual.....	13,215,364	4,663,324
Conn. Mutual.....	8,868,041	1,815,606	Penn Mutual.....	34,341,700	17,680,700
Equitable, N.Y....	245,957,046	82,811,230	Phoenix Mutual.....	10,061,651	3,933,024
Fidelity.....	16,993,280	13,663,709	Presb'n Min. Fund	624,815	439,115
Germania.....	9,270,432	4,605,015	Provident L. & T. ...	10,727,337	4,330,307
Home.....	7,815,378	5,043,985	Provident Savings..	27,554,155	12,824,028
John Hancock....	27,179,690	7,699,250	Prudential.....	47,544,536	21,261,713
Life Asso'n of Am.	4,247,500	460,000	Reliance, Pittsb'g..	1,320,395	1,193,875
Life Ins. Club....	5,000	5,000	Security Mutual....	10,701,035	9,878,329
Manhattan.....	14,445,248	6,820,611	State, Ind.....	15,917,673	785,469
Mass. Mutual.....	14,615,492	4,990,457	State Mutual.....	10,224,656	3,215,357
Metropolitan.....	88,650,555	48,141,247	Travelers.....	10,699,311	4,814,566
Michigan Mutual..	6,422,202	3,565,244	Union Central.....	24,293,078	11,412,193
Minnesota Mutual.	4,670,191	2,524,440	Union Mutual.....	6,299,705	3,655,099
Mutual Benefit....	39,349,184	5,255,473	United States.....	6,673,371	3,822,813
Mutual.....	141,327,354	82,116,481	Washington.....	11,897,856	7,140,179
Totals.....				\$1,196,501,744	\$452,759,491

* The industrial business is not included in this tabulation. The percentage of insurance which terminated by lapse to total insurance terminated in 1905 was 37.84+. The total business terminated by the Hartford Life classed as a stipulated premium Company by the New York department was \$12,963,343 (including safety fund business), of which \$9,676,197 was by lapse.

LIFE INSURANCE NOT TAKEN. The following is a tabular statement of the amount of insurance written in 1905 by companies reporting to the New York insurance department which was not taken by the persons to whom the policies had been issued:

Companies.	New Policies Issued.	Insurance Not Taken Amount.	Companies.	New Policies Issued.	Insurance Not Taken Amount.
Aetna.....	\$30,064,641		Mutual Reserve...	\$14,426,325	
Bankers.....	2,582,547	\$1,032,544	National, Vt.....	26,067,353	\$3,318,401
Berkshire.....	6,149,650	703,300	New England Mut.	24,616,161	3,684,588
Colonial.....	1,534,098		New York Life.....	296,640,854	
Columbian Nat'l.	22,956,015	4,906,416	Northwestern.....	93,584,202	
Conn. General...	6,083,729		Pacific Mutual.....	19,762,922	3,506,003
Conn. Mutual....	11,774,515		Penn Mutual.....	61,256,943	
Equitable, N. Y.	212,883,812	73,842,335	Phoenix Mutual....	16,974,189	3,179,174
Fidelity.....	20,296,559		Presbyterian Min.		
Germania.....	14,286,096		Fund.....	1,734,838	
Hartford Life...	4,482,559	1,203,161	Provident L. & T.	20,357,738	449,447
Home.....	12,496,191		Provident Savings.	25,331,830	5,080,531
John Hancock...	43,255,025	5,182,200	Prudential.....	93,861,524	
Life Asso'n of Am.	1,865,139	1,905,500	Reliance, Pittsb'g.	4,244,000	
Life Ins. Club...	347,000		Security Mutual...	13,229,252	
Manhattan.....	15,290,498	3,726,200	State, Ind.....	29,645,223	5,453,678
Mass. Mutual....	26,416,432	3,242,289	State Mutual.....	17,161,200	2,194,855
Metropolitan...	124,935,451	28,942,066	Travelers.....	20,698,836	
Michigan Mutual.	10,994,423	949,698	Union Central....	40,987,438	8,009,732
Minnesota Mutual.	9,126,844	1,100,650	Union Mutual.....	9,713,736	
Mutual Benefit...	60,388,228	7,467,320	United States....	3,950,580	672,707
Mutual, N. Y....	181,662,643		Washington.....	6,892,547	
Totals.....				\$1,660,709,810	\$170,831,828

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FORMS. [See Policy Forms, Life.]

LIFE INSURANCE; PROOFS OF DEATH. All life insurance companies require proofs of death on their own blanks, which will be furnished on application. These consist, in most cases, of certificates of the claimant as to fact and causes of death, certificate of attending physician, certificate of friend as to identity, certificate of undertaker or clergyman, or copy of record of burial. These certificates must be sworn to and in some cases attested by seal of a court of record. The object of these various certificates is to establish the identity of the deceased with the assured, and to make sure of the fact of death. As these several requirements are substantially alike, and as each company's blanks are to be used, the details in each case seem unnecessary in a work of this kind.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., was organized in 1905 with the following officers: President, W. J. Cameron; vice-president, P. C. Ratliff; secretary and treasurer, Wm. H. Stewart. These officers were re-elected in March, 1906, and the executive committee is as follows: Geo. H. Estes, chairman, P. C. Ratliff, E. H. Andrews, Wm. J. Cameron, W. H. Stewart.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS was organized at Worcester, Mass., February 22, 1900. The following officers and executive committee were elected: President, H. L. Townsend; vice-presidents, H. L. Trafford, W. G. Ludlow; secretary, H. H. Cummings; treasurer, D. M. Dustin; executive committee, W. G. Stevens, J. P. Monroe, C. E. Green, S. H. Coe, C. M. Smith. At the annual meeting, in February, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, Lester V. Bailey, Provident Life & Trust; vice-presidents, John E. Maher, Prudential, and P. J. Brown, Metropolitan; secretary and treasurer, Dana M. Dustan, Connecticut Mutual; executive committee, Henry L. Trafford, New York Life; Ludwig Johnson, Phoenix Mutual; James F. Ferre, Mutual Life; John D. Baldwin, State Mutual; Guy F. Wheeler, Northwestern; George H. Vars, State Mutual (ex-officio); Chester E. Greene, John Hancock (ex-officio).

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL NEW YORK was organized at a meeting held in Rochester, April 9, 1904. Membership includes agents in Rochester and vicinity. The following officers were elected: President, F. E. McMullen, Ætna Life; first vice-president, Porter B. Van Deusen, Equitable; second vice-president, M. R. Miller, Penn Mutual; secretary, Clay Babcock, Mutual of New York; treasurer, J. V. Alexander, National of Vermont. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1906, are: M. R. Miller, president; B. G. Bennett, first vice-president; H. J. Emerson, second vice-president; J. G. Turnbull, secretary; C. A. Kehr, treasurer; executive committee, F. E. McMullen, E. R. Putnam, C. J. Moran, F. P. Ely, and C. T. Haggerty.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHAT-TANOOGA was organized in September, 1903, and the following officers were elected: President, H. L. McFarland, Mutual Benefit Life; vice-president, H. D. Huffaker, Union Central Life; secretary and treasurer, C. W. Biese, Prudential. At the annual meeting in November, 1905, officers were elected as follows: President, James R. Reid, Penn. Mutual; vice-president, A. S. Glover, Northwestern; secretary and treasurer, Charles W. Biese, Prudential; executive committee, H. D. Huffaker, Union Central, T. C. Thompson, National Life, Vt., J. F. Johnson, National Life of the U. S. A.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO was organized January 15, 1889, the initial meeting looking toward the formation of the association being held December 7, 1888. The original officers were: J. W. Janney, president; A. L. Chetlain, first vice-president; W. S. Swymmer, second vice-president; John H. Nolan, secretary; L. A. Spicer, treasurer. The presidents of the association have been: 1889, J. W. Janney; 1890, John H. Nolan; 1891, Charles H. Ferguson; 1892, W. H. Wyman; 1893, John K. Stearns, who was re-elected in 1894 and 1895; 1896, Ira J. Mason; 1897, W. D. Wyman; 1898 and 1899, George L. Wrenn; 1900, L. Brackett Bishop; 1901, J. W. Ranney; 1902-1903, R. D. Bokum; 1904,

D. M. Baker, 1905. At the annual meeting, held in February, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, L. Bracket Bishop, Massachusetts Mutual; vice-presidents, J. L. Ferguson, Prudential, and Everts Wrenn, State Mutual; secretary, Robert Skene, Mutual Life of New York; treasurer, H. S. Dale, Union Mutual; executive committee, E. D. Reddington, Prudential Life and Trust; D. M. Baker, Pacific Conservative; T. L. Fansler, Northwestern Mutual; F. C. Goodspeed, Phoenix Mutual, and H. M. Curtis, Connecticut Mutual.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., was organized at a meeting held in January, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, A. B. Donelson, Aetna Life; vice-presidents, C. W. Ten Broek, Metropolitan, and A. M. Ashley, Union Mutual; secretary, A. Thorne Swift, Canada Life; treasurer, E. G. Squires, Prudential. A. M. Ashley, Grand Rapids, is the secretary of the association.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF KENTUCKY. [See Kentucky Association of Life Insurance General Agents.]

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY (Alabama) was organized at a meeting of life insurance agents in Montgomery, March 30, 1904. The following officers and executive committee were elected: President, R. P. Dexter, Sr.; vice-president, E. J. Meyer; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Dow. Executive committee, A. Uhlfelder, George G. Miles, E. G. Branch, B. J. Weil, and J. M. Carr. At the annual meeting in March, 1906, officers were elected as follows: President, Ivey W. Gregory; first vice-president, George G. Miles; second vice-president, J. W. Terry; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Dow; executive committee, J. L. Harris, B. J. Weil, E. G. Branch, W. I. Whiteman, L. Strauss.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK was organized as the Life Insurance Association of New York, in the city of New York, January 18, 1887, the first officers being: Charles H. Raymond, of the Mutual Life, president; Gilford Morse, of the Massachusetts Mutual, first vice-president; L. Spencer Goble, of the Mutual Benefit, second vice-president; Alvah W. Brown, of the Mutual Life, third vice-president; Charles T. Dunwell, of the Berkshire Life, secretary; George F. Hadley, of the Brooklyn Life, treasurer.

The presidents since organization have been:

1887 — Charles H. Raymond.
1889 — L. Spencer Goble.
1890 — Gilford Morse.
1891 — George P. Haskell.
1892 — Tilden Blodgett.
1893 — George F. Hadley.
1894 — Robert I. Murray.
1895 — John F. Makley.
1896 — Richard E. Cochran.

1897 — James Yereance.
1898 — Thomas P. Goodrich.
1899 — Joseph A. Goulden.
1900 — Philip H. Farley.
1901 — Frank K. Kohler.
1902 — George A. Brinkerhoff.
1903 — John W. Vrooman.
1904 — M. E. Goulden.

The present officers of the association, who were elected at the seventeenth annual meeting, held at the Hotel Savoy, February 27, 1906, are: President, T. Reid Fell; first vice-president, Charles Wake; second vice-president, William C. Johnson; third vice-president, Seth W. Whiteley; secretary, Albert G. Shepard; treasurer, H. G. Millar. The ex-presidents are also members of the executive committee, *ex officio*.

The association was incorporated in October, 1896, under the new name of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA was organized at a meeting held at Raleigh in January, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, R. B. Raney, Penn Mutual; vice-president, Harris R. Wilcox, Mutual Life; secretary and treasurer, P. D. Gold, Jr., of Greensboro, Provident Savings. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, W. H. McCabe; vice-president, R. Y. McPherson; secretary, P. D. Gold, Jr.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF OKLAHOMA CITY was organized at a meeting held in Oklahoma City in February, 1904, with the election of the following officers: President, T. J. McComb; vice-presidents, Thomas Lowe and J. B. Lillard; secretary, W. M. Parish; treasurer, G. O. Mattison. The association is inactive at present.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON was organized in 1904. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Sherman; first vice-president, W. S. Pond; second vice-president, H. G. Colton; secretary, R. H. Pickering. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, E. L. Harmon, Portland; first vice-president, H. T. Booth, Baker City; second vice-president, George Arthur Brown, Portland; secretary and treasurer, A. S. Rothwell, Portland.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF PEORIA was organized in 1902, with the following officers: President, James W. Gundy; vice-president, N. G. Bourland; treasurer, E. J. B. Hayward; secretary, H. W. Keith. At the annual meeting, held in May, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, Guy C. Goodfellow; vice-president, R. O. Becker; secretary, Paul W. Cleveland; treasurer, George L. Root; executive committee, E. D. Monroe, chairman; H. W. Keith, R. O. Becker, E. J. B. Hayward.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF PORT HURON, MICHIGAN, was organized by the life underwriters of Port Huron, Mich., May 1, 1904. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. S. Campbell; vice-president, F. W. Weston; secretary, A. D. McLane; treasurer, H. W. Becker. R. S. Campbell, Port Huron, is president of the association.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, was organized in April, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. A. Peebles, Metropolitan; first vice-president, C. W. Walker, Equitable; second vice-president, F. W. Workman, Franklin Life; secretary, H. M. Sollenberger, Mutual Benefit; treasurer, J. H. Ruckel, New England Mutual Life. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in 1906, are: President, F. E. Hitchcock, Mutual Life; vice-president, C. D. Kipp, Prudential; second vice-president, H. M. Sollenberger, Mutual Life; secretary, C. B. Turner, Franklin Life; treasurer, J. H. Ruckel, New England Mutual Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, MO. There was an association with this name organized January 7, 1891, which after a few years lost its vitality. An attempt was made in September, 1896, and again in October, 1897, to reorganize the association, but the efforts were short-lived. Another reorganization was effected in January, 1902, and W. G. Day was elected president and George Benham secretary. At the annual meeting, held in January, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, George Benham; first vice-president, W. A. Gallantine, Prudential; second vice-president, E. S. Williams, Provident Life and Trust; secretary, W. H. Herrick, Provident Savings; treasurer, O. K. Clardy, John Hancock; executive committee, F. N. Chenev, Nathan Kaufman, Edgar M. Wooley, P. C. Boehme, and R. J. Williams.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF DAYTON, OHIO. [See Dayton Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA was organized November 30, 1890, the officers being Thomas P. Morgan, Jr., president; James S. Jordan, vice-president, and M. H. Acheson, secretary. Officers were elected in 1902, but the association has since disbanded.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF TOLEDO. [See Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA was organized March 8, 1893, with the following officers: President, John B. Cary; first vice-president, J. A. Pleasants; second vice-president, Howard S. Wineford; secretary and treasurer, Ira Mowsey. The present officers elected at the annual meeting held in Richmond in June, 1906, are: President, N. D. Sills, Sun Life of Canada; first vice-president, Frank W. Adams, Mutual Life; second vice-president, George Bahlke, Metropolitan Life; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Wallace, Fidelity Mutual Life; executive committee, T. G. Tabb, Travelers, W. S. Drewry, Mutual Benefit, and A. P. Wilmer, Prudential.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SAVANNAH, GA., was organized in February, 1906, with the following officers: President, Julian Schley; first vice-president, Cornelius F. Moses; second vice-president, E. S. Stoddard; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin J. Apple; executive committee, M. L. Byck, E. H. O'Connor, B. D. Haine, W. H. Morehouse, Thomas J. Arline, and the officers *ex officio*.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. This association was organized at Springfield, Mass., October 6, 1894. Officers were elected as follows: James L. Johnson of the Massachusetts Mutual, president; George H. Sutton of the Mutual Life, and H. K. Simons of the Equitable Life, vice-presidents; Henry P. Roberts of the Union Mutual Life, secretary; Archibald Ladner of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers of the association, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, William P. Draper; first vice-president, F. L. Hinkley; second vice-president, E. P. Worthington; secretary, Clinton W. Cowles; treasurer, E. Milton Allis; executive committee, F. W. Fuller, F. C. Stedman, F. A. Yeatman, W. O. Baldwin, N. H. Williams.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN NEW YORK was organized in 1886, the original officers being William G. Justice, president; Joseph W. Pressey, first vice-president; William H. Formosa, second vice-president; William Manning, secretary; Ralph Butler, treasurer. The present officers, who were elected at the annual meeting, held at Buffalo in February, 1906, are: President, Herbert E. Crouch, Northwestern Mutual; first vice-president, Ernest G. Hatch, John Hancock; second vice-president, D. Clark Ralph, Pacific Mutual; secretary-treasurer, Edgar C. Fowler, Connecticut General; executive committee, F. A. G. Merrill, State Mutual; Edward J. Horgan, Germania; D. W. Cherrier, Phoenix Mutual; Charles N. Weber, Home Life; J. D. McCalmont, Canada Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS. For a list of local associations composing the National Association of Life Underwriters, see National Association. For general organizations of life underwriters, see

Actuarial Society of America.

Associated Fraternities of America (Fraternal Beneficiary Orders).

Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America.

International Association of Accident Underwriters.

National Fraternal Congress (Fraternal Beneficiary Orders).

National Association of Life Underwriters.

New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., was organized in 1901 as the successor to the Life Underwriters' Association of Rhode Island. The association disbanded in 1903.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See National Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIMITING CLAUSES IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES. [See Policy Forms, Fire (New York), Legislation and Coinsurance Clause.]

LINDLEY, CHARLES NEWTON, formerly president of the Ætna Indemnity Company of Hartford, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 17, 1865. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio and practiced law in that state, and for eleven years was attorney and agent in Ohio for the School Fund of Connecticut. For a number of years he was connected with the American Bonding and Trust Company as attorney in New York city. He was elected a director and president of the Ætna Indemnity in May, 1902. He at the same time occupied the position of director and president of the Title and Guarantee Company. He resigned both positions in February, 1904. He also served as an aide with the rank of colonel upon the staff of Governor Bradley. He organized one of the smaller trusts, and does not now actively engage in business.

LINEHAN, JOHN C., insurance commissioner of New Hampshire. [See Death Roll.]

LIPPINCOTT, HENRY C., manager of agencies for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1844. He is a graduate of the Central High School of that city. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practiced law until 1869, when he removed to Colorado, where he taught school, mined, wrote for the newspapers, and hustled generally. He found his true vocation in life insurance, to which he has devoted the remainder of his life. He entered the office of the Penn Mutual February 1, 1874, and served in various capacities until he was appointed manager of agencies in January, 1888. He is active in everything that pertains to life insurance, being a trained controversialist who delights in the gentle art of dialectics. His contributions to the business have been many and influential, and he has been in frequent request as a speaker by various associations. He has made the excellent canvassing material of the Penn Mutual and has had much to do with its development as a company.

LITTLE, RUSSELL A., secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, is a native of the New York village of Glens Falls and the son of the late Russell M. Little, many years the president of the company. He was born March 14, 1840, and was educated in the common schools, and on leaving them went into the fire insurance business as a clerk in a local agency office. He was afterward special agent for the Royal and special and general agent for the Glens Falls, and in January, 1893, was elected its secretary.

LITTLEJOHN, WILEY J., Western manager for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born of Scotch ancestry at Memphis, Tenn., March 1, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and the Jesuit College (St. Louis University) at St. Louis, Mo. After leaving college he studied law, but drifted into fire insurance, which he then made the vocation of his life. He entered the local agency at Memphis of H. A. Littleton, and after his death succeeded him in business. In 1874 he became general agent of the Merchants of St. Joseph, Mo., which he afterward reinsured in the Connecticut Fire. The latter company employed Mr. Littlejohn as adjuster and special agent in the Western field. He was at one time president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1894-95. When the Western department of the Connecticut Fire was established in 1884 under the command of Abram Williams, Mr. Littlejohn was appointed assistant manager. He continued in that position until he was appointed to his present one in July, 1894. ✓

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool, Eng. Henry W. Eaton, resident United States manager, New York. ✓

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Henry W. Eaton, president, and George W. Hoyt, secretary.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. Statistics of this class of insurance in the United States are extremely incomplete, as much of it is transacted by farmers' township companies, which make no reports. In four states the insurance department reports for 1897 contained information of business done by local live-stock insurance companies — all assessment mutuals — in the preceding year. For the year ending December 31, 1905, five state departments reports showed figures of live stock companies. One company reported to the Rhode Island department, one to the New York department, two to the Wisconsin department, one to the Indiana, and twelve to the Pennsylvania department. The Rhode Island company, Hope Live Stock Mutual Benefit Association of Providence, reported total income, \$25,469.75, claims paid, \$13,566.55. The New York company, United Retail Grocers' Association, reported total income of \$1,446.53, losses paid, \$933.30, and number of policies in force was reported as 209. Of the two Wisconsin companies, the Badger Mutual reported total income of \$24,740.59, disbursements \$24,913.41, risks in force \$266,251; and the Mutual Reserve Live Stock reported total income of \$3,897.47, disbursements \$3,810.97, and risks in force of \$73,503. The twelve local mutual companies reporting to the Pennsylvania department, reported total cash receipts of \$24,698.53, and total losses paid of \$20,041.18. The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, the only stock company doing that class of business, reported premiums received of \$107,356.25, and losses paid of \$31,460.35.

LLOYD, ISAAC FERRIS, second vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Albany, N. Y., and was educated in that city. In 1864 he went to New York and entered the service of a tea importing house. The following year he accepted a clerkship in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was subsequently made chief accountant. From 1870 to 1876 he served as auditor, and from 1876 to 1885 as secretary of the company. In 1885 he was elected second vice-president.

LLOYDS. [For a history of the Lloyds movement in the United States, from its rise in 1892 to the extinction of the speculative class engaged in this form of fire underwriting in New York by the action of the courts, see the Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1897-98 and 1898-99.] The New York Lloyds in active operation and reporting to the New York department in 1906 were the following:

Allied Underwriters, David F. Casey, Attorney.
 American Exchange Underwriters, Weed & Kennedy, Attorneys.
 American Lloyds, George A. Stanton, Attorney.
 *Associated Underwriters (formerly operating as the South and North American Lloyds), Bougham & Casey, Attorneys.
 Assurance Lloyds of America, Frank M. Parker, Attorney.
 Garfield Assurance Fire Lloyds, M. B. Greenburg, Attorney.
 Great Western Lloyds, Stanton & Van Sinderen, Attorneys.
 Indemnity Exchange, W. Williamson, Attorney.
 Individual Underwriters, John R. Waters, Attorney.
 Inter-Insurers (formed as Consolidated Underwriters and later operated as Mechanics Fire and Marine), James R. Skinner, Attorney.
 International Fire Office, C. F. Mitchell, Attorney.
 Isthmus Lloyds, Hull, Patterson & Howey, Attorneys.
 Lumber Underwriters at Mutual Lloyds, F. W. Mattocks, Attorney.
 Manufacturers' Lloyds, Jameson & Frelinghuysen, Attorneys.
 Mercantile Lloyds, Little Falls, N. Y., Mercantile Surety Co. (Inc.), Attorney.
 Merchants' Fire Lloyds, Jameson & Frelinghuysen, Attorneys.
 National Underwriters of America, G. A. Stanton & Co., Attorneys.
 New York & Boston Lloyds, Willard S. Brown & Co., Attorneys.
 New York and New England Underwriters, Richard J. Dunphy, Attorney.
 New York Central Lloyds, John W. Fitzgerald, Attorney.
 New York Commercial Underwriters, Cluff & Hubbell (Inc.), Attorneys.
 New York Fire Lloyds, Cortis, Patterson & Howey, Attorneys.
 New York Insurance Association, Daniel Woodcock & Co., Attorneys.
 New York Reciprocal Underwriters, John R. Waters, Attorney.
 North American Inter-Insurers, Benedict & Benedict, Attorneys.
 Old Colony Fire Office (formerly operating as Seaboard Fire Underwriters), E. Stafford, Attorney.
 United States Lloyds, Higgins & Cox, Attorneys.

The New York legislature in 1902 passed an act placing all Lloyds organizations under the supervision of the New York state insurance department.

The Individual Underwriters of St. Louis, W. H. Markham & Co., and the New England Lloyds, organized by Starkweather & Shepley of Providence and incorporated in 1904, are two leading and notable Lloyds associations outside of New York. The Federal Lloyds, Chicago, is another.

* Did not make statement to department in 1905.

LLOYDS PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1882. Capital, \$250,000. W. T. Woods, president; C. E. W. Chambers, secretary.

LOCAL INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS was organized at Topeka, June 22, 1899. The following officers were elected: President, R. L. Marshman, Kansas City, Kan.; secretary, C. S. Elliott, Topeka; treasurer, Elmer Reese, Wichita. Charles S. Elliott of Topeka is president of the association.

LOCK, FRANK, New York, resident manager of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, was born on the Isle of Wight, England, January 10, 1855. Practically, all his business life has been passed in insurance. He was eleven years in the home office of the Commercial of London, four years foreign superintendent of the Fire Insurance Association of London, two years United States manager of that company, and since July, 1891, he has been connected with his present company. In January, 1899, he was in addition elected president of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company of New York, and continues in that office. He is also president of the recently organized General Adjustment Bureau. ✓

LOCKWOOD, BENONI, New York metropolitan manager for the Insurance Company of North America, is a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born January 31, 1834. After a preparatory education in private schools of Philadelphia, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1852 with the degree of B.A. Two years later he received from his alma mater the degree of M.A. For some years after leaving the university he was in mercantile business, but when the civil war broke out he volunteered in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry and served until March, 1864, retiring with the rank of major. He took up his residence in the city of New York, January 1, 1866, as a member of the insurance agency firm of Frame, Hare & Lockwood. In 1872 he established the United States branch office of the London Assurance Corporation at New York. He continued as manager until July, 1885, when he resigned to take charge of the metropolitan department of the Insurance Company of North America. Mr. Lockwood was vice-president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1877 to 1879, inclusive, and president of the Tariff Association of New York in 1892 and 1893. He was elected president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in May, 1904, and May, 1905. ✓

LOEB, ADOLPH, United States manager for the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, and president of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Bingen, Germany, March 9, 1839. He was educated at a normal school and for a time was a bookkeeper. He engaged in the business of fire insurance at Memphis, Tenn., in 1869, and moved to Chicago in ✓

1873, where he established a local fire insurance office, which is still continued under the firm name of Adolph Loeb & Son. He is ex-president of the Chicago Sinai Congregation, president of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society of America, District Grand Lodge I. O. B. B., and a trustee of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum.

✓ LOEB, LEO A., son of Adolph Loeb, vice-president of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, and assistant United States manager of the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, was born at Memphis, Tenn., in 1867. He is prominent in Jewish charitable and philanthropic work, being a member of the board of trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, vice-president of the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, and a member of the executive committee of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colorado; trustee of the Jewish Agriculturalists Aid Society, Chicago, and a member of the Standard and Hamilton clubs.

✓ LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Liverpool. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., New York city, manager of the United States branch.

✓ LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION of London, England. Charles L. Case, New York city, manager for the United States.

✓ LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LTD., of London. A. W. Masters, United States manager, Chicago, Ill.

✓ LONG, HARRY C., special agent of the London and Lancashire and Orient, is a native of Suffield, Conn., where he was born December 19, 1851. He learned the jeweler's trade and later devoted himself to mechanical and architectural drawing. In 1877 he entered the fire insurance agency business and ten years later was New England special agent for the United States Fire of New York. In 1895 he was appointed special agent of the Orient for Connecticut, a part of New York and New Jersey, and now represents that company and the London and Lancashire in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, with headquarters at New York.

✓ LONG, WILLIAM PENN, special agent of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1855. His earliest vocation was that of a clerk in the coal freights department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. After fourteen years with this company he engaged in the local fire and life insurance agency business at Lehigh, Pa. In 1892 he was appointed special agent of the Farmers' of York for New York state, and in 1897 joined the field force of the American Fire as special agent in the Middle Department. He resigned as special agent for the American Fire

in Dec., 1905, and accepted his present position with Hamburg-Bremen, as special agent in Southern New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, with headquarters at 308-10 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

LOOKER, OSCAR R., president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 19, 1846, and passed a part of his boyhood upon a farm near that city. Although but fifteen years of age at the time the civil war broke out, he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the entire war. After its close he studied law at Columbus, but in 1869 he became connected with the Cleveland office of the Berkshire Life. In 1871 he joined the staff of the Michigan Mutual Life at its home office in Detroit, and in 1883 was elected secretary and general manager of the company. Mr. Looker was elected president in 1893.

LOPEZ, JOSEPH, secretary of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Uniontown, Alabama, September 27, 1862, and received a college education, graduating from the University of Tennessee in the class of 1882. Prior to entering the service of the Continental he was engaged in civil engineering.

LOS ANGELES LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held September 17, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, W. N. Holley; vice-president, J. C. Guy; second vice-president, W. P. Trumbower; secretary, C. I. D. Moore; treasurer, H. Haskell. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in 1906, are: President, H. Haskell, Home Life; vice-president, Frank Coffin, Columbian National; second vice-president, J. W. Whittington, Aetna; secretary, C. I. B. Moore, Pacific Mutual; treasurer, I. Clark Guy, Penn. Mutual.

LOSEE, ALANSON F., secretary of the United States branch of the Norwich Union Fire at New York, and vice-president of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city October 2, 1852. At the age of eighteen years he entered an agency office in New York, and in 1873 received the appointment of cashier with Frame, Hare & Lockwood. He has served the Norwich Union since he entered that office in 1879, first as cashier, as chief clerk from 1881, and as branch secretary from 1887.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in April, 1899. A meeting was held in 1900, but the association became disorganized, and was revived at a meeting held in Alexandria in 1902, with J. W. Alexander, president, and J. H. Trousdale, secretary. At the annual meeting in 1904 J. Wallace Alexander was re-elected president and C. M. Waters, Alexandria, was elected secretary. The 1904 meeting was the last held and the association is inactive.

LOUISIANA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baton Rouge, La. Organized 1891; capital stock, \$59,952. O. B. Steele, president; R. N. Ross, secretary.

LOUISIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The secretary of state is charged with the supervision of insurance interests in Louisiana. He is authorized to appoint an assistant secretary of state, who has in recent years been given charge of the insurance department. The assistants who have served since 1884 are: Simeon Toby, from 1884 to 1891; William B. Spencer, from 1891 to 1894; George Spencer, in 1894 and 1895; Simeon Toby again in 1895, and John J. McCann in 1896. The present secretary of state is John T. Michel, and his official address is Baton Rouge. The assistant Secretary of State in charge of the insurance department is Eugene J. McGivney, Baton Rouge.

LOUISVILLE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized by the life insurance agents of Louisville, Ky., at a meeting held in September, 1904. The following officers and executive committee were elected: President, W. R. Noble, New York Life; vice-president, J. G. A. Boyd, Prudential; secretary, J. M. Johnson, Provident Savings; treasurer, F. L. McKernan, National of Vermont; executive committee: H. S. Sheldon, chairman, J. C. Davidson, Loren B. Williamson, and officers ex officio. These officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in September, 1905.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1906. Gustave Lemle, president; Paul L. Woolston, secretary.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, of Louisville, Ky., was organized February 15, 1854, with William Riddle president, and B. H. Gwathmey secretary and treasurer. At its annual meeting, January 13, 1904, which was its fortieth anniversary, Donald McPherson was elected president, A. G. Langham, vice-president, W. W. Boomer, secretary, and A. L. Shryock, assistant secretary. The above officers were re-elected at the annual meetings in January, 1905, and 1906.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1872; capital \$100,000. Theodore Harris, president; S. M. Huston, secretary.

LOVELAND, CHARLES A., actuary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Troy, N. Y., October 3, 1841. He served for three years in the army during the Civil War; entered the office of the Northwestern Mutual in 1870, and has advanced through various grades to his present position. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America.

LOWDEN, WILLIAM H., was appointed manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Norwich Union of England January 1, 1896. He was previously with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company twenty-one years. Mr. Lowden was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1891.

LOWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1832. Chas. A. Stott, president; Joseph Peabody, secretary.

LU DLUM, CLARENCE ALLEN, assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in East Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., September 4, 1865. He received a public school education, and until accepting a position with the Home in December, 1890, was engaged in railroading and Pullman service. He was appointed to his present position in December, 1903.

LULING, CHARLES HENRY, superintendent of insurance of Kansas, was born in New York city, September 15, 1855. He was educated in the common schools and a business college, and worked in a printing office until 1878. He was elected clerk of the district court of Sedgwick County, Kansas, and on the expiration of his term of office was appointed agent of the New York Life in Wichita. He was a member of the city council of Wichita for five years, is secretary to the St. Louis World's Fair Kansas commission, and was a member of the Kansas legislature in 1901. He was elected to his present position in 1902.

LUMBERMENS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$250,000. Lewis Davis, president; Oliver H. Hill, vice-president and secretary.

LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Mansfield, O. Organized 1895. E. S. Nail, president; W. H. G. Kegg, secretary. This company insures lumber yards, saw and planing mills. Assets, \$775,559.87; liabilities, \$92,921.81; surplus to policy-holders, \$682,638.06; 1906 dividend, 35 per cent.

LUNGER, JOHN B., vice-president of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1864. He received his early education in the public schools and at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. In 1880 he entered the service of the Prudential Insurance Company and was soon put in charge of the mathematical work, and as the company grew he developed the actuary's department. The company opened an ordinary branch in 1886, of which he supervised both the office and field work. In February, 1897, he accepted the position of managing actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company. Five years later, on February 1, 1902, he resigned this office to accept his present position.

LUPER, GEORGE B., first vice-president and general manager of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, was born at Harmonsburg, Pa., August 13, 1852. He was educated in the common schools, Harmonsburg Academy, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and the National Normal College at Lebanon, O. For eight years he was principal of the Harmonsburg Academy, eight years deputy insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, and for four years insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, resigning that office in 1895.

✓ LYMAN, HENRY D., president of the American Surety Company of New York, was born April 12, 1852, at Parkman, O. He was educated in the common schools of that place and first came into prominence as a special agent of the post-office department of the United States. Under President Garfield's administration he was chief clerk of the contract office of the post-office department, and under President Arthur, second assistant postmaster-general. In 1885 he was elected secretary, and 1886 vice-president, and April 12, 1899, president of the American Surety Company.

✓ LYMAN, WILLIAM R., of New Orleans, La., was born at Lyons, N. Y., July 2, 1838. At the age of sixteen he went to Chicago, Ill., to become cashier of a large business firm. He left Chicago to enter upon a collegiate course, and after two years' preparatory course at Medfield School, Baltimore, entered Harvard College. He studied law at the University of Virginia, but left that institution to take part in the civil war as an officer of a Virginia regiment. Mr. Lyman came out of the conflict with a captain's commission, having seen a good deal of sharp service in earning it. He settled in New Orleans, La., in business, and in 1879 became president of the Crescent. He has filled many honorable positions in the city of his adoption, as well as in the South, was president for two terms of the Underwriters' Association of the South, and was the first president of the New Orleans Stock Exchange. On the reinsurance of the Crescent by the Hartford Fire, in December, 1896, Mr. Lyman became New Orleans agent of the latter company. He is now president of the Lincoln Parish Bank, Ruston, La.

LYON, GEORGE M., of the general fire insurance agency firm of Ducat & Lyon, Chicago. [See Death Roll.]

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MACAULAY, THOMAS BASSETT, secretary and actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, is a son of the veteran president of that institution, Robertson Macaulay, and was born at Hamilton, Ontario, June 6, 1860. He entered the service of the Sun Life in October, 1877. He was appointed actuary in 1880, secretary in 1891, and became director also of the company in 1898. Mr. Macaulay is a Fellow (by examination) of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and supervisor at Montreal in connection with the examinations of the Institute. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and was in 1899 elected president of the society and re-elected in 1900. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of England, and a corresponding member of the *Institute des Actuairees Francais*, Paris. He was one of the representatives of the Actuarial Society of America at the International Congress of Actuaries in Brussels in 1895, in London in 1898, and in Paris in 1900.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM, manager of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company for the Pacific Coast, was born in New York, January 31, 1838. He began business life in New York city in the dry goods jobbing business. In 1861 he removed to California. In 1867 he was appointed local agent of the *Ætna* and *Phoenix* of Hartford in San Francisco, and a year later special agent for the former company, which position he held for a number of years. He was the first surveyor of the Board of Fire Underwriters of San Francisco, and established the business of the Scottish Union and National on the Pacific Coast. For a number of years he had the management of that company, in connection with that of the Connecticut Fire. In 1888 he was elected vice-president and manager of the Anglo-Nevada. On the reinsurance of the Pacific Coast business of that company with the London and Lancashire Mr. Macdonald was made Pacific Coast manager for the latter office. Before entering the insurance business Mr. Macdonald was secretary of the San Francisco and Oakland Railway, now a portion of the Central Pacific system. He was colonel of the Second Regiment of Artillery in the National Guard of California for a number of years, and on the consolidation of the three regiments in San Francisco was elected the first colonel of the new regiment.

MACKAY, WILLIAM J., secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., was born at Hamilton, Ont., March 29, 1852, of Scotch parentage. He was educated in the common and private schools of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and began his business career as a clerk in the office of the

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In 1873 he became connected with the firm of Smith & Germain, general agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the State of New York. He started an insurance agency at Niagara Falls in 1878 which grew to be the largest in the place. Among other companies he represented the Springfield, and in 1884 President Dunham offered him the position of special agent for Western and Northern New York. In the spring of 1885 he was appointed special agent and in 1895 was elected assistant secretary. On the death of Secretary Hall in 1900 he was elected secretary. He has filled numerous political offices and been director in several corporations.

MACK, WILFRED WHALEY, insurance journalist, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 17, 1879, and received a public and high school education. He studied two years at the College of the City of New York, and two years also at Cornell University. After leaving Cornell he was a reporter on the *New York Sun*, until joining the *Weekly Underwriter* as assistant editor in 1902. He joined the *Insurance Field*, of Louisville, in 1905, as associate editor, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

MACON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized by the life insurance agents of Macon, Ga., in March, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, T. S. Lowry; first vice-president, Thad E. Murphy; second vice-president, J. L. Jessup; secretary and treasurer, E. H. Holloman. The present officers, elected in 1906, are: President, J. C. Murphy; vice-president, F. R. Jones; secretary and treasurer, C. D. McClure.

MAC SWEEN, JOHN FERGUSON, Omaha, Neb., western special agent of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born March 25, 1848, at Glasgow, Scotland. He was educated in Scotland and Canada, and at the University of Michigan. He taught school, was principal of a high school, and was a practicing physician for seven years before entering the insurance business.

MADISON INSURANCE COMPANY, Madison, Ind. Organized 1848; capital, \$100,000. W. H. Powell, president; James H. Crozier, secretary.

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized May 24, 1899, at Portland, Me., with the following officers: President, Gen. S. D. Leavitt of Eastport; vice-presidents, M. S. Bird of Rockland, L. C. Tyler of Bangor, E. H. Gove of Biddeford; secretary and treasurer, Thomas Little of Portland. F. C. Lyman is president, and W. W. Palmer, Bangor, secretary. The association is inactive.

MAINE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1906. The insurance department in Maine was organized by act of the legislature in 1868, the chief official being the insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the governor for three years. The following is a list of these officials up to date:

Albert W. Paine,	1868-1873	Oramandal Smith,	1883-1884
Joshua Nye,	1873-1879	Frank E. Nye,	1884-1885
William Philbrick,	1879-1880	Joseph O. Smith,	1885-1893
Joseph B. Peaks,	1880-1883	Stephen W. Carr,	1893

Charles W. Fletcher, the deputy insurance commissioner, resigned in 1905 to accept the position of examiner in the Massachusetts department, and Iven E. Lang was appointed to succeed him.

MAINE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was founded in 1887. At the annual meeting of the association, held in January, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, F. H. Hazelton; vice-president, T. S. Burns; treasurer, G. P. Dewey; secretary, F. B. Fish; executive committee, Frederic Brunel, M. H. Neale, G. P. Dewey.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York, was organized in August, 1850, under the general act of 1849, with a guarantee capital of \$100,000. The government of the company was to be a mixed one, each share of the guarantee capital being entitled to a vote for directors, and each person insured and paying not less than \$75 per annum in premiums being entitled to the same privilege. Alonzo A. Alvord was elected the first president, and Christopher Y. Wemple secretary. At the close of 1853 Mr. Alvord retired, and N. D. Morgan, who was the company's actuary, was elected president. He resigned in 1861, and was succeeded by Henry Stokes, who had been a member of the board of directors from the first, and part of the time chairman of its financial committee. Mr. Stokes held the presidency of the company until April, 1886, when he resigned, having been president for twenty-five years, and was succeeded by James M. McLean, who had been a director since 1854. Mr. McLean died in May, 1890, and was succeeded in June by Henry B. Stokes, who was at the time second vice-president, and who had been in the service of the company over twenty-five years. Jacob L. Halsey, who has been connected with the company since its organization, was promoted from assistant secretary in 1866 to secretary, and was made vice-president in 1886. He resigned in June, 1905. W. B. Lane is vice-president. John H. Griffin is second vice-president and M. W. Torrey is secretary and actuary.

MANN, HENRY R., of Mann & Wilson, Pacific Coast insurance managers, was born at Marshall, Mich., in 1842, and went to California when but ten years of age. He has been a fire insurance agent thirty-five years. Mr. Mann was vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Pacific Insurance Union, from its organization in 1885 to 1893, and president in that year.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE COMPANY of Mannheim, Germany. Franz Hermann, New York, resident manager.

MANTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1804. Frederick A. Downes, president and treasurer; William M. Burgess, secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RHODE ISLAND, Providence, R. I. Organized 1835. John R. Freeman, president; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary.

✓ **MARGAH, LEWIS F.**, Michigan State agent of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in Thurlow, Ontario, November 10, 1840, and removed to the United States at the age of twelve years. After life on a farm, teaching school, and tool-making he entered a local insurance office in 1864 and learned the rudiments of the business there and at Detroit, whither he moved and took up his permanent residence in 1871. He first went on the road for the Royal Canadian of Montreal in 1874, as special agent for Michigan. He was local manager for the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company from 1882 to 1886, and since the latter year has been State agent for the Sun. Since 1876 Mr. Margah has owned and operated a local agency at Detroit. In April, 1904, he admitted Mr. Benj. A. Wells (his assistant for preceding twenty years) to a partnership in the local business, under firm name of Margah & Wells.

MARINE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. [See Boards of Underwriters of New York, Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, Marine Underwriters' Association of San Francisco, Inland Marine Underwriters, and Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

MARINE INSURANCE. The principal companies doing marine insurance business report to the New York insurance department. Their statements of business, where they do both ocean and inland marine insurance, do not show the two classes separately. The following are the aggregates of marine business written in 1905, by eighteen fire and fire and marine and three marine companies of the United States, and the United States branches of sixteen foreign fire and marine and marine companies; thirty-three companies in all.

Risks written in 1905,	\$5,689,771,834.00
Risks in force December 31, 1905,	443,195,360.00
Premiums written,	6,272,964.40
Losses paid,	4,366,382.00

MARINE UNDERWRITERS, INSTITUTE OF. [See Institute of American Marine Underwriters.]

✓ **MARKHAM, GEORGE D.**, senior member in the firm of W. H. Markham & Co. at St. Louis, Mo., was born at New Haven, Conn., July 25, 1859. He was educated at Kinne's School, Ithaca,

N. Y., and was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1881, and from Washington University of St. Louis with the degree of LL.B. in 1891. He was president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents from 1900 to 1902, and is president of the Missouri Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. He is vice-president of the St. Louis Harvard Club, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, 1905-6, and director of the St. Louis Business Men's League, the Mercantile Trust Company and the Mercantile Library Association, and was a member of the St. Louis City Council, 1901-5.

MARKS, STEWART, was born in Ireland in 1834. He was educated at Dungannon College, emigrated to America in 1850, was a teacher in Iowa and engaged in various kinds of business until 1865, when he entered the insurance business as a general agent of the Mutual Life of Chicago. He became secretary of that company in 1868, and in 1875 accepted the Northwestern general agency of the Continental Life of Hartford, which position he held until 1886, when he was elected secretary of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit. In April, 1896, when the employers' liability insurance companies established a bureau of statistics and arbitration, Mr. Marks accepted the position of actuary of the bureau, the office of which is established in the city of New York. Mr. Marks retired as actuary of the liability conference on April 1, 1905, and is at present actuary of the Southern States Mutual Life Insurance company, Charleston, W. Va.

MARSHALL, ELBERT PIKE, vice-president, secretary and actuary of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, was born at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, June 15, 1845, his father, Dr. John G. Marshall, being a prominent physician of that place. Mr. Marshall was graduated from Farmer's College, Ohio, in 1863, and saw service in the Mississippi squadron of the United States navy as master's mate from 1863 to the close of the Civil War. Settling in business in Cincinnati, he accepted in 1869 the position of assistant secretary of the Union Central Life, was elected secretary in 1881, actuary in 1888, and vice-president, in 1906. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

MARSHALL, GEORGE WILLIAM, Insurance Commissioner of Delaware, was born at Georgetown, Del., of English and Scotch parentage, August 31, 1854. He was educated at Delaware College and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1876. He practiced medicine for some years, and was president of the State Medical Society and Grand Master of Masons of Delaware for two terms. He was president of the Republican League of Delaware for four years, and has been a trustee of Delaware College for twenty years, and of the State College for Colored Students twelve years, and still remains a trustee in both. Dr. Marshall was formerly

in the National Guard and was Colonel of the First Regiment, National Guard of Delaware. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and has twice been nominated for Governor by his party. He was elected to his present position in November, 1900, for a term of four years. Last year the legislature enacted a law which gave the insurance commissioner supervision over all banking institutions, other than national banks, in the state, and Dr. Marshall has successfully established such supervision by his department.

MARSHALL, JOHN, JR., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco in Chicago, was born at Glasgow, Scotland. He was taken to San Francisco when a youth, and at the age of sixteen years went into the office of Robert Dickson, where he learned the rudiments of the fire insurance business. In 1888 he became a fieldman for Mr. Dickson's companies on the Pacific coast. In 1896 he was placed in charge of the Western department of the Royal Exchange at Chicago. In May, 1900, he accepted his present position.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM A., vice-president and actuary of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. At the time he entered the service of the company in 1866 he was a teacher of mathematics. His whole business life has been devoted to this company. He was born in the city of New York and educated in Connecticut and New York schools. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, member of the Hamilton and other clubs.

MARTIN, HENRY C., insurance journalist, publisher and editor of *Rough Notes*, Indianapolis, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie County, Pa., April 16, 1833. He was educated as a physician at Castleton Medical College, Vt., and the University Medical College of New York city, graduating from the latter institution in 1856-7. For several years Dr. Martin practiced his profession at McGregor, Ia. He entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee in 1859, and was the first special agent of the company west of the Mississippi River, planting its first agencies in a number of Northwestern States. Dr. Martin was with the Northwestern Mutual over twenty-one years, twelve of which he was in charge of the Indiana State agency at Indianapolis. He was the first Indiana State agent of the Travelers. He established *Rough Notes* in November, 1878, and has since been its manager and editor. He is also secretary of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company.

MARTIN, DAVID, insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry, August 20, 1845. He received a public school education, and his early vocation was that of a farmer. He held the office of county commissioner of Philadelphia for six years, and was also mercantile appraiser and collector of internal revenue, first district, for two years. He represented his native city in the State Senate for four

years, and was elected Secretary of State, holding the office for eighteen months. In 1905 he was appointed to his present position on the resignation of Commissioner Durham.

MARYLAND ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1901, with William Cunningham president, and W. C. Jenness, Baltimore, secretary and treasurer. The above officers were the last elected.

MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1898; capital, \$750,000. John T. Stone, president; James F. Mitchell, secretary.

MARYLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1906. The Maryland insurance department was established by act of legislature of 1872, the appointment of insurance commissioner being vested in the board of public works, composed of the governor, State treasurer, and State comptroller. The term of office is four years. The commissioners since organization have been:

Charles A. Wailes,	1872-1876	I. Freeman Raisin,	1893-1895
John M. Miller,	1876-1877	Thomas B. Townsend,	1895-1896
Jesse K. Hines,	1877-1891	F. Albert Kurtz,	1896-1900
J. Frederick C. Talbot,	1891-1893	Lloyd Wilkinson,	1900-1905

Frank I. Duncan was appointed in 1905, but resigned in October, 1905, and was succeeded by B. F. Crouse, who is the present commissioner.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. W. H. Blackford, president; John W. Hanson, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1855-1906. The insurance department in Massachusetts was organized in 1855. There were three commissioners originally. By Chapter 177, acts of 1858, the board of three commissioners was abolished, and a board of two substituted. The latter was abolished by Chapter 255, acts of 1866. Since that time the duties of supervision have been performed by one official, termed insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the council, for a term of three years. The commissioners who have served since the organization of the department in 1855 are as follows:

Augustus O. Brewster,	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1859
Nathaniel R. Allen,	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1856
Charles L. Putnam,	April 3, 1856—Sept. 30, 1856
Elihu C. Baker,	June 6, 1856—April 3, 1859
John Field,	Sept. 30, 1856—April 3, 1858
George T. Stearns,	May 20, 1857—April 3, 1860
Elizur Wright,	April 28, 1858—April 28, 1867
George W. Sargent,	April 28, 1858—April 28, 1867
John E. Sanford,	June 29, 1866—Nov. 1, 1869
Julius L. Clarke,	Oct. 28, 1869—Jan. 1, 1875
Stephen H. Rhodes,	Dec. 8, 1874—Mch. 12, 1879
Julius L. Clarke,	May 3, 1879—Feb. 14, 1883
John K. Tarbox,	April 21, 1883—May 28, 1887
George S. Merrill,	June 3, 1887—Sept. 30, 1897
Frederick L. Cutting,	Sept. 30, 1897—

The deputy commissioners have been:

George W. Sargent,	May 17, 1871—June 16, 1872
Stephen H. Rhodes,	June 17, 1872—Dec. 31, 1874
Benjamin C. Dean,	Mch. 4, 1875—Mch. 31, 1876
George H. Long,	April 1, 1876—Feb. 19, 1877
William S. Smith,	Mch. 30, 1877—Aug. 30, 1894
Frederick L. Cutting,	Aug. 30, 1894—Sept. 30, 1897
Frank H. Harrison,	Oct. 7, 1897—

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE UNION. This is an organization of domestic mutual fire insurance companies which have been in successful operation for from fifty to seventy-five years. It is distinct from and has no affiliation with the mill or manufacturers' mutuals. About the beginning of 1879 officers of the Massachusetts mutuals, realizing that, while the competition of the stock companies was very great, there was much lack of harmony among themselves, and believing that the mutual system was, through intention or misunderstanding, misrepresented, resolved to form an association that would enable the mutuals to present a solid front to their competitors.

In June, 1879, a call for a meeting to consider the advisability of forming a union was issued, signed by three of the managers, Charles A. Howland of the Quincy Mutual, E. M. Tucke of the Traders and Mechanics, and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual. In response to the call the representatives of seven of the companies appeared, and a temporary organization was made, with H. C. Bigelow as chairman and Alfred L. Barbour as secretary.

On September 10, 1879, the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union was organized by the choice of E. B. Stoddard of the Merchants and Farmers of Worcester as president, Charles B. Cummings of the Massachusetts Mutual, and George B. Faunce of the Dedham Mutual as vice-presidents, and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual, secretary. George Heywood of the Middlesex Mutual, Charles M. Miles of the Worcester Mutual, L. H. Bradford of the Fitchburg Mutual, E. M. Tucke of the Traders and Mechanics Mutual, and Charles A. Howland of the Quincy Mutual were elected an executive committee. Of these Messrs. Faunce, Miles, Heywood, and Bradford have passed away.

The object of the Union, as stated in the preamble, was "to consider all matters affecting mutual companies and adopt all things that will work for the benefit of that system of insurance;" "for social and fraternal purposes, to the end that peace, harmony, and good fellowship may reign."

The headquarters of the Mutual are at No. 101 Milk Street, Boston, where they have a large room for their meetings every Saturday, and a small room for conference, and where the secretary attends three times per week. They support a general inspector of risks. They believe in the social element, and every quarter a banquet follows the business meeting. Once a year an excursion to some prominent place is taken, usually attended by from sixty to eighty members, friends and ladies. The Union stands relatively to the mutuals as the New England Insurance Exchange stands to the stock companies.

The present officers are: Thomas F. Temple of the Dorchester Mutual, president; J. White Belcher and J. M. Stevenson, vice-presidents; Charles F. Danforth, secretary and treasurer; executive committee: C. A. Howland, H. G. Morse, Joseph Peabody, and H. W. Cushing. Mr. Alfred M. Barbour, who had been secretary of the Union since its inception, retired in 1904. The companies now represented in the Union are as follows:

Abington, Attleboro, Barnstable County, Berkshire, Bristol County, Cambridge Citizens, Dedham, Dorchester, Fitchburg, Fall River, Hampshire, Hingham, Holyoke, Lowell, Lynn, Merchants and Farmers, Merrimack, Middlesex, Mutual Fire Assurance, Mutual Fire Protection, Norfolk, Quincy, Salem, Saugus, South Danvers, Traders and Mechanics, and Worcester.

In 1894 an understanding was reached by the Union with the New England Insurance Exchange whereby the two organizations act in harmony in numerous matters of rates, permits, and time limitations of policies.

They now have a standing committee of conference, by which matters of importance are considered, and the questions of rates, overhead writing, and rules have been amicably arranged.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Springfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851. John A. Hall, president; William H. Sargeant, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FIRE MARSHAL. [See Fire Marshals, State.]

MASSACHUSETTS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, Mass. Organized 1886; capital, \$300,000. C. S. Skinner, president; Walter H. Baldwin, secretary.

McADAM, LUCIUS, actuary of the United States Annuity and Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, is a native of the city of New York. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and entered the service of the former Guardian Life Insurance Company of that city, of which he became actuary and secretary. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in New York and practiced law in connection with life insurance in all the courts of that State. In 1896 he connected himself with the Hartford Life Insurance Company as actuary and counsel, and there remained nine years, until February, 1906, when he was elected to his present position.

McALLISTER, JAMES W., president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born May 15, 1836, and entered the office of that company as a clerk when seventeen years old. He advanced by successive promotions to the presidency of the company, to which he was elected in 1881, succeeding the late Alfred G. Baker, who resigned in December of that year.

MCBAIN, W. FRED, was born at Montreal, Quebec, December 1, 1863. His family moved to Saginaw, Mich., while he was a child. His first insurance experience was in 1882 in a local office

at Saginaw, with his father. In 1887 he was appointed general agent for the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, and in 1891 was elected secretary and manager. When the company reinsured and went out of business in 1901 he became resident manager of the National Fire of Hartford and a local agent at Grand Rapids.

McCALL, JOHN A., president of the New York Life Insurance Company, 1892-1906, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 2, 1849. He graduated from the Albany Commercial College in 1865, and served his insurance apprenticeship in the Albany office of the Connecticut Mutual Life, where he was bookkeeper. In 1870 he received an appointment in the actuarial branch of the State insurance department. He was successively examiner of companies and deputy superintendent, and in 1883 he was appointed superintendent by Governor Cleveland. He made most of the examinations during the period following the panic of 1873, when so many insolvent companies were forced out of business. The officers of the several companies were convicted of making false returns upon the evidence supplied by Mr. McCall's examinations. He declined a reappointment when his term expired in January, 1886, and accepted the office of comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. On February 12, 1892, he was elected president of the New York Life Insurance Company in place of Mr. Beers, who had resigned. Mr. McCall was president of the National convention of insurance department officials in 1883 and 1884. He resigned as president in January, 1906. Mr. McCall died at Lakewood, N. J., February 18, 1906.

McCALL, JOHN CHAPMAN, secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born January 24, 1875, at Albany, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1899, and immediately entered the service of the New York Life.

McCLENCH, WILLIAM W., second vice-president and counsel of the Massachusetts Mutual Life insurance company, was born in Chicopee, Mass., April 6, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in Tufts College, graduating therefrom in 1875. His early vocation was that of teaching, which he left to take up the practice of law. As counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life he became connected with life insurance, and was elected a director of the company in 1899, and second vice-president in 1905. He was elected mayor of Chicopee in 1892, and was president of the Springfield Board of Trade in 1903-1904.

McCLINTOCK, EMORY, vice-president and actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was the son of the late Rev. Dr. John McClintock, president of the Madison, N. J., Theological Seminary. He was educated at Columbia College and the University of Göttingen, Germany. After returning to America he served as United States consul at Bradford, England, three years. Adopting the profession of life insurance, he was appointed actuary

of the Asbury Life Insurance Company of New York in 1868. In 1871 he transferred his actuarial services to the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, and on the retirement of Professor Bartlett as actuary of the Mutual Life in 1888 was appointed to succeed him. He was elected vice-president in 1906. Mr. McClintock is an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America, and of the American Mathematical Society, and is a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of England. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia and Yale Universities.

MCCORD, JOSEPH, vice-president and secretary of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of New York, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland County of American parentage, March 21, 1847. He received a public school education, and has spent most of his business life in fire insurance. He was elected to his present position in January, 1906.

MCCULLOCH, SAMUEL W., deputy insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, was born at McCulloch's Mills, Pa., October 30, 1857, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He received a common school and academic education. In 1883 he entered the insurance department, and has been deputy commissioner since 1894.

MCCURDY, RICHARD A., former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in the city of New York in 1835, and is a son of the late Robert H. McCurdy, many years a prominent director of the company. Mr. McCurdy studied law at Harvard University, graduating in 1855 with the degree of LL.B. He practiced law in New York with Lucius Robinson, afterward governor of the State, was appointed attorney of the Mutual Life in 1860, elected vice-president in 1865, and president in 1885, on the death of President Winston. He resigned as president in 1906.

MCCURDY, ROBERT H., formerly general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in New York city, May 26, 1859. He received a college education, graduating from Harvard in the class of 1881, and in that year he entered upon his insurance career as clerk in the metropolitan agency. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the foreign department of the Mutual Life, and in 1903 was elected to his present position. He is a trustee of the Mutual Life, and is also a director of the Astor National Bank, Windsor Trust Company, Casualty Company of America, and numerous other financial and business corporations. He resigned as general manager in 1906.

MCDavid, EDWARD R., insurance commissioner of Alabama, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, February 2, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Huntsville, and the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. His early vocation was that of a bank clerk, and he subsequently entered the insurance business, becoming secretary and treasurer of the Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company and of the Birmingham Underwriters' Agency of Birmingham, positions he retained until appointed deputy commissioner of insurance. He was appointed to his present position in 1904.

✓ MCELHONE, F. H., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, in Chicago, was born April 28, 1859, at Ellenville, N. Y. After leaving school he was several years learning the tanning business, but eventually abandoned it for fire insurance, and in 1885 entered the New York office of the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He passed considerable time in the service of this company, and in a special agency of the Pennsylvania Fire for Texas and Arkansas, which he resigned in 1890 to enter the service of the Fireman's Fund as special agent for Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, with headquarters at Dallas. In November, 1899, he was made second assistant manager, and in May, 1900, joint manager of the central department of the company.

McGREGOR, PETER DUNCAN, manager of the Western department of the Queen Insurance Company, was born at Inverness-shire, Scotland, of Scotch parentage, January 13, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and started his business career in the office of J. O. Wilson in 1881, and remained with him until the Western department of the Union of Philadelphia was taken up in 1885, when he became connected with the Western department of the Connecticut Fire, of which he was successively clerk, special agent, assistant manager, and associate manager. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1899. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900-1901.

✓ McILWAINE, ARCHIBALD G., JR., United States manager of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and president of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Petersburg, Va., of Scotch-Irish extraction, September 5, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and University School of Petersburg, and in youth entered the service of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, from which he went to the New York Underwriters' Agency, to be its special agent in the South. Subsequently, he was for several years general agent for the London and Lancashire at Atlanta, and in 1893 was called to the New York office to take the position of assistant manager. He succeeded Jeffrey Beavan as manager in 1894.

✓ McNEIL, NELSON A., fire underwriter, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn., July 9, 1852. His education was received at the district schools previous to his fourteenth year, at which time he was given a clerkship in a mining office. He engaged as a local agent in the insurance business in 1874, and at one time had agencies at Bridgeport, New Haven, and Lime Rock, which latter he still retains. He was for three years special agent of the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston and six years of the Niagara Fire, part of which time he also represented the Caledonian for Connecticut. He was appointed assistant United States manager for the Caledonian in July, 1894, and was vice-president and secretary of the

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 877

Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York. He resigned the assistant-managership of the Caledonian, December 30, 1905, and as vice-president and secretary of the Caledonian-American in November, 1905.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$300,000. James Nichols, president; T. L. Macon, vice-president; and R. L. Emery, secretary. The company is controlled by the National Fire of Hartford.

MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1854; capital, \$250,000. S. J. Martin, president; J. A. Snyder, secretary.

MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1871. John R. Freeman, president; Roscoe L. Colman, secretary.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS, ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE. [See Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.]

MEINEL, EDWARD, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1869. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1884 associated himself with the Underwriters' Exchange, now the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, as office boy, where he remained five years, subsequently becoming chief clerk and accountant in the Chicago City Department of the Northern Assurance Company. Later he was connected with the office of Ducat & Lyon, then managers of the Home Insurance Company at Chicago, soliciting, inspecting, and adjusting. In 1892 he became special agent of the Manchester in the West and South, and in 1896 was made special agent of the Continental in New York state. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant manager of the Manchester and assistant secretary of the American Fire of New York. These positions he resigned in April, 1901, to accept the secretaryship of The Eagle Fire Company of New York. Then agency superintendent of the Assurance Company of America and Federal Insurance Company of New Jersey. He is now a member of the local agency firm of Fred S. James & Co., New York.

MERCANTILE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1823; capital, \$400,000. George T. Cram, president; J. Simpson, secretary. The company is controlled by the American Central of St. Louis.

MERCANTILE SCHEDULE, UNIVERSAL. [See Universal Mercantile Schedule.]

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1847. President, Henry M. Witter; secretary, Harry S. Mynck.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1838; capital, \$150,000 William H. Calvert, president; W. S. Hukill, Jr., secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Bangor, Me. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. Transacts a marine insurance business only. W. B. Snow, president; C. D. Pearson, secretary.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1874. William McBee, president; James H. Sweet, secretary.

MERRILL, WILLARD, vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. [See Death Roll.]

MERRIMACK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Andover, Mass. Organized 1828. Joseph A. Smart, president; Burton S. Flagg, secretary.

MESSINGER, HIRAM J., actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., July 6, 1855, and received his early education in the State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y. At the completion of his course he entered Cornell University, graduating in the class of 1880, with the degree of Lit.B., and again returned to Cortland as professor of mathematics. In 1881 Mr. Messenger accepted the position of professor of Mathematics at Napa College, California, where he remained for two years, leaving to pursue an advanced course in mathematics at Cornell, where he received a mathematical fellowship and the degree of Ph.D. in course. In 1886 Mr. Messenger was appointed associate professor of mathematics in the University of the City of New York, which position he held until 1890, when he went abroad to pursue a course of study in the Institute of Actuaries in London. On his return he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, where he remained until 1898, when he was elected to his present position. Mr. Messenger is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, of the American Mathematical Society, and the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was nonresident lecturer on life, accident, liability, and health insurance at Cornell University in 1901.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., organized 1902; capital \$100,000. Thomas F. Keely, president; George Essig, secretary; John Naghten & Co., general managers.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was originally chartered as a casualty company, and began business as the National Travelers Insurance Company. The act of incorporation was passed May 5, 1866. The title was changed by an act passed March 24, 1868, becoming the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The casualty feature of the business

was omitted and regular life insurance adopted under the general act of June 24, 1853, embracing insurance upon the lives of individuals and annuity transactions.

In 1879 the Metropolitan adopted the working methods of the system of insurance known as the English industrial plan, as exemplified by the London Prudential, which had attained great popularity in Great Britain.

The issue of industrial policies was commenced in November, and the total number in force December 31, 1879, was 5,143, covering insurance to the amount of \$440,049.

The system developed with great rapidity and success, and the principal insurance departments discussed it in annual reports with much favor.

With the beginning of 1892 the company instituted an important advance movement. Announcement was made that every industrial policy issued after that time would be entitled to a paid-up policy in the event of lapse, after being in force five or more years. This feature was also extended to all existing industrial policies, conditioned on their remaining in force five years from January 1, 1892.

In the summer of 1893 the company made important concessions to industrial policy-holders. It instructed its superintendents that the nonforfeiture rule should be put in immediate operation, instead of deferring the time to 1897.

Since 1896 numerous additional concessions have been granted to policy-holders, including cash dividends, revival of lapsed policies, granting policies on the lives of children which mature as endowments for larger sums than were previously given on whole life policies, etc.

Various attacks have been made on child insurance in the legislatures of different States. In 1895 there was a hearing before the Massachusetts legislature, lasting six weeks. Testimony was taken by the committee running into thousands of pages; society was much stirred up on the subject pro and con, and newspaper discussion was full; the result of the vote was 149 to 23 against the bill to prohibit insurance on the lives of children under ten years of age. The legislatures of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Tennessee, Michigan, Georgia, Delaware, Missouri, and Illinois, have (most of them repeatedly) refused to pass bills preventing child insurance. In 1896 and 1898, bills to prohibit child insurance in Ohio were introduced, but failed of passage. Another determined attempt in this direction was made in 1900, and although the plan was to force the passage of the bill without granting a hearing to the companies interested, it was recommitted, and when it came up for a vote in the senate the only member to vote for it was the one who introduced it.

During the last six years, though with no stipulations in the policies, expressed or implied, the company has paid in cash dividends to industrial policy-holders nearly \$5,000,000, and more than \$600,000 has been set aside for the payment of dividends in 1906.

All the infantile policies written by this company since the beginning of 1896 are endowments and for amounts corresponding

with the life policies of other industrial companies. The increased reserve liability required by these contracts over what would have been required on life policies was more than \$6,000,000 at the end of 1904.

The figures showing the business of the Metropolitan in the "industrial department" are as follows, the number of policies in force and the amount of insurance outstanding at the close of each year being given:

Year.	Number in Force.	Amount of Insurance.	Year.	Number in Force.	Amount of Insurance.
1870.....	5,143	\$440,040	1892.....	2,715,414	\$305,451,576
1880.....	110,193	9,103,870	1893.....	2,932,064	343,917,746
1881.....	190,348	17,894,620	1894.....	3,559,165	423,514,171
1882.....	335,789	34,679,307	1895.....	3,458,846	416,062,194
1883.....	526,042	56,536,325	1896.....	3,643,569	454,068,004
1884.....	670,999	71,965,635	1897.....	4,028,722	524,343,755
1885.....	829,833	91,434,252	1898.....	4,317,274	591,427,272
1886.....	1,066,875	119,560,339	1899.....	4,555,756	688,629,175
1887.....	1,345,125	147,758,287	1900.....	5,327,067	768,977,676
1888.....	1,632,642	176,533,142	1901.....	6,008,662	881,491,451
1889.....	1,849,113	200,829,929	1902.....	6,608,291	981,676,306
1890.....	2,096,595	231,115,440	1903.....	7,187,345	1,059,875,827
1891.....	2,278,487	254,939,881	1904.....	7,614,729	1,127,889,220
			1905.....	8,119,158	1,207,924,312

For more than ten years prior to 1892 the business in the "ordinary department" declined, because no effort was made to secure new policy-holders, but in that year the company decided to revive this department, and the following is the record of ordinary business issued each year:

Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.
1892.....	1,704	\$2,002,641	1899.....	79,549	65,650,789
1893.....	5,486	6,123,656	1900.....	94,506	85,026,924
1894.....	12,326	14,099,859	1901.....	115,431	84,334,449
1895.....	15,572	17,822,542	1902.....	132,964	101,812,141
1896.....	16,483	16,314,767	1903.....	137,917	100,920,211
1897.....	36,663	25,505,975	1904.....	178,312	131,312,194
1898.....	55,189	45,058,562	1905.....	185,741	134,709,966

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Assets.....	\$151,663,477.29
Liabilities.....	135,481,838.33
Capital and surplus.....	16,181,578.06

The original officers of the company were James R. Dow, president, and Elias H. Jones, secretary. In June, 1870, John R. Hegeman became secretary, and in October of the same year vice-president. Joseph F. Knapp was elected president in 1871, and William J. Comley secretary. The former, until his death, remained at the head of the company. Secretary Comley, however, was succeeded in 1872 by Robert A. Grannis, who retained the position until he joined the Mutual Life in 1877, when Mr. Hegeman assumed the duties in connection with those of the vice-presidency. In 1890 George H. Gaston was made secretary. Upon the death of President Knapp, in 1891, Vice-President John R. Hegeman was elected president, and Mr. Haley Fiske vice-president. In April, 1892, Mr. Gaston was made second vice-president, combining with his new office the duties of the old. In May, 1894, Mr. George B. Woodward, for many years secretary of the John Hancock, was elected secretary, and in 1901 third vice-president. James S. Rob-

erts was at the same time made secretary. Mr. Frank O. Ayres was elected fourth vice-president in 1903. James M. Craig is the actuary; J. J. Thompson, T. R. Richardson, John R. Hegeman, Jr., and F. F. Taylor are assistant secretaries; Thomas H. Willard and A. S. Knight, medical directors; W. S. Manners and E. M. Holden, assistant medical directors; Stewart L. Woodford, counsel, and Frederick H. Ecker, comptroller.

METROPOLITAN CASUALTY COMPANY of New York. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. E. H. Winslow, president; S. W. Burton, secretary. This company began transacting a personal accident business in March, 1904, and added "Casualty" to its title, and in 1906 dropped the words "plate glass" and assumed the above title.

METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. John J. Caullet, president; Frank A. Condon, secretary.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS held its first annual meeting July 25, 1899, and elected the following officers: President, Fred Guenther, Detroit; vice-presidents, C. S. Holden, Grand Rapids, E. Van Zile, Bay City, E. G. Spaulding, Port Huron, Charles Russell, Cadillac; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Eldridge, Detroit. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in Detroit in August, 1905, are: President, E. C. VanTuyl, Bay City; vice-presidents, C. E. Russell, J. M. Murdaugh, B. P. Barnes, W. F. Davidson; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Eldridge.

MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. Frank A. Hooker, president; Arthur D. Baker, secretary.

MICHIGAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1881; capital, \$400,000. D. M. Ferry, president; E. J. Booth, secretary.

MICHIGAN FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU. This bureau dissolved in 1905.

MICHIGAN, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1871-1906. The department was established by act approved April 13, 1871. The official head is the commissioner of insurance, who is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. The commissioners have been:

Samuel H. Row,	April, 1871—Jan., 1883
Eugene Pringle,	Jan., 1883—Jan., 1885
Henry S. Raymond,	Jan., 1885—July, 1891
William E. Magill,	July, 1891—July, 1893
Theron E. Giddings,	July, 1893—July, 1897
Milo D. Campbell,	July, 1897—July, 1899
H. H. Stevens,	July, 1899—Jan., 1901
James V. Barry,	Jan., 1901—

Mr. Barry was reappointed in 1903 for a second term, and in 1905 for a third term of two years.

MICHIGAN LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in October, 1886. [See Detroit Life Underwriters Association.]

✓ **MICHIGAN MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Lansing, Mich. Organized 1881. C. G. A. Voigt, president; A. D. Baker, secretary.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1867. O. R. Looker, president; A. F. Moore, secretary.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.]

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Middletown, Conn. Organized 1836. O. Vincent Coffin, president; C. W. Harris, secretary.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, Mass. Organized 1826. R. F. Barrett, president; John S. Keyes, vice-president; Adams Tolman, secretary. Assets, January 1, 1906, \$700,705.33; liabilities, \$336,801.55; net cash surplus, \$363,903.78. Amount insured, \$43,786,971.

MIDDLE STATES INSPECTION BUREAU. The officers are: J. H. Stoddard, chairman; John H. Kelly, vice-chairman; C. J. Holman, treasurer; William S. Wensley, secretary. The governing committee, elected to serve until the next annual meeting, in November, 1906, is composed of the following named companies: Aachen & Munich, Assurance Company of America, Atlas, Commercial Union, German-American, Germania, Hamburg-Bremen, Hanover Fire, New York Underwriters' Agency, Norwich Union, Royal Exchange and Westchester. The following is a list of the companies composing the bureau:

Aachen and Munich.
Agricultural.
American Central.
Assurance Co. of America.
Atlas.
Boston.
British America.
British American.
Commercial Union, London.
Commercial Union, N. Y.
Continental.
Delaware, Philadelphia.
Federal, Jersey City.
Fireman's Fund.
German Alliance.
German-American.
Germania Fire, New York.
Glens Falls.
Hamburg-Bremen.
Hanover Fire.
Home Fire and Marine, Cal.
Home, New York.

Indemnity.
London Assurance Corporation.
London & Lancashire Fire.
National Union, Pittsburg.
New Hampshire.
New York Underwriters' Agency.
Northern, London.
Norwich Union Fire.
Orient, Hartford.
Palatine, London.
Pelican.
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Phenix, London.
Providence-Washington.
Prussian National.
Royal Exchange.
St. Paul Fire and Marine.
Security, Conn.
Sun Insurance Office.
Traders, Chicago.
Westchester Fire.
Western, Toronto.

The office of the Bureau is at No. 58 William Street, New York.

MILLER, BLOOMFIELD J., vice-president and mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. [See Death Roll.]

MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Alton, Ill. Organized 1877. D. R. Sparks, president; A. R. McKinney, secretary.

MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1865; capital, \$200,000. C. H. Seybt, president; W. L. Barnum, secretary.

MILLIGAN, EDWARD, secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Haddonfield, N. J., June 1, 1862. At the age of seventeen years he went into the insurance agency office of J. B. Kremer & Durban, Philadelphia, as a clerk. When he left the service of that firm five years later, it was to assume the position of surveyor in the Philadelphia office of the Aetna of Hartford. Here he remained until 1888, when he was offered and accepted the special agency of the Phoenix of Hartford, with headquarters at Philadelphia. On September 15, 1896, Mr. Milligan was appointed secretary of the company. ✓

MILL OWNERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1895. H. N. Wade, president; P. J. Halla, secretary.

MILWAUKEE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized in January, 1876. It is a rating bureau and has also established and controls fire insurance patrols in Milwaukee. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in October, 1905, are: President, August Rebhan; vice-president, George H. Russell; secretary, J. O. Myers; treasurer, William T. Durand; George E. Heaney is superintendent of the rating bureau, and there is a board of directors of nine. The board also conducts a fire patrol.

MILWAUKEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1898; capital, \$200,000. William L. Jones, president; H. A. Nolte, secretary.

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1852; capital, \$200,000. William L. Jones, president; Oscar Griebing, secretary.

MIMS, LIVINGSTON, Southern department manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a native of South Carolina, but went with his parents to Mississippi in childhood. He studied the profession of law and was admitted to the Mississippi bar before he was twenty years old. He was a member of the senate of that State in 1860 and a Breckinridge elector. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in one of the first companies organized in ✓

his State, but was appointed by the Confederate president chief quartermaster of the military department of Mississippi, and served in that capacity through the war. At its close he went into the insurance business in conjunction with his old commander, General Johnston, thus creating the firm of Jos. E. Johnston & Co., which became managers for the New York Life Insurance Company and the Liverpool and London and Globe for the Southern States. In 1873 the firm resigned the agency of the Liverpool company to accept that of the Home of New York. General Johnston retired in 1885, and Major Mims continued the business of the firm. He resigned the management of the Home in 1889, but retained that of the New York Life, which he has continued to the present time. He was president of the South Eastern Tariff Association from 1889 to 1894. In 1893 he was elected president of the Georgia Association of Life Insurers, and was again elected in 1897. In the Georgia legislature of 1896 Major Mims received the unanimous nomination of his county delegation for United States Senator. He was elected mayor of Atlanta in 1900. Mr. Mims died March 5, 1906.

MIN-DAKO-WIS TRIBE is a social organization, membership in which is confined to those who have been or are engaged in field work in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. A temporary organization was effected August 14, 1899, with the following officers: J. J. McDonald, president; W. L. King, secretary; E. G. Halle, S. E. Cate, and W. E. Page, executive committee. The name, suggested by Mr. Walter H. Cobban of Minneapolis, is a combination of the abbreviations of the names of the States to which the membership is limited. The annual meetings are held in Chicago on the evening of the first day's session of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest. At the seventh annual gathering in September, 1905, J. J. McDonald of the Connecticut Fire was elected chief; E. G. Halle, manager of the Germania, sub-chief; George G. Williams, Wisconsin State agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe, scribe.

✓ MINER, FRANK LEDYARD, proprietor of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia., was born of English parentage in Groton, Conn., February 23, 1861. His education was obtained in the public schools, and he worked for a time in a country mercantile store and wholesale city stores. He spent several years ranching in Wyoming, and later was in the grocery business in Omaha and Chicago. From 1892 to 1900 he was with the *Insurance Post*, leaving that paper January 1, 1900, to become joint proprietor of the *Philadelphia Intelligencer*. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Miner, having sold his interest in the latter journal, bought the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Iowa, to which place he removed to take charge as manager.

MINNEAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized June 25, 1896, by life insurance agents in Minneapolis, Minn., most of whom had been members of the Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters. The convenience of

Minneapolis agents in attendance upon meetings was given as the reason for cleavage, the headquarters of the older organization being virtually at St. Paul. C. W. Van Tuyl was chosen chairman, and W. M. Horner, secretary. The officers elected in December, 1905, are: President, V. H. Van Slyke; vice-president, J. E. Myers; secretary, Robert S. Thomson; treasurer, John J. Ahern; executive committee, I. Kaufmann, S. A. Stockwell, and B. H. Timberlake.

MINNEAPOLIS UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION AND INSPECTORS' OFFICE. Organized 1882; reorganized 1897. This organization makes all the rates, inspections, and carries on the work of associations known as Boards of Fire Underwriters. It, however, works under the compact system; the meetings are held monthly, and a president is elected at each meeting. The officers are a secretary and treasurer. J. A. Brant as manager of the compact fills the office of secretary and treasurer *ex officio*. It has a trial board of five members who are each elected for a five months' term, one being elected at each monthly meeting. The Minneapolis Board of Fire Underwriters, organized 1895, is a separate organization, whose only purpose is to maintain the salvage corps (or fire patrol). The officers are C. B. Shove, president; Jacob Stone, secretary.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized April 23, 1885, being the successor of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota Union. The first meeting was held at Minneapolis, and J. J. McDonald was elected president, A. J. Trumbull vice-president, and A. K. Murray secretary and treasurer. The presidents since organization have been: 1885, J. J. McDonald; 1886, A. J. Trumbull; 1887, J. H. Griffith; 1890, E. M. Hitchcock; 1892, George G. Williams; 1893, Samuel J. Johnson; 1894, Walter H. Cobban; 1895, Howard DeMott; 1896, R. A. Overpeck; 1897, R. R. Briggs; 1898, Otto E. Greely; 1900, D. F. Vail; 1901, Walter C. Leach; 1902, Clarence D. Hayes; 1903, George C. Main; 1904, Frank A. Mannen; 1905, Hugh R. Loudon.

The organization is a rating and supervising body, having charge, practically, of the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, excepting the towns under the jurisdiction of the St. Paul and Minneapolis inspectorship, the Winona inspectorship, and the Duluth inspectorship. The association originally had jurisdiction over South Dakota, but that State now has an anti-compact law.

In September, 1893, the association added to its rating force a salaried expert rater, Walter I. Fisher, who, under the direction of the association, has since been rating the towns within its jurisdiction. The association is also doing work by committees.

The following officers and executive committee were elected at the annual meeting, held at Minneapolis, in July, 1905: President, H. R. Loudon; vice-president, R. L. Bruen; treasurer, H. R. Ensign; secretary, Walter I. Fisher. Executive committee, R. G. McKean, chairman; John F. Stafford, H. R. Loudon, T. J. Lilly, W. A. Gordon, Robert L. Bruen, L. F. Daniel.

The following companies are represented in the Minnesota and Dakota Underwriters by ninety-one active members:

Aachen & Munich.
Agricultural.
Etna, Hartford.
American Central, St. Louis.
Atlas, London.
British America, Toronto.
Calumet.
Commercial Union, London.
Citizens of St. Louis.
Continental, New York.
Connecticut Fire, Hartford.
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.
German, Freeport, Ill.
German Alliance, New York.
German-American, New York.
Germania Fire, New York.
Hanover Fire, New York.
Hartford Fire, Hartford.
Home, New York.
Ins. Company of North America.
Liverpool and London and Globe.
London and Lancashire.
London Assurance.

Michigan Fire and Marine.
National Union.
National Fire, Hartford.
New Hampshire Fire.
Niagara Fire, New York.
Northern, London.
North British and Mercantile.
New York Underwriters' Agency.
Northwestern, F. & M., Minneapolis.
Norwich Union, Norwich.
Palatine, London.
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Phenix, Hartford.
Phenix, London.
Philadelphia Underwriters.
Queen, New York.
Royal, Liverpool.
Royal Exchange.
Scottish Union & Nat'l, Edinburgh.
Springfield F. & Marine, Springfield.
St. Paul Fire and Marine, St. Paul.
Sun, London.
Westchester.
Western, Toronto.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS of St. Paul was organized November 4, 1886, and re-organized in April, 1906, with the following officers: President, George B. Graves; vice-president, N. P. Langford, Jr.; secretary and treasurer, John K. Robinson; executive committee, L. D. Wilkes, J. Watson Smith, B. H. Richardson, Grant Waldref, and P. B. Hunt. The annual meeting is held in October.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in June, 1898, with the following officers: President, John Rogers, Jr.; William Ffaender, H. M. Wheelock, D. M. Baldwin, and H. B. Prince, vice-presidents; C. P. Preston, secretary and treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting, held in Minneapolis in July, 1905, are: President, Frank E. Joy; vice-presidents, Theodore Williams, C. E. Bradin; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Hart, St. Paul.

MINNESOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1906. The insurance department was organized under act approved February 29, 1872, the supervising official being termed insurance commissioner. He is appointed by the Governor for two years. The commissioners have been:

Pennock Pusey,	.	.	.	.	.	March 1, 1872—Dec. 15, 1873
A. R. McGill,	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 15, 1873—Jan. 6, 1887
Charles Shandrew,	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 6, 1887—Jan. 22, 1889
Calvin P. Bailey,	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 22, 1889—Jan. 5, 1891
Christopher H. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 9, 1891—June 18, 1897
Elmer H. Dearth,	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 1, 1897—Feb. 25, 1899
J. A. O'Shaughnessy,	.	.	.	.	.	Feb. 25, 1899—Feb. 25, 1901
Elmer H. Dearth,	.	.	.	.	.	Feb. 25, 1901—Feb. 25, 1905

Mr. Smith died June 18, 1896. Mr. Dearth was appointed to fill the vacancy. His term expired in 1899. He was again appointed in 1901, and reappointed in 1903. T. D. O'Brien is the present commissioner, appointed in February, 1905.

MINNESOTA TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1885; capital, \$250,000. J. U. Barnes, president; William S. Jenkins, secretary.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Vicksburg, June 14, 1899. The following officers were elected: C. H. Campbell, Winona, president; J. M. Klein, Vicksburg, vice-president; J. K. Moore, Vicksburg, secretary. At a meeting held at Gulfport in June, 1906, officers were elected as follows: President, Austin F. Barbour, Yazoo City; vice-president, M. M. Evans; secretary-treasurer, J. K. Moore, Vicksburg.

MISSISSIPPI FIRE ASSOCIATION of Senatobia, Miss. Organized 1901; capital \$100,000. This company re-insured in the Hartford Fire in 1906.

MISSISSIPPI HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Vicksburg, Miss. Organized 1885; capital \$100,000. E. C. Carroll, president; A. J. Miazza, secretary.

MISSISSIPPI INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the revised code of 1857 the auditor of public accounts was charged with the supervision of insurance of Mississippi. The auditor is appointed for a term of four years. Those who have served since 1880, when the insurance law was amended, are Sylvester Gwin, whose term expired in 1886, and W. W. Stone, who continued in office until 1896, when he was succeeded by W. D. Holder. The legislature in 1902 enacted a new code of insurance laws and created a department of insurance. W. Q. Cole, who, as auditor of state, had charge of insurance, was appointed insurance commissioner to serve until January 1, 1904, a commissioner to be elected by the people at the general election of 1903 to succeed him. At the general election of 1903 he was elected commissioner.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Sedalia, Mo., January 28, 1897, with the following officers: William G. Baird of Kansas City, president; Nicholas R. Wall of St. Louis, first vice-president; J. T. Holmes of Hannibal, second vice-president; W. L. Buechle of St. Joseph, third vice-president; John A. Bryant of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer. The association was reorganized at a meeting held in St. Louis in October, 1904, and George D. Markham was elected president, and N. R. Wall, St. Louis, secretary. At the annual meeting in December, 1905, George D. Markham was elected president; Jacob F. Leindecker, St. Louis, secretary and treasurer, and H. B. Hardy, chairman executive committee. Vice-presidents are appointed from each senatorial district in the State.

MISSOURI FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of special agents held in Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1903, and the following officers were elected: President, J. D. Fleming, Connecticut Fire; vice-president, S. E. Cate, North British and Mercantile; secretary, W. L. Ely, Insurance Company of North America; treasurer, Howard Hudler, Union of Philadelphia. The association is inactive at present.

MISSOURI, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1906. The act creating the insurance department in Missouri was approved March 4, 1869. The superintendent of insurance is appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

Wyllis King,	March, 1869—June, 1872	1872
Miles Sella,	June, 1872—March, 1873	1873
William Selby,	March, 1873—October, 1873	1873
Francis P. Blair, Jr.,	October, 1873—July, 1875	1875
Celsus Price,	July, 1875—March, 1877	1877
William S. Relfe,	March, 1877—March, 1881	1881
John F. Williams,	March, 1881—March, 1885	1885
Alfred Carr,	March, 1885—March, 1889	1889
Christopher P. Ellerbe,	March, 1889—March, 1893	1893
John R. Waddill,	March, 1893—March, 1897	1897
Ed. T. Orear,	March, 1897—March, 1901	1901
Thomas H. Wagner,	March, 1901—June, 1902	1902
Edward E. Yates,	June, 1902—November, 1902	1902
Robert G. Yates,	November, 1902—March, 1905	1905
W. D. Vandiver,	March, 1905—	

Mr. Thomas H. Wagner was appointed for the term beginning in 1901, but resigned the office in May, 1902; the resignation taking effect June 1. E. E. Yates of Kansas City was appointed to succeed him, and he resigned November 20, 1902, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert G. Yates. W. D. Vandiver is the present superintendent, having been appointed in March, 1905.

The following is a list of the deputy superintendents:

Charles E. King,	March, 1869—March, 1873	1873
D. P. Wallingford,	March, 1873—October, 1873	1873
Charles E. King,	October, 1873—March, 1877	1877
Martin L. Hubble,	March, 1877—March, 1878	1878
S. A. Gilbert,	March, 1878—March, 1881	1881
Edward W. Knott,	March, 1881—March, 1889	1889
Andrew Van Wormer,	March, 1889—March, 1893	1893
O. K. Clardy,	March, 1893—December, 1894	1894
W. D. Murray,	December, 1894—March, 1897	1897
T. O. Towles,	March, 1897—	

Aug. F. Harvey was appointed actuary March, 1870, and resigned in August, 1873. He was reappointed under Superintendent Blair in October, 1873, and resigned in March, 1875. Mr. Harvey was reappointed under Superintendent Relfe, October, 1879, and served until October, 1898, when he resigned to become consulting actuary of the department and was succeeded as actuary by Joseph B. Reynolds, who resigned in 1905. T. O. Towles is deputy superintendent.

The office of the insurance department, which was, from the establishment of the department in 1869, located at St. Louis, was removed to Jefferson City on the accession of Superintendent Orear, the legislature having passed an act authorizing it.

MISSOURI STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1892; capital, \$100,000. E. P. Melson, president; C. A. Goodale, secretary.

MOBILE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Mobile, Ala., in August, 1904, with the following officers: President, B. F. Adams; vice-president, J. D. Torrey; secretary and treasurer, J. S. Watters. These officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in January, 1905. The association has disbanded.

MOIR, HENRY, actuary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, was born in Midlothian, Scotland, February 22, 1871. He was educated in a country village school and George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland by examination in 1892, and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, in 1897; was vice-president of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh in 1899-1900. He received his present appointment in 1901, and, on removing to America, was elected an Associate of the Actuarial Society of America, becoming a member by examination in 1903. Mr. Moir is the author of the "Life Assurance Primer," and of several pamphlets treating of actuarial subjects and general questions in life assurance, also prize essayist at the Institute of Actuaries. ✓

MONROE, ALEXANDER R., assistant manager of the western department of the Queen insurance company at Chicago, was born in Tain, Ross Shire, Scotland, July 12, 1862, and was educated in the public schools and Gillespie College, Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1883, shortly after his arrival in the United States, he entered the employ of the Franklin Fire of Indianapolis, serving as assistant bookkeeper, daily report clerk, and city solicitor successively. In September, 1886, he joined a local agency firm at Indianapolis, where he continued until July, 1889, when he became manager of the insurance department of Robert Zener & Co., remaining in this position up to January 1, 1895. On the latter date he was appointed special agent for the Connecticut Fire in Indiana and Kentucky, and in 1898 became Indiana state agent for the same company. In January, 1900, he was appointed special agent for the Queen in the same territory, and on January 1st, 1905, was appointed to his present position. ✓

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1854; capital \$175,000. George A. Berry, president; W. K. Reifsnyder, secretary.

MONTANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1906. Under the territorial insurance act of March 8, 1883, the Territorial auditor was made the official to whom insurance companies and agents should report. When Montana was admitted to the Union

as a State, in November, 1889, the State auditor succeeded the Territorial auditor as insurance supervisor. The auditors since 1883 have been:

J. P. Woolman, Territorial Auditor,	.	.	.	.	.	1883-1888
James Sullivan, Territorial Auditor,	.	.	.	.	.	1888-1889
Edward A. Kenney, State Auditor,	.	.	.	.	.	1889-1893
Andrew B. Cook, State Auditor,	.	.	.	.	.	1893-1897
T. W. Poindexter, Jr., State Auditor,	.	.	.	.	.	1897-1901
J. H. Calderhead, State Auditor,	.	.	.	.	.	1901-1905
H. R. Cunningham, State Auditor,	.	.	.	.	.	1905-

The State auditor is elected by the people for a term of four years.

MONTGOMERY, THOMAS H., president of The American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. [See Death Roll.]

✓ MOORE, A. F., secretary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Buckeye Cottage, Perry County, Ohio, June 10, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and at Madison Academy, and began teaching school at the age of sixteen. Later he published "The Independent," at New Lexington, Ohio. He entered the service of the Michigan Mutual Life as clerk in the investment department in 1892, and was promoted to manager of that department in 1894. He was elected to his present position in 1901.

✓ MOORE, FRANCIS C., former president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Houston, Tex. His early years were passed in Philadelphia. He was educated in its public schools and high school, and studied the profession of law in the University of Pennsylvania, but did not seek admission to the bar. In 1863 he was superintendent of a lumber and planing mill, and in 1868 was in the employ of a wholesale manufacturer of paper and envelopes. Later, Mr. Moore became interested in fire underwriting as a broker, and in 1869 joined the Continental, which appointed him manager of agencies in 1880. In 1881 he was elected second vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Hope, in 1885, he became first vice-president. On the retirement of Mr. Lamport from the presidency, in 1888, Mr. Moore was elected president. He has written a great deal upon fire underwriting, and is the author of several text-books on the subject. His "Guide to Agents" has had a very large circulation, as well as his later work, "Fire Insurance and How to Build." The "Universal Mercantile Schedule" is largely his work, and he was chairman of the committee which prepared it. He resigned the presidency of the Continental January 1, 1903, and retired from active business.

✓ MOORE, FRANKLIN J., vice-president and secretary of the General Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and United States manager of the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, was born in Morrow, O., December 11, 1861. He obtained his education in the public schools, after leaving which he

was for three years a stenographer. Since 1885 he has been in the personal accident insurance business, becoming in that year New York agent for the New England Mutual Accident Association of Boston. In 1889 he became superintendent of agencies, with headquarters in Boston, and in 1896 secretary and general manager of the company, until its business was reinsured with the General Accident Assurance Corporation in April, 1899, when he accepted his present position. He was elected president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters at its meeting in 1902, and is also president of the Moore Manufacturing Company. He was appointed to his present position in May, 1906.

MOORE, GEORGE H., assistant secretary of the Chicago branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, began his insurance career in 1878 as a special agent of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, for Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and West Virginia. In 1882 he accepted the Michigan state agency for the Liverpool and London and Globe, and in 1893 was transferred by the company to his present position. He was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1896-1897. ✓

MOORE, WILLIAM A., first vice-president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Ohio in 1854. He was in the Albany, N. Y., office of the company some years before being transferred in 1874 to the home office. He was elected assistant secretary in 1897, director in 1902, secretary in 1903, and first vice-president in December, 1904. ✓✓

MORANT, GEORGE C., manager of the fire department of the Commercial Union at the home office, London. He was for some years connected with the Royal of Liverpool, then with the Northern Insurance Company's office in London. In 1873 he was appointed foreign superintendent of the Guardian, and in 1885 assistant manager, and in 1901 manager of the fire branch of the Commercial Union. He is also manager of the Palatine (of London) by which the foreign business of the Palatine (of Manchester) was taken over in 1900. ✓

MORRIS, JOHN E., secretary of The Travelers Insurance Company, was born at Springfield, Mass., November 30, 1843. He was in the employ of the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, with the exception of nine months' absence with the Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment in the war, from 1860 to 1864. In the latter year he obtained a clerkship in The Travelers, and has remained continuously with the company since, having been elected assistant secretary in May, 1874, and secretary and director, July 5, 1898. ✓

MORTON, PAUL, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1857. He received a common school education and began his business life as an office boy in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. ✓✓

He filled successively the positions of clerk, rate clerk, general clerk and general passenger agent, and was for two years general freight agent of the road. Later he became president of the Colorado Freight and Iron Company, the Southwestern Iowa railroad and the Illinois Western. In 1896 he was appointed third vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and two-years later became second vice-president. He retained this position until appointed secretary of the Navy in 1904. He resigned as secretary of the Navy in 1905, and in July was elected to his present position.

MOSCOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Moscow, Russia, entered the United States in January, 1900, making a deposit in New York state, and it has been licensed in several states. Paul Rasor, New York city, is resident manager.

MOUNTAIN FIELD CLUB. This association was organized by fire insurance general and special agents in the mountain field at a meeting held in Denver, Col., June 29, 1905. Its purposes are social and educational, and its membership includes resident managers and general agents and special agents having jurisdiction in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The club has no officers and its affairs are conducted by an executive committee of five, which is composed of the following members: George H. Batchelder, general agent Niagara Fire; A. L. Jessup, special agent German-American; Fred H. Rhodes, special agent Continental, and Frank G. White, special agent Firemans Fund.

✓ MOYER, ROBERT B., business manager and part proprietor of the *Insurance Monitor* and *Insurance Law Journal*, was born at Peru, Ill., August 29, 1870. He entered the office of the Life Indemnity and Investment Company of Waterloo, Ia., which became the Iowa Life Insurance Company, and was for five years the president's confidential clerk. He came to New York and became connected with the home office of the Metropolitan Life in 1893. In 1894 he was associate editor of the *Insurance Advocate*, which position he resigned in July, 1895, to take a responsible place in a large manufacturing establishment. His strong taste for journalism led him to return to that field a year later as New York correspondent for the *Standard* and the *Chicago Tribune*, and editorial writer for several monthlies. He assumed his present duties in July, 1899.

✓ MUIR, WILLIAM, president Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, entered the insurance business in the general insurance agency office of his father, John Muir, in Louisville, Ky., one of the earliest and leading insurance offices of that city. Later he was elected secretary of the Jefferson Insurance Company of Louisville, and upon the liquidation of that company went to Chicago and entered the western general agency office of the Security Insurance Company of New York. In 1870 he was special agent of the Enterprise of Philadelphia for the western states.

In 1872 Mr. Muir removed to Harrisburg, Pa., as general agent for the Germania Fire of New York, following which in 1875 he became general agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at the period when that board took an active hand in the making of the fire insurance rates in the United States. Following this he was for a brief period special agent successively of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, National Fire of New York, and Queen of England for the middle states and New York state, and in 1883 entered the service of the Fire Association of Philadelphia as special agent for the Middle Department, being appointed in 1892 as general agency manager in the home office of the Fire Association, and later elected to the second vice-presidency. He was three successive years president of the Middle Department Association of special agents, the only instance of that kind in the history of the association. He was elected to his present position in 1906, and is also president of the Fame Insurance Company and General Trust Company of Philadelphia.

MULLINS, CHARLES F., manager for the Commercial Union of London for the Pacific coast, was born in London, and began his business career in the office of the Commercial Union. He was afterward superintendent of agencies and assistant manager of the New York branch. He was transferred to the position of resident secretary at the Chicago office in 1878, and at that time established its Western department, and in 1884 was appointed manager of the Pacific coast branch. Mr. Mullins is the oldest employee of the Commercial Union, as to length of service in the United States, having been with the company since 1869. He also represents the Alliance Assurance Company of London as manager of the Pacific coast branch, having received that appointment January 1, 1897; also the Palatine Insurance Company, Limited, of London, as manager of the Pacific coast branch.

MUNICH REINSURANCE COMPANY of Munich, Bavaria, entered the United States in 1898, making a deposit with the New York department. Isaac Seligman, Ernest Thalmann, and George Frederick Viotor are trustees for the United States. The United States manager is Carl Schreiner.

MUNN, JOHN PIXLEY, president of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in 1847 at Gates, near Rochester, N. Y. After graduating from the University of Rochester, he entered the Bellevue Medical College, securing a degree therefrom in 1876. Locating in New York city Dr. Munn began and continued the practice of his profession. His connection with the United States Life dates from 1877, when he entered its employ as examining physician. For many years he was its medical director and member of the board of directors. In 1902 Dr. Munn was elected president of the company in succession to George H. Burford, resigned.

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MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1786. S. Weir Mitchell, chairman; Clifford Lewis, treasurer.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized, 1794. Edwin A. Palmer, president; T. Bolling, Jr., assistant secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Newark, N. J. The Mutual Benefit was chartered by the state of New Jersey by an act approved January 31, 1845, and began business in the April following. Its charter provided that all persons who shall hereafter insure shall, while they continue so insured, be members of the corporation, and that twelve directors, a majority of whom shall be citizens and residents of New Jersey and members of the corporation, should have its management. The first policy issued by the company was dated May 6, 1845. The first premium, however, was not paid, and the policy was never in force. Policy No. 2 was issued May 20, 1845, on the life of Mr. Benjamin C. Miller of Newark, N. J., and was an ordinary life policy for \$1,500, issued at age 42 with an annual premium of \$51. In 1898 the insured attained the age of ninety-six, the tabular limit by the American Experience Mortality, when that and his subsequent policies were paid by the company in full. Premiums upon policies issued in 1845 were based upon the Carlisle table of mortality with four per cent. interest. The company continued to use the Carlisle table until 1870, when it adopted premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and four per cent. interest. On January 1, 1900, it adopted new premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest.

Until 1862 none of the company's policies contained any non-forfeiture provisions, although the company was accustomed to allow what was considered a reasonable value if application was made, and the policy surrendered in due season. After 1862 the company issued endowment policies and limited premium policies which contained a provision that in case of nonpayment of premium they should stand good by their terms as paid-up policies for pro rata amounts. Ordinary life policies with continuous premiums had no nonforfeiture clause until 1868, when a provision was inserted in the policies to the effect that the company would purchase the policies on surrender within three months from date of lapse for an equitable value either in cash or in paid-up insurance, provided two years' premiums had been paid. In 1879 the company adopted a uniform nonforfeiture system, applicable to all participating policies, old as well as new, except old limited premium and endowment policies calling for paid-up insurance for pro rata amounts, referred to above. Under this non-forfeiture system, provided two years' premiums had been paid, the insured was entitled to automatic extended insurance for the full amount of the policy for such time as the reserve upon the

policy would purchase at the company's regular published single premium term rates. If preferred, upon surrender of the policy within three months from date of lapse, a value was allowed in the form of paid-up insurance. In 1887 the company adopted what was known as the convertible policy, which provided for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values equal to the full American experience four per cent. reserve, in addition to the values in extended and paid-up insurance. Under these policies the first ten years' dividends had to be applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance payable with the policy. The guaranteed values in paid-up and extended insurance were at all times increased by the full value of the dividend additions, and upon surrender of convertible policies at the end of the tenth or of any succeeding fifth policy year, the full reserve of the policy and dividend additions was to be paid as a cash surrender value. In 1895 the company modified its nonforfeiture system of 1879 by incorporating in all its regular policies a provision for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values.

The company's computations of reserves and dividends are based upon the American Experience Mortality with four per cent. interest for all policies issued prior to 1900, and on the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest for all policies issued after 1899.

The company has always paid dividends annually, such dividends being applied either in reduction of premiums or to the purchase of additional insurance payable with the policies at maturity, or to the conversion of the policies into endowments payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age. The company has never issued any policies on the tontine or deferred dividend plan.

A volume containing the mortuary experience of the company was published in 1881. The present condition of the company, as well as a summary of its past, can best be illustrated by the following figures:

Years.	Premium Receipts.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Paid Policy-holders.	Assets.
1880	\$3,866,379	\$5,801,482	\$5,631,992	\$4,787,387	\$35,726,816
1890	5,977,870	8,470,998	6,528,808	5,378,799	46,997,422
1900	10,411,362	13,942,583	10,256,216	8,020,451	74,311,468
1901	11,006,985	14,659,703	10,827,629	8,344,315	78,385,815
1902	11,932,942	15,605,019	11,167,951	8,668,884	82,857,559
1903	12,672,873	16,603,434	11,926,788	9,297,789	87,453,407
1904	13,702,831	17,847,767	12,648,026	9,854,781	93,237,790
1905	14,834,018	19,250,265	13,429,066	10,300,023	99,127,140

Premium receipts from organization to January, 1906, \$279,421,-621.53. Of this sum there has already been returned to policy-holders:

For policy claims.....	46.4 per cent.	\$129,543,662.07
For surrendered policies.....	12.4 "	34,595,749.43
For dividends.....	23.2 "	64,829,592.14
Total.....	82.20 per cent.	\$228,968,503.66

The first president of the company was Robert L. Patterson, who remained in office until 1862, when he was succeeded by the vice-president, Lewis C. Grover. Mr. Grover resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by Theodore Macknet. In January, 1882, Amzi Dodd was chosen president, and remained at the head of the company until 1902, when he declined re-election on account of advancing age. Frederick Frelinghuysen was elected to succeed Mr. Dodd, who still retains his connection with the company as general counsel and director.

The officers of the company are as follows: Frederick Frelinghuysen, president; Edward L. Dobbins and LeGage Pratt, vice-presidents; J. William Johnson, secretary; Samuel W. Baldwin, treasurer; Edward E. Rhodes, mathematician; George Robotham, auditor; Sydney N. Ogden, actuary; Richard J. Carey, cashier; Lewis A. Morningstern, registrar; Amzi Dodd, general counsel; William S. Dodd, associate counsel; David Kay, Jr., attorney.

Directors: Amzi Dodd, Edward H. Wright, Marcus L. Ward, Frederick M. Shepard, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Albert B. Carlton, Edward L. Dobbins, J. William Clark, John O. H. Pitney, John R. Hardin, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Peter Campbell.

MUTUAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1877. Edward Atkinson, president; D. W. Lane, secretary and treasurer.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES RETIRED IN 1905. [See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York. Organized 1843. Charles A. Peabody, president; William J. Easton, Granville M. White, secretaries.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1870. M. S. Brennan, president; Henry Roth, secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, Chicago. [See Chicago Life Insurance Company.]

MUTUAL PLATE GLASS AND SAFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT, Unionville, Conn. Organized 1895. H. C. Hart, president; G. E. Taft, secretary.

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York, was organized in 1881 as an assessment company, and under date of April 17, 1902, was reincorporated under the General Insurance Laws of the State of New York as a legal reserve company, taking its place as the third largest mutual life insurance company in New York.

The company shows marked progress since its reincorporation, and during the years 1903-4 there was a gain of nearly \$10,000,000

of legal reserve business in force. It also has a provident department, issuing policies upon which the premiums are collected monthly, the contracts containing the same features as its regular policies, noticeable among which is an automatically non-forfeitable provision so that in event of non-payment of premiums the policy is continued in force by loan from the reserve of premiums as they fall due, for the term stated in the table of extended insurance values printed in the policy, with right to the assured to resume premium payments at the original rate at any time during the period of extension, without medical examination or other requirement, or the necessity for cash payment of the outstanding loans for past due premiums.

It is the only company issuing a full return premium policy by the terms of which contract the amount payable at death is the principal sum of the assurance, increased by all premiums paid thereon to the time of death.

The company also issues a monthly pension policy that provides in event of death to pay to the beneficiary an immediate benefit of twenty per cent. of the face of the policy, the balance to be paid in equal instalments for a period of ten years. The company writes all forms of ordinary life, limited payment, endowments, renewable term policies and annuities.

Officers—Frederick A. Burnham, president; George D. Eldridge, vice-president and actuary; Charles W. Camp, secretary; George W. Harper, treasurer; George Burnham, Jr., counsel.

Directors—Frederick A. Burnham, George Burnham, Jr., George D. Eldridge, Richard Deeves, S. T. Tyng, George W. Harper, E. M. L. Ehlers, Elmer A. Miller, C. W. Camp, Henry L. Lamb, J. W. Bowden, H. H. Brockway.

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• NARRAGANSETT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1895. William S. Granger, president; Stephen M. Pitman, secretary.

✓ NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1852; capital, \$200,000. William Harkness, president; T. M. Harris, secretary.

NATIONAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1885. Stephen Van Rensselaer, president; J. I. Barnum, secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY AGENTS, is an association of general and local agents of casualty and surety insurance companies, and was organized at a preliminary meeting, held in Chicago in June, 1906. Harry M. Coudry of St. Louis was elected president, and Thomas S. Dugan of Louisville, Ky., secretary. The association will hold a meeting at Indianapolis in October.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CO-OPERATIVE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES. This is an association of the mutual fire insurance companies, towns, counties, state, and national organizations. It was formed at Chicago, Feb. 8, 1896, with W. D. Forbes of Des Moines, Iowa, as president, and A. B. Hostetter of Illinois, as secretary. At the annual meeting held in Boston in June, 1906, W. D. Forbes of Des Moines, was re-elected president, and Richard F. Barrett of Concord, Mass., was elected vice-president, W. B. Lynch of Lincoln, Neb., was re-elected secretary and treasurer, and Judge E. M. Coffin of Omaha, Neb., as national attorney. The articles of incorporation were amended so as to read, The American Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, thus admitting the mutual companies of Canada as well as the U. S. The association voted to meet next year in Denver, Colo.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.
[See International Association of Fire Engineers.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. As early as 1869 there were scattered efforts to form local associations of life insurance agents. There is a record of a Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, organized November, 1869, "for mutual protection, improvement, and acquaintance." Merrill Ladd

of the Mutual Life of Chicago was the president, and H. R. Thompson of the John Hancock the secretary. A prominent rule of this association was: "No subject which involves or provokes discussion of rival plans of companies shall be introduced into the meetings of this association." In August, 1870, the Life Insurance Association of Pittsburgh, I. F. Loomis of the Charter Oak Life, president, and in June, 1872, the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, M. Grosvenor of the Aetna Life, president, were formed, followed the next year by a State organization at Columbus, Ohio, and there were others that occasionally appeared and subsided. None of these early attempts at association seem to have been other than ephemeral in their nature. They were heard of once or twice, and no more. The Ohio organization was the longest lived, but it went into decay some time before the present substantial movement began.

The pioneer of modern development of association by life insurance agents was the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, which saw the light in April, 1883. The idea of bringing together in more enduring bonds of amity the competitive elements of the agency business, and of giving to association a broader basis and deeper purpose than it had known before, originated with C. M. Ransom, editor of the Boston *Standard*. The new movement began in the editor's office. It appealed to the judgment of the best men in the business everywhere, for they saw in it a means to purge the business of rapidly growing evils and lift it to the plane of honorable and intelligent effort. It spread, therefore, with celerity, stimulating in the course of a few years the formation of organizations similar to the Boston association in the principal cities of the Union. While these centers of energy were warm and progressive, their relations with each other were so far but formal. It was felt that much more important results were possible by a wider application of the principle of community. And so when 1890 came and twenty of these societies were in active operation in their respective localities, the time was ripe for the national association.

The present organization was the outgrowth of a conference of representatives of the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia associations, held at Boston April 8, 1890. It was decided to call a convention of all the associations in the United States, to be held at Boston June 18. This meeting was held and the National Association of Life Underwriters was organized. Fourteen local associations were represented. George N. Carpenter of Boston was the first president. [For report of the proceedings of the first convention, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1890.] The second annual convention was held at Detroit, beginning June 17, 1891. Twenty-three associations were represented. Charles H. Raymond of New York was elected president. [For report of the second convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1891.]

The third annual convention was held in the city of New York September 21, 22, and 23, 1892, at Carnegie Music Hall. Twenty-six local associations were represented, the rolls bearing the names of 147 delegates and 85 alternates. A majority of these were pres-

ent. C. E. Tillinghast of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president. [For report of the third convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1892-3.]

The fourth annual convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 6, 7, and 8, 1893. Twenty associations were represented by delegates, and several sent letters. Charles H. Ferguson of Chicago was elected president. [For report of the fourth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1893-94.]

The fifth annual convention was held at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago June 21, 22, and 23, 1894. Delegates from thirty-five associations responded to the roll call. Three associations were unrepresented. E. H. Plummer of Philadelphia was elected president. [For report of the fifth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1894-95.]

The sixth annual convention was held in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 23, 24, and 25, 1895. Twenty-nine associations were represented, two — those of San Francisco and Western Massachusetts — being new organizations. Ben. F. Calef of Boston was elected president. [For report of sixth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1895-96.]

The seventh annual convention was held at Washington, D. C., October 7, 8, and 9, 1896, in the banquet room of the Arlington Hotel. Representatives of twenty-nine associations were present. D. S. Hendrick was elected president. [For report of the seventh convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1896-97.]

The eighth annual convention was held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 13, 14, and 15, 1897, the Masonic Temple being the place of meeting. Twenty-two associations were represented. Thomas H. Bowles was elected president. [For report of the eighth convention, see the *Cyclopedia* for 1897-98.]

The ninth annual convention was held in the Century Hall, at Minneapolis, Minn., August 17, 18, 19, 1898. Nineteen associations were represented. Richard E. Cochran was elected president. [For report of the ninth convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1898-9.]

The tenth annual convention was held in the hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 13, 14, 1899. Twenty associations were represented. James L. Johnson was elected president. [For report of tenth annual convention, see *Cyclopedia* for 1899-1900.]

The eleventh annual convention was held in the town hall, Saratoga, N. Y., September 11 and 12, 1900. Twenty associations were represented. I. Layton Register was elected president. [For report of the eleventh annual convention see *Cyclopedia* for 1900-1901.]

The twelfth annual convention was held in the city hall, Portland, Me., September 11, 12, and 13, 1901. Twenty-five associations were represented. William D. Wyman was elected president. [For report of the twelfth annual convention see *Cyclopedia* for 1901-1902.]

The thirteenth annual convention was held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, October 15, 16, and 17, 1902. Thirty-three associations were represented on roll-call. Philip H. Farley was elected presi-

dent. [For report of the thirteenth annual convention see Cyclopaedia for 1902-1903.]

The fourteenth annual convention was held in Baltimore, October 13, 14, and 15, 1903. Twenty-seven associations were represented. H. H. Ward was elected president. [For report of the fourteenth annual convention see Cyclopaedia for 1903-1904.]

The fifteenth annual convention was held in Indianapolis, Ind., October 12, 13, and 14, 1904. Twenty-four associations were represented. John Dolph was elected president. [For report of the fifteenth annual convention see Cyclopaedia for 1904-1905.]

The sixteenth annual convention was held in Hartford, Conn., September 19, 20, and 21, 1905. President Dolph called the convention to order, and introduced Governor Roberts, who made a brief address of welcome, and was followed by Mayor W. F. Henney of Hartford, who welcomed the delegates to the city. An address of welcome was also made by President Slayton of the Connecticut Association on behalf of the association.

President Dolph, in his address said, to the "insurance men, Hartford is more a 'condition of mind' than a place; more a shrine than a city; it is an influence beneficial and uplifting." He reviewed briefly the work of the year stating that of the thirty-one associations affiliated with the national body last year every one had renewed its membership; four associations had been reinstated, and ten new associations had enlisted under the banner of the National Association; making the whole membership forty-five associations. The total individual membership was two thousand and thirty-two, a gain of four hundred and seventy-four. President Dolph spoke appreciatively of the efforts of fellow officers and committees and the press in aiding association work. The national body he said needed closer relation with the local associations, and added that there was no good reason for the failure of a local association. Some of the onus of failure of local associations must, he said, rest upon the national body, and he believed that in the organization and maintenance of these local associations lies at present the greatest opportunity of the national body. The National association, said the president, must propagate its species, and that it may live and wax stronger, it must be the constant and active fountain head of life in new local associations, and a newer life in those which exist. The associations which failed did so, he said, because there was violated, unconsciously perhaps, the first laws of success, and he repeated that the work which would produce the greatest benefit, and work to which the attention of the National association should be most vigorously given was the strengthening, aiding, and even directing and building up local associations, and "making them such an effective power for good, such a benefit to the life agents in their respective localities, that every self-respecting agent within reach will, of himself and without solicitation, seek admission into the fold. We need more associations and we need to place those already in existence upon a more permanent basis." The president spoke

a word for the press, and referred to the proposed bureau of information which he said should have further consideration, and in conclusion said: The work of the life insurance agent is intensely practical. Results alone count. How to make the work easier, how to make it more remunerative, how to reduce friction, how to inspire confidence, how to develop initiative and moral courage, *how to make ourselves more effective*, how to make life insurance more popular and better understood in the community, are questions that should be worked out, and the local associations should be shown how to proceed along practical lines for such fulfillment. Then will they realize their own power and draw into their membership every desirable agent in their respective communities. This will all be done, and done effectively, whenever this national body assumes the responsibility. I say let us assume it now."

On the conclusion of President Dolph's address, Vice-President John B. Lunger, of the Travelers insurance company was introduced, and read a paper on "The Value of Organized Co-operation in Insurance Work." The two great provident institutions, said the speaker, are the savings bank and the life insurance company. Each found its inception in the desire to protect home and self. The savings banks care for the moneys set aside for future exigencies, while the life insurance companies care for the moneys invested for the protection of home. Of the two institutions the life insurance company is undeniably the more broadly protective and more permanently beneficial. Continuing he said: "An agency convention to be useful to the highest degree should be entered upon with the feeling and in the belief that if the field has much to learn from the home office, the home office has much to learn from the field, and all present, whether from home office or from field, should be controlled by the one great desire—that of increasing the usefulness of the company along lines conducive to the best interests of all associated with the company. While no company has attempted to go so far as to plan its conventions on these precise lines, there seems to be a tendency to go to the extreme here outlined. We may, therefore, look upon the holdings of conventions as a feature, which if encouraged and developed along liberal lines will make for a better understanding between field and home office—for better practices—for sounder methods and more efficient and permanent organization." Under present conditions, he said, "life insurance can only grow in usefulness so long as its benefits are extended by energetic and persistent canvassing. If some of the men who employ their spare time in writing letters to the press, telling how life insurance could be sold without agents and how the companies should be conducted in other respects, were to form a company and try out some of their theories, they might gain in knowledge and be more tolerant in opinion."

The arguments presented in favor of federal supervision, said the speaker, had opened the eyes of many to the need of centralized supervision, uniform laws, uniform reports, and uniform taxation, and suggested that the association could do a useful work in

co-operating in any effort to replace the present medley of laws by something like uniformity, and by making an effort to open the eyes of policy-holders not to the lack of uniformity in taxation of life insurance premiums, but to the iniquity of any taxation at all.

On the conclusion of Mr. Lunger's address the report of the executive committee was presented. The report reviewed the work of the year; the action taken in regard to the extension fund, and closed with a review of the past work, influence and value of the association. Tributes to members who had died during the year were also included in the report. Treasurer Weeks reported receipts for the year of \$3,471.07, and expenditures of \$2,691.42.

The committee on statistics reported a total membership of forty-five associations, and an individual membership of 2,032. The committee reported ten new associations as admitted to membership as follows: Life Underwriters' Association of Birmingham; Life Underwriters' Association of Los Angeles; Life Underwriters' Association of Mobile; Northern Indiana Life Underwriters' Association; Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon; Life Underwriters' Association of Port Huron, Mich.; Life Underwriters' Association of Springfield, Ill.; Life Underwriters' Association of Syracuse; Life Underwriters' Association of Virginia; Stark County Life Underwriters' Association, and three other associations had been organized during the year, but had not been admitted to membership. Following the reports of the several committees a paper entitled "Militant Life Insurance," by Darwin P. Kingsley, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was read, and at its conclusion the discussion of topics under the five minute rule was taken up. The topics discussed were "The Essential Requisites of Permanent and Best Success in a Life Insurance Agent," and "The Duty of Agents in Respect to Life Underwriters Associations," and the discussion concluded the first day's session. At the opening of the second day's session, Actuary S. H. Wolfe read a paper entitled "The Life Insurance Company from the Examiner's View Point." The business of life insurance, said the speaker, had received a great deal of advertising, if gratuitous, was not exactly in form which would be selected by those having the best interests of the institution at heart, but he felt that recent public utterances and writings in the public prints derogatory to the business were blessings in disguise. The atmosphere needed a thorough cleansing which could be obtained in no other way. "An insurance corporation is a creature of the state which grants it a charter. The state has a vital interest in the successful administration of life insurance companies. They are encouragers of thrift; upon the death of the wage-earner, the proceeds of the policy are, in many cases, the only barrier between the family and pauperism. Insurance eliminates the hardship which would be occasioned by premature death of the individual, in such a way that each of the contributors pays his share of the mathematical probability of his death during the given period." Continuing, he said in part;

"The state, therefore, is very wise in throwing around the interests of its citizens all of the safeguards that it can. Unfortunately, their precautions are not as perfect as they might be. But I shall be greatly mistaken if the present disclosures have not convinced the states of the necessity for maintaining efficient supervisory departments. It is needless to say that when this occurs the entire business and all connected with it will be correspondingly benefited. What are the essentials which appeal to the State Examiner when he enters a corporation's office? I think I am correct in giving first place to the personal equation. Without satisfactory personnel no corporation can be successful. The speaker said the next most important consideration was that of investments, and after briefly referring to several different forms of investments, said in conclusion: The standards which I have given may seem hard of realization, but the officer who purchases bonds or stocks, who permits any motive to actuate him other than the ultimate safety of the funds, is recreant to the trust which has been imposed upon him. It may be difficult to obtain securities yielding a high rate of interest and combining the elements of safety with those of desirability. If such be the case, the remedy is not to invest in securities of a questionable nature, but, rather, to seek those yielding a lower rate, and the managers of companies need not be afraid but that their actions will meet with the approval of the policy-holders."

Following the conclusion of Mr. Wolfe's paper, discussion of the topic "Life Insurance the Highest Type of Commercial Beneficence," was taken up under the five minute rule, at the conclusion of which papers were read by Elmer Dwiggin of Des Moines, on "Correspondence Lessons in Training Life Insurance Agents;" by Dr. Frank Wells, medical director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, on "The Problems of Life Insurance as Viewed by the Medical Director"; and by James V. Barry, insurance commissioner of Michigan, on "Life Insurance Ethics." Commissioner Barry reviewed briefly the growth of life insurance, and said he believed it was one of the greatest powers for good the country had ever known. The affairs of the majority of the companies are conducted with honesty, fidelity, and integrity, and he believed that in the hearts of most of the officers "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Publicity, he said, must be the agency through which life insurance as an institution, is to be preserved and perpetuated. The future of the magnificent business of life insurance, he said, rested with the representatives in the field who stand between the companies and the public, and, "if the agents were honest in their dealings with the public their influence upon public sentiment could not be measured by dollars and cents, for it will so strengthen the position of life insurance that it will be unassailable from without and indestructible from within." In conclusion he said: "If you teach, and the public demands that every element which appeals to the gambling instinct of our natures be eliminated from the life insurance contract, the business will be placed upon a higher plane and a still more enduring basis. When every vestige of gambling

is eliminated from the life insurance contract, then the last incentive to speculation or extravagance in the handling of life insurance funds will have been removed. While on the one hand you should demand of the companies that life insurance be kept close to its ideals, you should, on the other hand, uproot any sprouting seeds of discontent that may have been sown either by the agitator or the speculator."

At the conclusion of Commissioner Barry's address the report of the executive committee on the resolution introduced earlier in the convention, and which referred to certain disclosures in the management of certain New York companies by the legislative investigation, was presented. After discussion, consideration of the matter went over until the last days' session. The resolution was the first business considered at the third days' session, and was disposed of quickly. The following substitute resolution was presented and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, at the present time the attention of the public is directed to evils recently discovered in the business of life insurance to the extent that the long record of faithful handling of the funds of policy-holders in the American life insurance companies is in danger of being overlooked, therefore, be it,

Resolved, That the National Association of Life Underwriters record the fact that the funds of policy-holders in life insurance companies of America have during the past half century been administered with a fidelity, integrity, and ability which recent events have but served to emphasize; and be it further

Resolved, That for the best interests of the policy-holders and the companies, both of which in a special sense are committed to us, the association suggests full and free publicity of all the operations of the life insurance companies as best calculated to minimize future opportunities for evil and to retain the confidence of the public in the best and what will surely grow to be the greatest system of organized beneficence in the world—the business of life insurance.

Resolutions on the death of Commissioner John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, and congratulating President Roosevelt on the happy outcome of his efforts in the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia were also adopted. Announcement of the winners in the prize essay contest, and the presentation of the cups and reading of essays was next in order. Melvin P. Porter, district agent at Buffalo, N. Y., of the National Life, was announced as the winner of Calef Loving Cup, and Howard H. Hoyt, of Chicago, western superintendent of agents of the Equitable, as winner of the Ben Williams Vase. The subject was "Loyalty as a Factor in the Development of An Agent." The next business in order was the election of officers, and the following reported by the nominating committee, were elected: President, C. W. Scovel, of Pittsburg; first vice-president, George Benham, of St. Louis; second vice-president, F. E. McMullen, of New York; third vice-president, Colonel Robert Shedden, of Atlanta, Georgia; secretary, Ernest Judson Clark, of Baltimore; treasurer, Eli D. Weeks, of Litchfield; members of the executive committee for three years, B. F. Freeman, Atlanta; W. R. Noble, Louisville; J. A. Williams, New Hampshire; W. Van Sickle, Michigan; G. T. Root, Peoria; W. M. Wood, Pittsburg; H. E. Aldrich, Des Moines; John Still, Nebraska; for one year, Danford M. Baker, Chicago. St. Louis was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting.

The following is a list of the local associations which were members of the National Association May 1, 1905:

Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association.
Boston Life Underwriters' Association.
Cleveland Association of Life Underwriters.
Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association.
Delaware Association of Life Underwriters.
Dayton Association of Life Underwriters.
Detroit Life Underwriters' Association.
Erie Association of Life Underwriters.
Georgia Association of Life Insurers.
Hudson Valley Life Underwriters' Association.
Indiana Association of Life Underwriters.
Iowa Life Underwriters' Association.
Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association.
Life Underwriters' Association, Grand Rapids.
Life Underwriters' Association of Port Huron, Mich.
Life Underwriters' Association of Nebraska.
Life Underwriters' Association of New York.
Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.
Life Underwriters' Association of Western New York.
Life Underwriters' Association of Peoria, Ill.
Life Underwriters' Association of Cincinnati.
Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts.
Life Underwriters' Association of Central New York.
Life Underwriters' Association of North Carolina.
Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.
Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.
Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis.
Life Underwriters' Association of Springfield, Ill.
Life Underwriters' Association of Virginia.
Life Underwriters' Association of Savannah, Ga.
Life Underwriters' Association of Montgomery, Ala.
Life Underwriters' Association of Montreal, Canada.
Life Underwriters' Association of Birmingham, Ala.
Los Angeles Life Underwriters' Association.
Louisville Association of Life Underwriters.
Maine Life Underwriters' Association.
Minneapolis Association of Life Underwriters.
Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters.
Mobile Life Underwriters' Association.
Newark Life Underwriters' Association.
New Hampshire Life Underwriters' Club.
New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association.
Northern Indiana Life Underwriters' Association.
Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.
Pittsburg Life Underwriters' Association.
Stark County Life Underwriters' Association.
Syracuse Life Underwriters' Association.
Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.

A number of associations have been organized but have not affiliated with the national body and do not appear in the above list.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. This association was organized by a meeting of local agents from various states, at Chicago, Ill., September 29 and 30, 1896. A. G. Simrall of Covington, Ky., was elected president, and R. S. Brannen of Denver, Col., secretary and treasurer. Membership is composed of local fire insurance agents wherever located.

The second annual meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., May 8 and 9, 1897. A. G. Simrall was elected president, and R. S. Brannen secretary and treasurer.

The third annual meeting was held at Detroit, Mich., July 15

and 16, 1898. C. H. Woodworth, Buffalo, was elected president, and R. S. Brannen secretary and treasurer.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1899. C. H. Woodworth was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Milwaukee, Wis., August 30 and 31, and September 1, 1900. George D. Markham of St. Louis was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The sixth annual meeting was held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 11, 12, and 13, 1901. George D. Markham was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The seventh annual meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., October 21, 22, and 23, 1902. Thomas H. Geer, Cleveland, was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The eighth annual meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., October 20, 21, and 22, 1903. John C. North, New Haven, Conn., was elected president and Frank F. Holmes secretary.

The ninth annual meeting was held in the Festival Hall building, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, October 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1904. A. H. Robinson, Louisville, Ky., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The tenth annual meeting was held at Denver, Colo., Aug. 16, 17, and 18, 1905. President Robinson presided, and in his annual address said, at the close of the first decade the association enjoyed the distinction of being the largest body of fire underwriters in the world, with a membership confined only by the limits of the country, and while success had not fully crowned its efforts there was much to be thankful for and little cause for regret. Much of the success could be attributed, he said, to conservative action, but aside from the work accomplished, social and educational considerations were sufficient to justify the maintenance and support of the association. The president endorsed the suggestion for another years' test of the principles, platform, and legislation, previously adopted as wise, and said too much "resoluting" was the usual outcome of conventions, and what was needed was results. If, he said, the declarations set forth in the association's platform be adhered to and the legislation already framed be operative much of the purpose for which the association was formed would be accomplished; the American agency system would be firmly established. Referring to overhead writing, the president said there had been some notable cases of disregard of agreements, while on the other hand new companies had come into the field, and he suggested that it would be well to get an expression from all companies as to their attitude on the question. He also suggested consideration of a change in the overhead writing rule to cover cases where the company offering the risk had no local representative in the place where the risk was located, to provide that it would come under the head of overhead writing by agents unless all companies in the territory where the risk was located had been filled.

Reference was made by the president to the mid-year conference, and in referring to multiple agencies, he said, there was every rea-

son to feel encouraged at the progress made during the year towards the sole agency system. The adjustment of this matter was one that remains largely with local agents, and with some concession on their part and local agreements not to accept the agency of a company already having representation in the community, matters would sift down to that basis without creating friction or hardship on anybody, and the desired result would ultimately be accomplished. President Robinson said the work of the association had been materially advanced by the aid of the *Agency Bulletin*, and referring to membership said every agent owed it to himself to affiliate with the association and lend his support in the maintenance of the American agency system. The president concluded with an expression of appreciation and thanks for the honor given in calling him to the presidency of the association.

At the conclusion of the president's address reports of standing committees was the next business in order. The executive committee presented a brief report, dealing with the cotton insurance situation, and reported that while nothing tangible had been accomplished during the past year some progress had been made. The committee expressed the hope that the project to organize a syndicate of companies to handle insurance on cotton through their local agents would take definite form. The committee recommended that a special committee be appointed to devise ways and means to improve the finances of the association. Secretary Putnam in his report reviewed the various phases of the work of the association during the year, which entailed a vast amount of correspondence, and much of which was devoted to promoting the good feeling of companies toward the association, which was recognized by most of the leading agency companies as an independent underwriting organization capable of contributing to the protection and promotion of agency underwriting. The report of the committee on legislation, Emmett Rhodes, chairman, said little had occurred since the last meeting to call for activity along legislative lines, and while deploring the efforts on the part of agents evident in some states to promote legislation for their advantage, the committee urged members to take a broad view of the situation and to embrace the opportunity to work for legislation to reduce the fire-waste; to work for improved building and fire-marshal laws, and to be on the alert to improve the local fire fighting facilities. The grievance committee, W. B. Flickinger, chairman, reported that few complaints had come to the committee for investigation, but an investigation of a few cases had revealed practices that were injurious to agent's interests. Two cases were reported on specifically. The committee on organization, A. P. Ross, chairman, reported that there were thirty-eight states governed by state associations, and ten states and territories: Vermont, Florida, South Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, Delaware, Iowa, California, Montana, and Oregon, that were without organizations. The active membership in the association, said the committee, while confined to a relatively small percentage of all commissioned agents yet comprised those writing a much larger percentage of the business.

The influence of the association, however, extended for beyond its active membership; benefiting all agents, and it was only a question of time when all real underwriting agents would join.

Papers were read during the meeting by R. W. Osborn, of San Francisco, Pacific coast manager of the Pennsylvania Fire, entitled "The Mistakes of Moses"; by R. W. Brickenridge of Omaha, Neb., on "Federal Supervision of Insurance," and by Young E. Allison, editor of the *Insurance Field*, Louisville, Ky., on "Effects and Results of Organization." Mr. Osborn said the agent was one not only entrusted with the preliminary underwriting, but should act as the primary teacher, and called attention to the error agents made in taking sides with the assured against the company's interests. Some he said are too ready to condemn rates as exorbitant when they ought to show the assured how to reduce them by improvements in the risk. He showed the agents that hostile legislation comes largely through ignorance and that they can remove much of this ignorance by educating the public and a close adherence to correct underwriting practices.

Mr. Allison's address was devoted to a review of the work of the association, what it stood for in its early days, and what it had accomplished towards a solution of the problems dealt with in its early platforms.

Resolutions introduced at the sessions were as usual referred to the committee on resolutions, Charles F. Wilson, chairman, and that committee's report was adopted. The committee reported resolutions expressing thanks to those who had addressed the meeting, and regarding the subscription paid to the *American Agency Bulletin*. The following are the principal resolutions reported:

Midyear Conference.—That the midyear conference of the executive officers be approved and made a permanent feature of the work, and that the conference be empowered to act and legislate for the interests of the association, within the limits of the constitution and the principles declared by the organization.

Cotton Committee.—We recommend the appointment by the incoming president of a committee of five Southern agents to assist the companies in any plans that they may devise for properly protecting the local agents against the overhead writing of cotton, and to confer among themselves relative to the ways and means to accomplish said protection, pledging the Southern agents the support of the National Association in all their efforts.

Non-Resident Brokers.—The National Association reaffirms the declaration made at Milwaukee in 1900 relative to non-resident brokers, and urges the continued recognition and enforcement by agents and companies of the principles set forth at that time.

On other resolutions introduced no action was recommended, but that relating to non-recording or surveying agents was referred to the grievance committee, and on a resolution relating to commissions the committee reported it inadvisable to take any action.

Officers were elected as follows: President, E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee; vice-presidents, C. F. Wilson, Denver; F. W. Offen-

hauser, Texarcana; J. Gano Wright, Cincinnati; E. W. Beardsley, Hartford; Fred Guenther, Detroit; L. W. Childrey, Norfolk; C. E. Anderson, Baltimore; B. L. Baldwin, Omaha; J. H. Elwell, Vancouver, Wash.; John E. Eaton, Kansas City; W. Cabannis, Macon, Ga.; secretary, H. H. Putnam, Boston; treasurer, W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y.; chairman executive committee, E. B. Case, Chicago; chairman grievance committee, W. B. Flickinger, Erie, Pa.; chairman legislative committee, Emmett Rhodes, Auburn, N. Y.; chairman organization committee, A. P. Ross, Columbus.

Indianapolis, Ind., was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the next meeting.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized July 18, 1866, in the city of New York. [For a history of the National Board from its organization and a list of the original members, see the Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1891.]

The following is a list of the officers of the National Board to the present time:

Years.	President.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1866	James M. McLean,	Timothy C. Allyn,	Frank W. Ballard.
1867	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1868	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1869	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1870	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	James N. Rankin.
1871	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	James N. Rankin.
1872	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Benj. S. Walcott.
1873	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1874	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1875	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1876	George L. Chase,	Charles Platt,	Elijah Alliger.
1877	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	Elijah Alliger.
1878	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	M. Bennett, Jr.
1879	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	M. Bennett, Jr.
1880	Martin Bennett, Jr.,	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray.
1881	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1882	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1883	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1884	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1885	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1886	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1887	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1888	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1889	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	Robert B. Beath.
1890	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	Robert B. Beath.
1891	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1892	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1893	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1894	Edward A. Walton,	William B. Clark,	Robert B. Beath.
1895	Edward A. Walton,	William B. Clark,	Robert B. Beath.
1896	William B. Clark,	Henry W. Eaton,	Robert B. Beath.
1897	Henry W. Eaton,	Elihu C. Irvin,	Robert B. Beath.
1898	Elihu C. Irvin,	George P. Sheldon,	Robert B. Beath.
1899	Elihu C. Irvin,	George P. Sheldon,	Robert B. Beath.
1900	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison,	Robert B. Beath.
1901	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison,	Robert B. Beath.
1902	Robert B. Beath,	Henry H. Hall,	Charles A. Shaw.
1903	Henry H. Hall,	John H. Washburn,	Charles A. Shaw.
1904	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell,	Charles A. Shaw.
1905	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell,	Charles A. Shaw.

J. S. Parish of Providence, R. I., was treasurer from the organization of the board until the time of his death in November, 1889, when Fred W. Arnold, also of Providence, was appointed by the executive committee. He was re-elected by the board yearly until 1904, when he declined re-election and was succeeded by Marshall S. Driggs. Thomas H. Montgomery was general agent from 1872 to 1878, and Henry K. Miller received that title in 1899. The chairmen of the executive committee during the thirty-one years were: D. A. Heald, E. W. Crowell, Rudolph Garrigue, Stephen Crowell, George T. Hope, B. Lockwood, E. A. Walton, George P. Sheldon, and Peter Notman of New York; J. N. Dunham of Springfield; Jotham Goodnow of Hartford; H. W. Eaton of New York; E. F. Beddall of New York; Marshall S. Driggs of New York, and Henry E. Bowers of New York. Henry K. Miller was secretary of the committee from 1873 to 1899, his predecessors having been W. H. Post, A. J. Smith, C. B. Whiting, and Frank W. Ballard.

The following is a list of the companies constituting the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at the time of the last annual meeting, May, 1906.

Aachen and Munich.
 Aetna, Hartford.
 Agricultural, Watertown.
 Albany, Albany, N. Y.
 Allemannia, Pittsburgh.
 American, Boston.
 American Fire, Philadelphia.
 American, Newark.
 Anchor Fire, Cincinnati.
 Assurance Company of America.
 Atlanta-Birmingham, Atlanta.
 Atlas, London.
 Boston, Boston.
 British America, Toronto.
 British-American, New York.
 Caledonian, Edinburgh.
 Camden, Camden, N. J.
 Citizens, St. Louis.
 Commerce, Albany, N. Y.
 Commercial Union, London.
 Continental, New York.
 Cooper Fire, Dayton.
 Delaware, Philadelphia.
 Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.
 Dutchess, Poughkeepsie.
 Eagle.
 Empire City Fire, New York.
 Equitable Fire & Marine, Providence.
 Federal, Jersey City.
 Fire Association, Philadelphia.
 Fire Insurance Company of County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
 Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.
 Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.
 Georgia Home, Columbus.
 German Alliance, New York.
 German-American, New York.
 German-American, Washington, D. C.
 German, Freeport.
 German, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Germania, New York.

Girard Fire and Marine, Philadelphia.
 Glens Falls, Glens Falls.
 Globe and Rutgers, New York.
 Granite State, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Hamburg-Bremen Fire, Germany.
 Hamilton Fire, New York.
 Hanover Fire, New York.
 Hartford Fire, Hartford.
 Home, New York.
 Home Fire and Marine, San Francisco.
 Indemnity, New York.
 Indianapolis, Indianapolis.
 Insurance Company of No. America, Philadelphia.
 Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Law Union and Crown, London.
 Liverpool and London and Globe, Liverpool.
 Liverpool and London and Globe, N.Y.
 London Assur. Corporation, London.
 London and Lancashire, Liverpool.
 Mechanics and Traders, New Orleans.
 Mechanics Fire, Philadelphia.
 Michigan Fire and Marine, Detroit.
 National, Cincinnati.
 National Fire, Hartford.
 National Union, Pittsburgh.
 National Union, Washington, D. C.
 New Hampshire, Manchester.
 New York Fire.
 Niagara Fire, New York.
 Northern Assurance, London.
 No. British and Mercantile, London.
 North British and Mercantile, N.York.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, England.
 Orient, Hartford.
 Palatine.
 Pelican, New York.
 Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.

Petersburg Savings and Insurance.
 Phenix, Brooklyn.
 Phoenix, London.
 Phoenix, Hartford.
 Portsmouth Fire, Portsmouth, Va.
 Providence-Washington, Providence.
 Prussian National, Germany.
 Queen, New York.
 Reliance, Philadelphia.
 Rochester German, Rochester.
 Royal, Liverpool.
 Royal Exchange, London.
 Scottish Union & Nat'l, Edinburgh.
 Security, New Haven.
 Springfield Fire & Marine, Mass.
 Spring Garden, Philadelphia.
 Standard, Trenton, N. J.

State, Liverpool.
 Stuyvesant, New York.
 Sun Insurance Office, London.
 Sun, New Orleans.
 Teutonia, New Orleans.
 Union, Philadelphia.
 Union Assurance Society, London.
 Union Fire, Buffalo.
 United Firemen's, Philadelphia.
 United States Fire, New York.
 Victoria, New York.
 Virginia State, Richmond.
 Virginia Fire & Marine, Richmond.
 Westchester Fire, New York.
 Western, Toronto.
 Williamsburgh City Fire, New York.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held in the rooms of the New York Board, May 11, 1905. There was a good attendance. President Washburn presided, and in his annual address said the year 1904 had been a notable one for fire underwriters in many ways, as following a year of exceptional profits its fire losses exceeded those of any year on record. To an unusually large list of fires must be added the Baltimore conflagration, destroying fifty millions of property, and twelve fires less destructive but yet consuming values varying from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000 in each case. Respecting the work of the committee of twenty appointed soon after the Baltimore conflagration to investigate conditions in the various cities, the president said the results hoped for had not been obtained in the improvement of conditions, and the companies have not been able or disposed to advance rates, when the reports disclosed the need for such advance; and before voting a continuation of the expense for another year, the board should carefully consider whether the reports of the committee on fire departments and water supply, although not so elaborate as the reports of the committee, did not cover all the needs of underwriters quite as fully and at a comparatively trifling cost; and whether, if the heavy assessment was continued, the number of companies belonging to the board would not be materially reduced.

In connection with this subject the president called attention to the increase in the cost of local boards, inspection bureaus, and rating associations, and presented figures showing that the cost had increased from \$1,994,866.75 in 1901 to \$3,149,115.85 in 1904. The plan to establish a school of correspondence on insurance topics, the president said, had been abandoned owing to lack of interest, although several universities had established courses of study or lectures upon insurance. Brief reference was made to the subject of national supervision, and there, he said, was room for a good deal of controversy as to the benefit of national supervision which does not supersede that of the several states, but if by such supervision the companies could be relieved of burdensome legislation and increasing taxes, and could secure uniformity of policies and of legal decisions, it would be well worth while to try the plan.

The usual statistics of the business were given in the address, and the figures of underwriting results of 144 joint stock companies showed total premiums, fire, marine, and inland, of \$212,391,691, and total losses, paid, actual expenses, and increase in liabilities of \$222,608,131, a loss of 4.81 per cent. of premiums. Tables of taxation were also given showing a ratio of taxes to premiums of 2.63 and to premiums less losses of 6.86 in 1904.

Following the conclusion of the president's address reports from standing committees were presented. The report of the executive committee, reviewed the action taken during the year and recommended an appropriation to continue the work of the committee of twenty. The report of the Committee on Laws and Legislation reviewed the more important bills in the various legislatures, which had exceeded in number those of any previous year, and referred at some length to the Arkansas anti-trust law and the action taken to contest the constitutionality of the law on behalf of the board. Minor changes in the laws of some of the states were mentioned, as was also the fact that the anti-trust suits in Texas had been dismissed, and the aid offered by associates in working to defeat legislation in the states was acknowledged.

The Committee on Incendiarism and Arson, G. A. Van Allen, chairman, reported that 130 rewards had been offered during the year, amounting to \$43,800. Only three were paid, and both the number of rewards offered and the number paid was smaller than for many years past. The Committee on Statistics, George W. Babb, chairman, reported the usual statistics of fires in cities of 20,000 population and over, and also reported statistics of electrical fires, showing the number of fires from that cause to have been 3,513 with a loss of \$1,339,126 in 1904, while the whole number of fires was 139,681, with a loss of \$40,740,778. Reports from the Committee on Fire Departments, giving a list of the cities inspected by Inspector Johnson, and from the Committee on Heating, Lighting and Patents were read.

The Committee on Construction of Buildings, C. G. Smith, chairman, referred briefly to the efforts of the committee in drafting a building code, and reported that the code, after much time and consideration had been devoted to it, was completed and ready for distribution. The committee said it had not followed the suggestion made last year, that a code for smaller cities be issued separately. Good construction was as necessary in one place as in another, and the rapid growth of cities and towns made it apparent that the best obtainable rules for construction should apply to both. An effort will be made to secure general adoption of the code. Brief reports were made by the Committees on Adjustments and Clauses and Forms, and the Committee on Membership reported a total membership of 115, one less than last year.

The report of the Committee of Twenty, Henry Evans, chairman, gave a detailed account of the work already accomplished and that outlined for the future. The expense had been \$81,500, and reports on twenty-two cities had been made and the organization had been perfected, and stated that at the end of another year reports would be made on all the important cities.

The treasurer reported total receipts for the year of \$177,121.90, total disbursements of \$159,171.51. The board voted to continue the committee of twenty another year, and appropriated \$100,000 to carry on the work. The committee on nominations reported the old officers for re-election, and they were elected: President, John H. Washburn of the Home; vice-president, George W. Burchell of the Queen; secretary, Charles A. Shaw of the Hanover Fire; treasurer, Marshall S. Driggs of the Williamsburgh City. George B. Edwards, F. O. Affeld, and Richard M. Bissell were elected members of the executive committee to fill vacancies.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Board was held in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, May, 10, 1906. President Washburn presided, and in his annual address, said, a year ago attention had been called to the unprecedented losses in the year 1904, and the steps taken to guard against recurring conflagrations. The examinations conducted by the engineers and surveyors "employed for this service developed a more threatening condition of things than had been anticipated, few towns of importance being found without congested points where a conflagration could easily gather headway. Fire departments and water supply which communities had relied with confidence were found inefficient and insufficient, while the people at large felt a sense of security altogether unwarranted by existing conditions." The efforts of the national board have done something to arouse the public to a sense of its danger, and some improvements had been made but far less than might have been hoped.

In spite of such discouragements, he said, the year 1905 had proved a year almost as exceptional for profits as the year 1904 had been for losses. There had been a larger volume of business and the percentage of loss was smaller. Although the early months of 1906 showed an increase of losses, companies, encouraged by the previous year's success, made considerable efforts to increase their premium receipts and even going so far as to relax the safeguards which had proved a necessity and to yield to the popular demand for a reduction in rates, he said, but a rude awakening came on April 18th with the earthquake and conflagration in San Francisco. Speaking of this disaster, the president said, "Happily, in the face of this, the greatest calamity that has ever befallen us, the insurance companies are much better prepared to meet their losses than they have ever been before, and the sufferers by fire will experience less loss by the failure of their underwriters than in any of the great conflagrations which heretofore visited this country."

After a brief reference to the work of the Committee of Twenty and the work of the year, the president called attention to the constantly increasing cost of the maintenance of rating, inspection bureaus and local boards, and stated that a committee had been appointed to devise ways and means to effect reform. The figures showed that the total expenses of these organizations in the last five years were successively as follows: 1901, \$1,994,867; 1902,

\$2,626,748; 1903, \$2,927,934; 1904, \$3,176,317; 1905, \$3,353,644. Reference was made to members who had died during the year, and in conclusion, referring to his nearly fifty years close connection with fire underwriting, expressed thanks for the honor twice conferred on him by election to the presidency of the board, said, he could "truly say that I do not believe that in any profession there can be found a larger proportion of honest, intelligent, honorable men than among the fire underwriters of America. That it may so continue for all time, the national board is giving its best efforts, and in that endeavor it deserves the unlimited support of all who are eligible to its membership."

The usual statistical tables were included in the president's address, and the following shows the underwriting results for 1905, and for ten years, 1896 to 1905, of one hundred and fifty-eight companies reporting to the New York department:

Premiums—fire, marine, and inland..	\$223,019,881	
Losses paid—fire, marine, and inland..		\$108,171,784
Increase in liabilities during the year (outstanding losses, unearned premiums, and all other claims).....		15,251,434
Actual expenses.....		82,346,361
Profit 7 73-100 per cent. of premiums..		17,250,302
Totals.....	\$223,019,881	\$223,019,881

TEN YEARS, 1896 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Premiums—fire, marine, and inland..	\$1,640,615,042	
Losses paid.....		\$918,995,243
Increase in liabilities during the period (outstanding losses, unearned premiums, and all other claims).....		93,302,253
Actual expenses.....		612,244,290
Profit for the period 98-100 per cent. of premiums		16,073,256
Totals.....	\$1,640,615,042	\$1,640,615,042

A table showing the ratio of taxes to premiums was also given, and the ratio of taxes to premiums less losses for the year 1905 was shown to have been 5.51.

The treasurer, Marshall S. Driggs, reported a balance in the treasury of \$26,813, and the report of the executive committee, J. Montgomery Hare, chairman, was next submitted. The report briefly reviewed the work of the year, and recommended that the work of the committee of twenty be consolidated with the work of the committee on fire departments and water supply.

The committee on construction of buildings, C. G. Smith, chairman, reported that 4068 copies of the model building code had been circulated and had met with general approval, especially of engi-

neers, architects, builders, and other practical people having to do with building construction. The committee was gratified to announce that it had been informed of many cities and towns where the code has been made the basis of new building laws or of an intelligent revision of existing ordinances.

The committee on fire departments, fire patrols, and water supply, George W. Hoyt, chairman, reported that Inspector Johnson has made reports on thirty-two cities since the last annual meeting, besides visiting a number of other places on request, to give expert opinion as to fire protection facilities. The committee also submitted a tabulation showing the improvements actually secured in the various cities. The committee on incendiarism and arson, G. A. Van Allen, chairman, reported that 128 rewards had been offered during the year amounting to \$34,750. Five were paid, aggregating \$1,500. Since the fund was first subscribed in 1872 there have been 271 rewards paid, amounting to \$81,219, resulting in 386 convictions, and 5,558 offered, aggregating \$1,853,950.

The committee on statistics, George W. Babb, chairman, presented the usual tabulation of fire losses in cities of 20,000 population and over, and also separate tables giving five year averages for such cities. The committee also presented comparative statistics of the losses in 252 American cities with the losses in 43 European cities. The European cities showed a per capita loss of only 61 cents in a five years average, while the American cities showed a per capita loss of \$3.10. This comparison, said the committee, is most "striking and alarming, and while on the one hand it explains the higher rates of premium which must of necessity be charged here, on the other hand it points unmistakably to the remedies which should be applied to check the waste,—such as improved methods of building construction added to the greatest care and the use of the best known facilities for protection against fire. Taking the number of fires to each 1,000 population in the same cities, we find it is 4.05 in the American cities as against .86 in those of Europe, showing that in point of frequency, fires here are far in excess of those abroad, which would seem to indicate a general lack of care in the United States, perhaps on the part of all classes. Practically all fires are confined to the buildings or place of origin in the European cities." Statistics were also given by the committee showing an average per capita loss in six European countries of 33 cents, while the per capita loss in four American states, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ohio, was shown as \$2.12, and the average per capita loss in the United States was \$2.47, and on this showing the committee announced the conclusion that "from all the statistics available the per capita loss in the United States is appallingly greater than in any other country whether the comparison be by cities or by countries."

The report of the Committee of Twenty was next presented by the chairman, Henry Evans, and the work of the past year reviewed, and the value to companies of continuing the investigations in the smaller cities pointed out. In connection with the

report the recommendation of the executive committee to consolidate the work of the committee with that of the standing committee on fire departments was taken up. The executive committee's recommendation was adopted; and an appropriation of \$60,000 for the work voted.

Officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Burchell, of the Queen; vice-president, J. Montgomery Hare, of the Norwich Union; secretary, Chas. G. Smith, of the German-American; treasurer, Marshall S. Driggs, of the Williamsburg City. Members of the executive committee to fill vacancies, A. W. Damon, of the Springfield Fire & Marine; A. N. Williams, of the Ætna; U. C. Crosby, of the Royal Exchange; E. H. A. Correa, of the Home, and Geo. F. Reger, of the Franklin of Philadelphia.

NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1904; capital, \$100,000. D. E. Thomas, president; F. S. Dewey, secretary.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Detroit in July, 1903. The purposes of the organization are to bring about greater uniformity in interpretation and enforcement of the national electrical code, and for discussion of electrical questions, and the membership is composed of electrical inspectors in the fire insurance field and municipal inspectors. The officers are: C. B. Roulet, Dallas, Texas, president; George G. Hawkins, Philadelphia, vice-president; James B. McCarthy, Detroit, Mich., secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. R. Chambers, president; Eli N. Marsh, secretary.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$1,000,000. James Nichols, president; B. R. Stillman, secretary.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of inspectors representing associations and boards of fire underwriters, and others engaged in the business of fire insurance, held in the city of New York, November 5, 1896, an organization was effected of an association with the above title. Its purposes were set forth in the following articles:

This organization shall be known as the National Fire Protective Association.

Membership shall consist of stock fire insurance organizations and representatives of such organizations having charge of the improvement and inspection of risks.

The objects of the association are to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection; to obtain and circulate information on this subject and to secure co-operation in matters of common interest. It is understood that it is not the purpose of this association to consider the subject of insurance rates or compensation to agents, and that through membership none are pledged to any course of action.

Officers and executive committee were chosen as follows: C. C. Little, president; E. U. Crosby, secretary; U. C. Crosby, F. E. Cabot, W. H. Stratton, W. A. Anderson, William Bonner, Robert Jardine, Albert Blauvelt, executive committee, with three more to be named respectively by the South Eastern Tariff Association, Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, and Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.

[For summary of subsequent meetings see Cyclopedia for 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1903-1904, and 1904-1905.]

The ninth annual meeting of the association was held in New York, May 23, 24, and 25, 1906. President Hexamer called the meeting to order, and roll call showed an attendance of thirty-six active associations, while the individual attendance including active, associate, and subscribing members was close to two hundred.

President Hexamer in his annual address referred briefly to the change in the constitution and by-laws of the association, the wisdom of the change being shown by the increased membership. An increase of twelve in the active members and 150 in the associate membership was the result of the changes in the constitution. The president expressed the hope that the members would cordially co-operate with the committee on special hazards in its efforts to collect facts and statistics regarding fires. The importance of the work of the association in the line of good practices in construction and protection, he said, could not be overestimated, and "*pro bono publico*" would be a fitting motto for the association.

The executive committee, Everett U. Crosby, chairman, in its report briefly referred to the increased membership of the association, and added that, while the work of the past year could be regarded with fair satisfaction, unlimited fields of usefulness spread out before it. All evidence indicated that the country was awakening to the need of giving serious attention to investigation of fire causes, and the fact was beginning to be appreciated by trade and manufacturing associations, that to accomplish the desired ends work must begin at home and unnecessary defects and hazards of individual risks be eliminated or reduced to a minimum. Fire protection in its broadest sense means something to everyone, and all interests should, in the association, find common meeting place for united effort.

Secretary and Treasurer W. H. Merrill reported that the association had fifty active and 592 associate members. Reports from special committees on technical subjects were presented and discussed. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. A. Hexamer; vice-president, William A. Anderson; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Merrill, Jr.; executive committee, Everett U. Crosby, chairman; Albert Blauvelt, F. E. Cabot, H. H. Glidden, C. M. Goddard, H. C. Henley, F. J. McFadden, H. L. Phillips, Herbert Wilmerding, Alfred Stone, H. E. Hess, C. H. Phinney, C. H. Campbell, and E. B. Creighton.

The tenth annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, Ill., May 22, 23, and 24, 1906. President Hexamer called the meeting to order, and in his address briefly referred to the work and growth of the association since its organization, ten years ago, and referring to the San Francisco conflagration said, it was of too recent occurrence to allow commenting on the lessons presented to the insurance engineers. The interference with and probable entire destruction of the water supply by the earthquake eliminates the question of fire extinction. The president commended the work of the committee of twenty, in pointing out the danger from fire in the various cities, and recommended that the association, and members individually use their best efforts to support the work of betterment in the line of construction and protection against fire.

Mr. Uberto C. Crosby, the first president of the association, delivered an address commemorative of the tenth anniversary of the association. He referred to a conference held in New York in 1896, at which representatives of a few bureaus and associations were represented, the outcome of which was the organization of the association, which, he said, was not a creature of accident, but originated from a demand for improved conditions; the necessity for systematic and intelligent study of fire hazards and the need of improved protection against losses and failures caused by fire. Mr. Crosby reviewed the work of the association, which at the beginning was confined to consideration of a single subject, and had grown to include most known methods of extinguishing fires, building construction and the study of hazards, and he added, "Our object is to 'promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection.' In doing this we serve the best interests of fire insurance companies and the insured as well."

Secretary Merrill reported a total membership of 1,002; 50 active, 713 associate, and 238 subscribing members, and besides the report of the executive committee reports of special committees on the following subjects were presented: "Special Hazards and Fire Records," Henry A. Fiske, Hartford, chairman; "Devices and Materials," W. C. Robinson, Chicago, chairman; "Theatre Standards," Gorham Davis, Boston, chairman; "Fireproof Construction," F. E. Cabot, Boston, chairman; "Car Houses," C. H. Patton, Cleveland, chairman; "Matches," G. P. Davis, New York, chairman; "Cement for Building Construction," E. T. Cairns, New York, chairman; "Uniformity of Requirements," H. E. Hess, New York, chairman; "Skylights," Robert Palm, Verona, N. J., chairman. The following resolution reported by the executive committee was adopted:

Whereas, The National Fire Protection Association was formed ten years ago "to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection; to obtain and circulate information on this subject and to secure the co-operation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire," and,

Whereas, in spite of all efforts up to the present time the terrible fire waste of this country has continued uninterrupted, involving a loss per capita several times greater than other countries; and,

Whereas, Public protection has not kept pace with the growth of buildings and the increase of valuation in congested centres, and as the business conditions and prosperity of the country are liable to interruption if this increasing loss cannot be checked.

Be it Resolved, By the National Fire Protection Association in convention assembled, that an urgent appeal be and is hereby made to all interests to co-operate in bringing about better conditions by adopting improved methods of construction, by safeguarding hazards of occupancy and by introducing automatic sprinklers and other private protection with private water supplies, quite in addition to the public fire service; and,

Be it further Resolved, That we recommend that municipalities pass ordinances involving the adoption of an improved building code along the lines of the building code recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and requiring the introduction of automatic sprinklers with private water supplies in buildings of special occupancy and in so-called congested districts, to the end that the danger of sweeping conflagrations may be largely eliminated.

The following officers were elected: President, C. A. Hexamer, Philadelphia; vice-president, William A. Anderson, New York; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Merrill, Chicago; executive committee, E. U. Crosby, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Albert Blauvelt, Chicago; F. E. Cabot, Boston; C. H. Campbell, Charlotte, N. C.; E. B. Creighton, Philadelphia; H. A. Glidden, Chicago; C. M. Goddard, Boston; H. C. Henley, St. Louis; H. E. Hess, New York; F. E. McKnight, Atlanta; H. K. Miller, New York; H. L. Phillips, Hartford; C. H. Phinney, Boston; Alfred Stone, Providence.

The active members of the association are as follows:

American Warehousemen's Association.
 New York Board of Fire Underwriters.
 South Eastern Tariff Association.
 Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.
 Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Insurance Association of Providence.
 Board of Fire Underwriters of Allegheny County.
 Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.
 Middle States Inspection Bureau.
 New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Western Factory Insurance Association.
 The Union.
 Underwriters' Bureau of New England.
 Chicago Underwriters' Association.
 Factory Insurance Association.
 New England Insurance Exchange.
 St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau.
 Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
 New England Bureau of United Inspection.
 Ohio Inspection Bureau.
 New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters.
 Underwriters' Association of New York State.
 Cleveland Inspection Bureau.
 Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Cincinnati Inspection and Rating Bureau.
 National Board of Fire Underwriters.
 New York Fire Insurance Exchange.
 Board of Underwriters of the Pacific.
 Michigan Inspection Bureau.
 Newark Fire Insurance Exchange.
 Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau.
 Texas Fire Prevention Association.
 Underwriters' Laboratories.

Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore City.
 Manitoba and Northwest Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Philadelphia Suburban Underwriters' Association.
 Board of Fire Underwriters of Territory of Hawaii.
 Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Co's Inspection Bureau.
 American Water Works Association.
 American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
 American Institute of Architects.
 Washington Insurance Association.
 Nova Scotia Board of Fire Underwriters.
 National Electrical Contractors' Association.
 Missouri Inspection and Survey Bureau.
 Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau.
 International Association of Fire Engineers.
 Factory Mutual Laboratories.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS. This organization is composed of most of the principal fraternal beneficiary orders, and holds an annual session. The objects are declared to be "the uniting permanently of all legitimate fraternal beneficiary societies for purposes of mutual information, benefit, and protection." The first annual meeting was held at Washington, D. C., November 10, 1886, sixteen orders being represented. The first officers were Leroy Andrus of Buffalo, president; W. H. Barnes of San Francisco, first vice-president; J. Haskell Butler of Boston, second vice-president; R. C. Hill of Buffalo, recording secretary; O. M. Shedd of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., corresponding secretary; Halvor Nelson of Washington, treasurer.

The nineteenth annual session was held at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., August 23, 24, and 25, 1905. Vice-President Talbot presided, and, following the addresses of welcome, delivered his address, and after referring to the death of President F. A. Falkenburg, reviewed conditions affecting fraternalism, legislation, and the work of the congress during the year.

The committee on statistics reported that the year 1904 was in some respects the most critical in the history of fraternal orders, consequent upon the fact that more orders were re-adjusting their conditions, which caused unrest among the members. Notwithstanding there were 594,890 certificates issued to new members, and the amount of protection represented by these certificates was \$636,729,416. The fifty-seven orders represented in the congress had a total beneficial membership on December 31, 1904, of 3,907,888; a net increase for the year of 84,697. The number of lapses was 472,633, or 122 per thousand as compared with 100 in 1903. There were 34,212 deaths reported, or an average mortality for the entire membership represented for the year of 8.85 per thousand. Benefits paid during the year amounted to \$57,100,360.75. The amount paid for expenses during 1904 was \$6,974,058.39, making the per capita expense, based on average membership, for the year, \$1.80, as compared with \$1.87 for 1904, and \$2.00 for 1903, while on the basis of benefits paid the expense was 12 1-5c. on \$1.00 as compared with 13 2-5c. the previous year, and on the basis of

protection in force the expense was \$1.22 per \$1,000, as compared with \$1.25 the previous year. The cost of protection per \$1,000 for the year was \$10.00 as compared with \$9.22 for the previous year. The actual number of deaths, out of an average membership of the year of 3,634,467, which was more than 90 per cent. of the entire membership, was reported as 31,745, against an expected number of deaths according to the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality of 32,094. The actual deaths to the expected was 98.91 per cent.

The Congress adopted resolutions in effect commending those orders which have re-adjusted their rates on an adequate basis for the benefits promised, and during the sessions papers were read by Abb Landis, on "Mortality Data"; by George S. Lovelace, on "The Legislative Outlook"; by Julia A. Ward, on "The Relation of the Fraternal Press to the Fraternal World"; and by F. F. Roose. The following officers were elected: President, A. R. Talbot; vice-president, D. D. Aitken; secretary and treasurer, M. W. Sackett.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny City, Pa. Organized 1866; capital, \$200,000. John Thompson, president; H. M. Schmitt, secretary; Thos. A. Hathaway, agency manager; Geo. H. Scott, Western general agent.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1851; capital, \$100,000. G. W. Pohlman, president; E. W. Burnet, secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION. The first gathering of the State insurance officials was in 1871, at the instance of George W. Miller, then superintendent of the New York State insurance department. He issued invitations to the officials of other States and Territories, and they met at New York May 24, 1871. Eighteen States were represented. Mr. Miller was chosen president, and Col. Henry S. Olcott, then a New York journalist, was chosen secretary. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, stated that the object proposed in calling these officials together was to secure, if possible, uniformity of action in those matters which were discretionary with them in the supervision of insurance, and to promote, through their efforts, such legislation as was desirable to improve and protect the business. The title of the organization adopted was the "National Insurance Convention."

The first session lasted nine days, and there was a second session held in October of the same year. A report of the proceedings, which were long and varied, was prepared by the secretary, Colonel Olcott, and published in two volumes of about 800 octavo pages.

The following table gives the names of the officers of the convention elected at each meeting since its organization, and the successive places of meeting.

Sessions	Year.	Place of Meeting.	OFFICERS ELECTED AT EACH MEETING.		
			President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1	1871	New York,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
2	1871	New York,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
3	1872	New York,	L. Breese, Wis.	J. W. Foard, Cal.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
4	1873	Boston,	O. W. Chapman, N. Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
5	1874	Detroit,	O. W. Chapman, N. Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
6	1875	New York,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
7	1876	Harrisburg,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
8	1877	St. Paul,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
9	1878	Providence,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
10	1879	St. Louis,	A. R. McGill, Minn.	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
11	1880	Chicago,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	P. L. Spooner, Wis.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
12	1881	Detroit,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	J. A. McCall, Jr., N. Y.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
13	1882	Niagara F'ls,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	J. W. Brooks, Conn.
14	1883	Columbus,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N. Y.	Chas. H. Moore, Ohio.	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
15	1884	Chicago,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N. Y.	Eugene Prindle, Mich.	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
16	1885	Chicago,	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	H. J. Reimund, O.	C. Shandrew, Minn.
17	1886	St. Paul,	J. K. Tarbox, Mass.	S. H. Cross, R. I.	R. B. Brinkerhoff, O.
18	1887	Niagara F'ls,	Phil. Cheek, Jr., Wis.	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	O. R. McEwen, Ohio.
19	1888	Madison,	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
20	1889	Denver,	G. S. Merrill, Mass.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
21	1890	Cleveland,	C. P. Ellerbe, Mo.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	C. B. Allen, Neb.
22	1891	St. Louis,	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	W. H. Kinder, O.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
23	1892	St. Paul,	J. C. Linahan, N. H.	C. H. Smith, Minn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
24	1893	Chicago,	Jas. F. Pierce, N. Y.	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
25	1894	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	W. M. Hahn, O.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
26	1895	Mackinac Isl., Mich.	W. M. Hahn, Ohio.	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
27	1896	Philadelphia,	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
28	1897	Old Point Comf't, Va.	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	Wm. R. Fricke, Wis.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
29	1898	Milwaukee,	E. H. Dearth, Minn.	M. D. Campbell, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
30	1899	Detroit,	E. T. Orear, Mo.	W. S. Matthews, Ohio	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
31	1900	Hartford,	J. A. O'Shaughnessy, Minn.	E. L. Scofield, Conn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
32	1901	Buffalo,	William H. Hart, Ind.	F. A. Howland, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
33	1902	Columbus,	Arthur I Vorys, Ohio.	John L. Bacon, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
34	1903	Baltimore,	John L. Bacon, Vt.	James V. Barry, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
35	1904	Indianapolis,	F. L. Cutting, Mass.	James V. Barry, Mich	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
36	1905	Bretton Woods, N. H.	James V. Barry, Mich.	Theron Upson, Conn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.

The thirty-sixth annual convention was held at the Mount Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., September 26, 27, and 28, 1905. President Cutting called the convention to order and on roll call thirty-two state departments were shown to be represented as follows:

California — Myron Wolf, commissioner.

Colorado — Alfred B. Bent, auditor.

Connecticut — Theron Upson, commissioner; Charles Hughes, actuary.

Delaware — George W. Marshall, commissioner.

District of Columbia — Thomas E. Drake, commissioner; George W. Ing-ham, statistician.

Illinois — W. R. Vredenburg, superintendent; J. J. Brinkerhoff, actuary.

Iowa — B. F. Carroll, State auditor.

Kansas — Charles H. Luling, superintendent.

Kentucky — Henry S. Prewitt, commissioner.

Louisiana — Eugene J. McGivney, assistant Secretary of State.

Maine — Stephen W. Carr, commissioner.

Maryland — James E. Greene, deputy commissioner.

Massachusetts — Frederick L. Cutting, commissioner; F. H. Hardison, deputy.

Michigan — James V. Barry, commissioner; N. D. Hadley, deputy commissioner.

Minnesota — Thomas D. O'Brien, commissioner.

Mississippi — W. Q. Cole, commissioner.

Missouri — W. D. Vandiver, superintendent.

Montana — H. R. Cunningham, State auditor.

Nebraska — J. L. Pierce, deputy auditor of public accounts.

New Hampshire — George H. Adams, commissioner.

New York — H. D. Appleton, deputy superintendent.

North Dakota — E. C. Cooper, commissioner.

Ohio — Arthur I. Vorys, superintendent.

Pennsylvania — Sam W. McCulloch; R. E. Foster, actuary.

Rhode Island — C. C. Gray, commissioner.

Tennessee — Reau E. Folk, commissioner.

Texas — W. J. Clay, commissioner.

Vermont — F. G. Fleetwood and J. L. Bacon, commissioners; W. W. Russell, deputy commissioner.

Washington — J. H. Schively, deputy commissioner.

West Virginia — Arnold C. Scherr, State auditor.

Wisconsin — Zeno M. Host, commissioner.

Wyoming — Leroy Grant, State auditor.

President Cutting in calling the convention to order paid a brief tribute to the late Col. John C. Linehan, insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, and introduced Governor McLane of that state, who delivered an address of welcome. Superintendent of Insurance Vorys of Ohio responded to the address of welcome on behalf of the convention.

In his address, President Cutting said, there was nothing more interesting to the person who gives attention to insurance questions than the comments of the earlier commissioners of Massachusetts; the reports were classics on the subject of which they treated. There was a burden upon the early commissioners to justify the legislature in creating an insurance department, and they not only talked about supervision, but they supervised. Discussing supervision and what it implied, President Cutting said, it implied that the person charged with supervision would keep in such close touch with all the insurance companies doing business in his state, that he can with reasonable assurance say they are up to the standard of solvency and safety prescribed by the laws; and second, the supervising official was in duty bound to put before the public no statement or report that he was not reasonably assured was near enough in accord with facts that his constituents would not become a loser by failure of the supervised companies. It was a high ideal that none lived up to, he was aware, but he said, "The insurance departments should supervise or else not seem to." By publishing annual statements of companies the de-

partments seem to the greater part of the public at least to supervise. The reports are taken as trustworthy on that account, while the fact might be that they had not received one hour's intelligent consideration by the department. The result is that there is put before the public, not a supervised or audited report of a company's condition, but a statement prepared by the company's officers. The practice of carefully auditing the reports of companies and requiring explanations of discrepancies and doubtful items has proved so efficacious where it has been systematically applied, that he believed that a department could in most cases by correspondence ascertain the condition of an insurance company to a close degree of approximation even though the original statement was planned to deceive. It was his belief, he said, that state supervision was a delusion and a snare, and so worse than no supervision, unless state officials charged with this duty take it up in the practical way by studying with care every annual statement, testing its figures, and then running down every suspicious entry or absence of entry. With a great majority of companies, nothing will be found to question, or at least after explanations are made, nothing to criticise. If all departments did this the commissioner believed there would be ultimately uniform reports; correct and trustworthy, and would do more than anything else to keep the insurance business up to a high standard. While such methods would not, he said, have exposed such practices in the management as had been revealed in New York, that fact should not deter them from giving thoughtful consideration to annual statements before publishing them, and in that way not only merely seem to supervise but actually do it.

On the conclusion of the president's address the roll call was taken up, and at its conclusion papers were read by S. B. Sheibly, assistant attorney of the department of justice, Washington, on "The Assets of Surety Companies, with Special Reference to Assets Derived Through Salvage Process," and on the same subject from the companies' standpoint by F. W. LaFrentz, president of the American Audit Company. Mr. Sheibly called attention in a general way to the supervision exercised by the United States government over surety companies, and in conclusion said it remained for the state commissioners to require that fictitious values shall have no place in the sworn financial statements, and that the assets should be conservatively scrutinized. It seemed a mistaken kindness that permits a company to wilfully persist in exaggerating its assets, and relaxation of official scrutiny was not only harmful to the company itself but to the stockholders and the public. Mr. LaFrentz said surety companies usually acquired their assets in two distinct ways—by purchase for investment and by salvage process, and continuing outlined the three classes of risks assumed by surety companies, and in conclusion said, the management of a surety company must learn to charge adequate premium rates, for the assumption of risks means losses in a greater or less degree; must learn to face such losses without flinching, must learn to pay just claims without hesitation, must learn to keep doubtful assets out of the books.

The conclusion of the reading of the above papers ended the first day's session of the convention, and the second day was devoted to a trip up Mount Washington with a brief session in the evening. At the evening session the chief business was a discussion of conditions as revealed by the New York legislative investigation, and needed legislation. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to consider the whole matter and report. The committee appointed was as follows: A. I. Vorys, Ohio; E. J. McGivney, Louisiana; S. W. Carr, Maine; James V. Barry, Michigan, and Myron Wolf, California.

Mr. Frederick H. Nash, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, made an address on "Federal Supervision of Insurance Companies." The paper was an exhaustive review of the whole subject. The speaker believed that the proposed legislation by Congress would be unconstitutional, and that it was hopeless to expect that federal supervision would ever be brought about by a constitutional amendment. Insurance was not commerce within the meaning of the constitution, and the question of the right and powers of Congress to so declare it was broader than its mere application to insurance, because if Congress could extend the power of the federal government over insurance it could do likewise in respect to supervising everything else. The results and benefits to be expected if the federal government should supervise insurance were briefly reviewed by the speaker, and he said, he knew of no state whose statutes regarding insurance ought not to be carefully revised, not by a legislative committee but by a committee of experts on insurance law. In conclusion he said, he was hopeful of state supervision and would not willingly see the responsibility thrown upon the federal government. We should hold fast to that which is good in state supervision and make it better.

Mr. D. D. Aitken read a paper on "The Necessity and Effect of an Increase in Rates in Fraternal Benefit Associations." He discussed first the various plans that have been devised to prop up the fraternal system of life insurance, citing among others the step-rate plan, and expressing his disbelief in any of them, and he said every member on admission should be required to contribute an amount that will carry him through the period for which he is promised protection. Another reason for requiring adequate rates on admission was that it avoids dissatisfaction in the future. The speaker discussed the lessons to be learned from the past experience of fraternal, and said fraternal societies should be required to tell the truth as to the adequacy of rates to fulfil their promises. The longer the re-adjustment was delayed the harder it would be, but if all the associations would re-adjust in the same year, and take up the question of educating the members to the necessity of the move and prohibit the organization of new associations on a faulty basis, much of the trouble and disturbance would be overcome. A majority of the managers, he thought, believed in the necessity of some re-adjustment, but they were not agreed. The work of re-adjustment to adequate rates, he said, had not been undertaken too soon.

The reports of standing committees was the first business on the opening of the third day's session. The committee on blanks, Henry D. Appleton, chairman, referred to the meetings of the committee held in June, and submitted several amendments to the fire, life, and miscellaneous blanks. A few minor changes were made in the fire and life blanks. Several changes were made in the miscellaneous blank, among the changes being the inclusion of a special schedule of fidelity, surety, liability, and credit losses and claims. The committee also recommended the adoption of a schedule for fraternal. The report of the committee was adopted after a motion to incorporate the "gain and loss exhibit" in the life blank was defeated by vote of the presiding officer. Commissioner Upson, chairman of the committee on reserves other than life, made a brief report, which was referred back to the committee, on motion of the chairman, for further consideration. The committee on laws and legislation, Superintendent Vorys, chairman, recommended the repeal of the resolution adopted in 1903, requiring an affidavit to the effect that the report as filed is in accordance with the books of the company and that all transactions were entered thereon. The report was adopted. The committee on unauthorized insurance, Commissioner Barry, chairman, called attention to the improved conditions brought about through the efforts of the commissioners and the federal authorities to suppress wild-cats, and urged that the efforts be continued that the advantage gained may not be lost.

The report of the committee on mortality and interest, Commissioner Prewitt, of Kentucky, chairman, stated that developments in the insurance world have indicated that the cost of furnishing indemnity to the assured was excessive. On no other grounds could the expenses and wastes be explained. It was a recognized fact that in every well-regulated company, the death rate does not approach the tabular or expected mortality; recent examinations having indicated that a fair average was about 75 per cent., and inasmuch as the actual mortality is so much less than the accepted, it would seem that a material reduction in rates would be made. Regarding fraternal the committee said it was a regrettable fact that few fraternal would be able to show any margin of safety if judged by the Fraternal Congress table of mortality. As an actual fact, the experience of several of the larger fraternal was in excess of this table. It was urged that the fraternal should at an early date attempt to secure a table of experience upon which they can base a correct and representative scale of premium assessments. The report was adopted, and the committee on legislation before Congress next reported, reviewing its efforts to have Congress enact legislation to disbar wildcat companies from using the mails, and reported that, although the post-office department had been able to stamp out a large number of these companies, the evil would never be thoroughly eradicated until legislation along the lines suggested was enacted by Congress.

The committee on assets, Commissioner Host of Wisconsin, chairman, presented a report which was an extended review of the whole subject. The committee urged that some definite action be taken by the convention on the subject, and submitted recommenda-

tions, urging that the supervising officials do all in their power to secure the enactment into law of the recommendations regarding investments of mutual companies. Following are the committee's recommendations regarding investments:

United States bonds.

Bonds of the various States of the Union and of foreign countries.

Bonds of the various counties, cities, towns, and villages throughout the country.

Mortgage bonds of railroads and other dividend paying corporations worth at least par in the open market.

Loans on bonds and mortgages guaranteed by the security of real estate pledged not to exceed 50 per cent. of actual value.

Loans on collateral of any of the above securities.

Loans on policies.

Real estate necessary for home office purposes only.

The report was referred to the incoming committee for consideration. The report of the committee on fraternal insurance referred to the efforts of the committee since 1899 to induce the fraternal orders to agree upon a uniform bill for the legislatures of the several States which would place the orders on a basis of safety, and gave an account of the conferences held with representative committees from the two organizations of fraternal societies, which had failed to effect an agreement. The committee reported that the uniform bill had been enacted in Tennessee, and while the convention bill was not all that could be desired, it was all that could be secured by agreement and compromise at the present time.

The special committee appointed to consider resolutions introduced early in the session regarding disclosures made in the New York legislative investigation, reported as follows, and the report after discussion was adopted:

The committee regrets that it has not had time to consider adequately the matters submitted to it, and that its report must necessarily show evidence of hasty preparation. It is recognized that one of the most important duties imposed by the laws of various states upon the insurance departments is that of requiring sworn annual financial statements, and making examinations of the financial conditions of life insurance companies and publishing annual reports of the same. In the performance of this duty the efforts of the departments have necessarily been confined to the analysis and publication of assets and their values and the liabilities and their amounts after the manner required by law. That these efforts in the main have produced satisfactory results is demonstrated by the fact that life insurance companies generally, as well as those now under investigation, are considered to be in sound financial condition, and the committee would particularly impress upon policy-holders the fact that, notwithstanding the evils and the reprehensible conduct hereinafter referred to, the solvency of the companies has not been questioned.

Recent official investigations of certain life insurance companies have disclosed transactions and practices in their management startling and surprising, because they are of such reprehensible if not criminal character. These transactions and practices are now so well known and conspicuous in the public mind that it is unnecessary here to particularly describe them, and they are of such character that they call for some expression by this convention. This committee has in the limited time permitted attempted to give some consideration to the question of what efforts of the departments may best be directed toward more thorough supervision and more complete exposition of the affairs of life insurance companies.

In the expenditures of moneys and the investment of the funds contributed by the policy-holders the highest standard of honesty should prevail, and there should therefore be no concealment, but rather the fullest publicity as to the business methods indulged in by the companies.

The committee is of the further opinion that if the departments were able to compel a comprehensive and detailed exhibit of dividends or benefits annually paid or credited by every life company under the several forms of policies at the several ages, and of each year of the history of the policy, much, if not everything, could be accomplished in comparing the benefits performed by the different companies for the premiums charged, and this would tend to direct competition toward showing the best results rather than the most alluring promises and high pressure struggles for the largest volume of business.

This committee recommends the adoption of a resolution to the effect that it is the sense of this convention that the reprehensible transactions and practices indulged in by life insurance companies hereinbefore referred to should and do receive the severe condemnation of this convention, and that the members of the convention will, to the extent of their power and jurisdiction, aid in the promotion of laws and department regulations that will tend to prevent and punish extravagance and mismanagement in the operations of life insurance companies and to secure more frequent accountings to policy-holders. It also recommends that department examinations should not be limited to the inspection of liabilities, but should include investigations into the management and methods of life insurance companies.

This committee recommends that either a special committee or the committee on blanks be directed to make such investigation and report to the convention its conclusions and a form of report designed to provide annually for an accounting of dividends as hereinbefore indicated.

The committee also expressed the opinion that upon the completion of the legislative investigation the convention would be better qualified to make definite suggestions respecting laws necessary to bring about the necessary reforms.

Officers and executive committee were elected as follows: President, James V. Barry of Michigan; vice-president, Theron Upson of Connecticut; secretary, J. J. Brinkerhoff of Illinois; executive committee, T. E. Drake of the District of Columbia; F. L. Cutting of Massachusetts; B. R. Carroll of Iowa; R. E. Folk of Tennessee, and A. I. Vorys of Ohio. The convention voted to hold its next meeting in Washington, D. C. After the adoption of memorial resolutions on the death of John C. Linehan, insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, the convention adjourned.

The following are the standing committees of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners appointed at the meeting for the ensuing year:

Blanks—H. D. Appleton, J. J. Brinkerhoff, Theron Upson, F. H. Hardison, Thomas E. Drake, A. I. Vorys, Nelson B. Hadley.

Laws and Legislation—A. I. Vorys, H. D. Appleton, B. F. Carroll, John L. Bacon, Thomas D. O'Brien.

Unauthorized Insurance—James V. Barry, Reau E. Folk, Zeno M. Host, H. R. Cunningham, B. F. Carroll.

Fraternal Insurance—Reau E. Folk, S. W. Carr, A. I. Vorys, R. E. Forster, W. R. Vredenburg, W. Q. Cole, W. J. Clay.

Rates of Mortality and Interest—H. R. Prewitt, T. D. O'Brien, David O. Watkins, Charles Hughes, James E. Greene.

Next Meeting and Officers—Francis Hendricks, S. W. Carr, C. C. Gray, H. D. Green, B. F. Carroll.

Reserves Other than Life—Theron Upson, H. D. Appleton, N. H. Hadley, J. J. Brinkerhoff, George H. Adams, A. I. Vorys, Frank H. Hardison.

Miscellaneous—George W. Marshall, Sam. H. Nichols, W. J. Clay, H. R. Prewitt, Arnold C. Scherr.

Assets of Insurance Companies—Zeno M. Host, E. J. McGivney, F. G. Fleetwood, W. D. Vandiver, Samuel W. McCulloch.

Credentials—Charles C. Gray, E. J. McGivney, George W. Marshall, Alfred E. Bent, C. H. Luling.

Special Committee in Charge of Legislation in Congress — Reau E. Folk, George H. Adams, Zeno M. Host, James V. Barry, A. I. Vorys, John L. Bacon, B. F. Carroll, W. R. Vredenburg, F. L. Cutting, ex officio.

NATIONAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn. Organized 1900; capital, \$100,000. C. A. Craig, president; G. R. Clements, secretary.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company's charter was granted by the State of Vermont November 13, 1848, and was amended October 26, 1849, after which the company organized and began to do business, January 17, 1850. On October 30, 1850, another act was approved which reduced the number of directors from twenty-five to thirteen, and made it unlawful for the company to loan money to any of its officers or directors. Three subsequent acts have modified the original charter; that of November 12, 1852, provided for a secure investment of the company's assets and the right to establish agencies in foreign States; that of November 18, 1856, defined the beneficiary rights of married women and other persons; that of October 27, 1858, altered the name of the company by abbreviation, making it simply "National Life Insurance Company." The guarantee capital has long since been eliminated, and the plan of insurance is now purely mutual.

The company entered Massachusetts at an early date; New York, 1850; Ohio and Illinois, 1860; Michigan, 1872; Iowa, 1873; Pennsylvania, 1874; Minnesota, 1875; Pacific Coast, 1884; Missouri, 1889. It now occupies every important Northern State and is established in some Southern States. The present officers and directors are: Joseph A. De Boer, president; James T. Phelps, vice-president; James B. Estee, second vice-president; Osman D. Clark, secretary; Harry M. Cutler, treasurer; A. B. Bisbee, M.D., medical director; Clarence E. Moulton, actuary, and F. A. Howland, counsel; Fred E. Smith, James T. Phelps, George Briggs, George G. Benedict, William P. Dillingham, W. Seward Webb, Joseph A. De Boer, John G. McCullough, Harry M. Cutler, James B. Estee, William W. Stickney, and James L. Martin, directors.

The amount of insurance in force December 31, 1905, was \$145,480,904. The following items are taken from its annual statements, 1896 to 1905, inclusive:

Year.	Total Income.	Premium Receipts.	Total Expenditures.	Paid Policy-holders.	Assets.
1896.....	\$3,357,356	\$2,811,063	\$1,986,395	\$1,259,979	\$13,540,024
1897.....	3,591,259	2,923,121	2,348,893	1,468,872	14,826,992
1898.....	3,823,882	3,084,951	2,620,806	1,637,694	16,146,052
1899.....	4,313,315	3,364,505	2,764,139	1,642,310	17,738,871
1900.....	4,759,953	3,753,160	2,864,846	1,568,954	19,900,890
1901.....	5,307,907	4,097,520	2,803,236	1,653,747	22,384,263
1902.....	6,005,046	4,419,698	3,048,495	1,899,060	25,335,030
1903.....	6,480,463	4,754,553	3,389,016	2,057,806	28,363,798
1904.....	6,895,013	5,511,925	3,962,417	2,430,088	31,396,454
1905.....	7,441,666	5,955,467	4,416,317	2,828,617	34,519,093

The National works upon the level premium system, writes both participating and non-participating forms, issues term, life, limited payment life, endowment and installment benefit policies, and indorses and guarantees liberal cash, paid-up and extended insurance values on all its forms. Surplus December 31, 1905, was \$3,821,752.51. Business issued since January 1, 1901, upon three per cent. interest basis.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, of Chicago. The company was originally chartered by Congress in 1868, but was reincorporated under the laws of Illinois, March 3, 1904. A. M. Johnson, president; Robert D. Lay, secretary.

NATIONAL LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. Morris S. Tremaine, president; William P. Haines, secretary.

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. Organized 1870; capital, \$100,000. William A. Gordon, president; Sam. Cross, secretary.

NATIONAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1902. F. A. Downes, president; Wm. M. Burgess, secretary.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Incorporated 1897; capital, \$500,000. William B. Joyce, president; William J. Griffin, vice-president; Ballard McCall, second vice-president; Samuel H. Shriver, secretary.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1901; capital, \$750,000. E. E. Cole, president; J. F. Magee, asst. secretary.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. Albert F. Fox, president; Philip D. Larner, secretary.

NEAL, ROBERT W., insurance journalist, is a native of San Francisco, Cal., where he was born September 14, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and became a printer at an early age. In 1890 Mr. Neal, being then the owner of the "Pacific Underwriter," published at San Francisco, assumed the editorial and business charge of that paper.

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized in July, 1899. Daniel H. Wheeler, Sr., Omaha, was elected president, and John W. Robbins, Omaha, secretary and treasurer. These officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in 1905.

NEBRASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1906.
In Nebraska the auditor of public accounts, who is elected by the people for a term of two years, is charged with the supervision of insurance. The auditors who have held the office have been:

John Gillespie,	October 10, 1865—January 12, 1873
J. B. Weston,	January 13, 1873—January 9, 1879
F. W. Leidlke,	January 9, 1879—November 12, 1880
John Wallichs,	November 1, 1880—January 3, 1885
H. A. Babcock,	January 3, 1885—January 3, 1889
Thomas H. Benton,	January 3, 1889—January 1, 1893
Eugene Moore,	January, 1893—January, 1897
J. F. Cornsall,	January, 1897—January, 1901
Charles Weston,	January, 1901—January, 1905

The present auditor is Edward M. Searle, Jr., whose term began January, 1905.

NEBRASKA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION
was organized March, 1890, the original officers being W. J. Fisher, president; H. D. Neely and O. H. Jeffries, vice-presidents, and E. H. Mayhew, secretary. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1906, are: President, H. R. Gould, Prudential; vice-president, Edward Swobie, New York Life; second vice-president, A. R. Edminston, Union Central; treasurer, John Steel, Northwestern Mutual; secretary, F. B. Burchmore, Connecticut Mutual.

NEELY, HENRY D., Nebraska State manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born at Platteville, Wis., December 23, 1851. His earliest vocation was that of teaching school, but he became a solicitor for the Equitable in Minnesota in 1875. The following year he turned aside to study law, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Baraboo, Wis. But he returned to life insurance after two years' practice, taking a special agency for the Equitable in the Northwestern department, and in 1891 he was appointed manager for Nebraska. Mr. Neely was elected president of the Nebraska Life Underwriters' Association in 1894.

NEBRASKA UNDERWRITERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000 (\$50,000 paid in). Policies guaranteed by the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Lincoln. W. C. Sunderland, president; M. F. Funkhouser, secretary.

NEILEY, GEORGE, fire underwriter, was born in Boston, July 1, 1860, and received his education in the Boston public schools. He served a clerical apprenticeship in a lawyer's office for over five years, after which he entered the office of Scull & Bradley as a loss clerk. In 1889 he was appointed special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania in Connecticut, with headquarters at Hartford, and a year later became New England special agent for the same companies with Field & Cowles of Boston. He was elected president of the New England Fire Insurance Exchange in

January, 1900, and re-elected in January, 1901, his term expiring in 1902. He now represents the Royal Insurance Company for New England.

NETHERLANDS FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE HAGUE, HOLLAND (established 1845). The United States managers are Weed & Kennedy, New York. The company discontinued business in the United States December 31, 1905.

NEUBURGER, JACOB MARTIN, manager of the Western department of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1840, of German parentage. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a clerk and merchant until he entered into the local insurance agency business at Laporte, Ind., in 1870. Two years later he became a special agent for the Imperial of London, and then, beginning in 1873, he was for eighteen years a special agent for the German-American Insurance Company of New York. In 1891 he accepted the position which he now occupies.

NEVADA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1906. In Nevada the State comptroller is *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The comptrollers since the admission of the State in 1864 have been:

A. W. Nightingale,	November 1, 1864—January 1, 1867
W. K. Parkinson,	January 1, 1867—January 1, 1868
Lewis Doran,	January 1, 1868—January 1, 1871
W. W. Hobart,	January 1, 1871—January 1, 1879
J. F. Hallock,	January 1, 1879—January 1, 1891
R. L. Horton,	January 1, 1891—January 1, 1895
C. A. LaGrave,	January 1, 1895—January 1, 1899
Samuel P. Davis,	January 1, 1899—

The official term of the comptroller is four years.

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY COMPANY, NEW YORK. Organized 1898; capital, \$314,400. W. F. Moore, president; George E. Taylor, secretary.

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1810; capital, \$250,000. John J. Henry, president; Charles M. Henry, secretary.

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE was organized at Newark, N. J., May 15, 1902, by fire insurance companies for the regulation of rates and the enforcement of correct practices. The officers and executive committee elected were as follows: President, R. P. Conlon; vice-president, J. H. Worden; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Dodd. At the annual meeting held in May, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, Geo. C. Plume; vice-president, Charles R. Brown; secretary and treasurer, Chas. S. Dodd; manager, John M. Hughes.

NEWARK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in February, 1906, with the following officers: President, C. L. Whitfield; vice-president, O. H. Gesler; secretary, Edward L. Tucker; treasurer, C. F. McCord; executive committee, R. B. Cornish, chairman; W. H. Lushear, O. L. Gooding, and the officers *ex officio*.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Brunswick, N. J. Organized 1826; capital, \$200,000. G. A. Viehmann, president; Charles D. Ross, secretary.

NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF UNITED INSPECTION. The New England Bureau of United Inspection was organized at Boston in December, 1887, for the purpose of making frequent and complete surveys of important risks in New England, the reports to be furnished to subscribing companies. The bureau is in charge of a governing committee of twenty-five, the list being elected annually.

At the annual election held at Boston February 2, 1906, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Edward C. Brush, chairman; Walter Adlard, vice-chairman; Frederick B. Carpenter, treasurer; R. W. Hilliard, secretary. The executive committee elected comprises Messrs. Edward C. Brush, A. K. Simpson, Walter Adlard, Clifford H. Rice, and Samuel G. Howe. The following are the subscribing companies:

Aachen and Munich.
 Aetna.
 Agricultural.
 American, Philadelphia.
 American of Boston.
 American Central.
 Assurance Co. of America.
 Atlas, London.
 Boston.
 British America.
 City of New York.
 Commercial Union of London.
 Commercial Union of New York.
 Connecticut Fire.
 Continental.
 Delaware.
 Equitable Fire and Marine.
 Federal, New Jersey.
 Fire Association of Philadelphia.
 Fireman's Fund.
 German of Freeport.
 Germania.
 German-Alliance.
 German-American.
 Glens Falls.
 Granite State Fire.
 Hamberg-Bremen.
 Hanover Fire.
 Hartford Fire.
 Home.

Home, Fire and Marine.
 Indemnity Fire.
 Ins. Company of North America.
 Law Union and Crown.
 Liverpool and London and Globe.
 London Assurance Corporation.
 London and Lancashire Fire.
 Mercantile Fire and Marine.
 National Union Fire.
 New York Underwriters.
 Niagara Fire.
 Northern of London.
 Norwich Union.
 Orient.
 Palatine.
 Pennsylvania Fire.
 Phoenix, London.
 Phoenix of Hartford.
 Providence-Washington.
 Royal Exchange Assurance.
 Security of New Haven.
 Springfield Fire and Marine.
 Spring Garden.
 State Fire, London.
 Sun Fire of London.
 Traders.
 Union Assurance Society.
 Victoria.
 Westchester Fire.
 Western of Toronto.

The inspectors of the bureau are: Chief Inspector E. A. Northey, Geo. H. Robinson, Alex. C. Jenkins, J. H. L. Coon, M. F. Jones, H. H. Worthington, E. L. Moore, F. K. Mitchell, C. B. Coburn,

William H. Warner, J. L. Morton, J. M. Glen, F. P. Montgomery, B. M. Smith, F. H. Metcalf. The governing committee is composed of the following companies: Aetna, Agricultural, Commercial Union, Continental, Delaware, Equitable F. & M., Fire Association, Fireman's Fund, Hamburg-Bremen Fire, Hanover Fire, Hartford Fire, Home, Insurance Company of North America, Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, London Assurance Corporation, Pennsylvania Fire, Niagara Fire, Northern, Phoenix Assurance Company, Providence-Washington, Springfield Fire and Marine, Sun Fire Office, Westchester Fire, Western.

The inspectors of the bureau made inspections during the year to the number of 4,264 and found 6,842 defects, divided as follows: under construction 710; in hazards 1,192; special features 210; electrical equipment 992; fire protection 2,146; sprinkler systems 1,592; which were corrected. Tests of the fire apparatus and sprinkler systems to the number of 4,545 were also made during the year.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. F. E. Sargent, president; A. T. Parker, secretary.

NEW ENGLAND LLOYDS, Providence, R. I. Organized in September, 1900; incorporated by special charter of Rhode Island February, 1904. Writes fire insurance on select sprinkled risks and sprinkler leakage only. Cash assets in bonds and cash, December 31, 1905, \$214,334.14; additional liability of subscribers, \$180,000; surplus as regards policy-holders, \$363,177.13. Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., Providence, R. I., attorneys.

NEW ENGLAND INSURANCE EXCHANGE was organized by special agents of fire insurance companies at Boston, January 6, 1883. Prior to this anything like order or cohesion in rates in New England, outside of Boston, was practically unknown, and very few local boards were in existence. The first attempt to make rates beyond the limits of Boston was in November, 1882, when a meeting of special agents was held to consider paper mills. It resulted in sending out a circular to companies asking them if they would stand by a scheme of rates on this class of risks if they were made, and forty-four companies answered that they would. This success encouraged hope of a closer organization, and resulted a few months later in the formation of the Exchange.

Membership in the organization is entirely personal and is open to all persons whose principal occupation is the New England field work of any stock fire insurance company. The objects of the Exchange are declared by the constitution to be "the systematic interchange of information and co-operation among field men." The Exchange is a rating and supervising body. Its preliminary work is mainly done through standing committees, of which there are (July 1, 1906) nine of the Exchange and 121 in charge of as many localities in New England, all committees being composed

of members of the Exchange. These committees report to the Exchange at its weekly meetings, and their action is approved or disapproved by that body.

The jurisdiction of the Exchange covers New England with the exception of Boston and Providence (which are controlled by their Boards of Fire Underwriters) and the state of New Hampshire (which has its own state board).

The presidents of the Exchange since organization have been as follows: 1883, U. C. Crosby (two terms); 1885, George P. Field; 1886, George W. Taylor; 1887, Henry E. Hess; 1888, Henry R. Turner; 1889, Benjamin R. Stillman; 1890, Frank A. Colley; 1891, U. C. Crosby (third term); 1892, Moses R. Emerson; 1893, Charles B. Fowler; 1894, A. C. Adams; 1895, G. W. Hinkley; 1896, William H. Smith (two terms); 1898, F. A. Wetherbee; 1899, J. B. Cornish; 1900, George Neiley (two terms); 1902, G. A. Furness (two terms); 1904, C. D. Palmer (two terms).

The secretaries have been: 1883, James Bruerton; 1884, Arthur A. Clarke; 1888, Oliver P. Clarke; 1891, C. M. Goddard.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1906, are as follows: Gayle T. Forbush, president; J. J. Cornish, J. L. Liecby, A. L. Berry, vice-presidents; C. M. Goddard, secretary and treasurer.* The executive committee are: W. H. Boutell, chairman, K. S. Ducayet, E. H. Hildreth, F. H. Battilane, C. E. North.

The following is a list of the companies having representatives as members of the organization:

Aachen and Munich.
Ætna.
Agricultural.
Albany.
Alliance Association.
Alliance Insurance.
American Central.
American, Boston.
American, N. J.
American, Philadelphia.
Assurance Co. of America.
Atlas, London.
Boston.
British America.
Caledonian.
Caledonian American.
Calumet.
Citizens, St. Louis.
City of New York.
Commercial Union.
Concordia.
Connecticut.
Continental.
County Fire.
Delaware.
Detroit.
Dutchess.
Eagle Fire.
Eastern.
Equitable Fire and Marine.
Farmers.
Federal.

Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Fireman's Fund.
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.
German Alliance.
German-American.
German Fire, Illinois.
Granite State Fire.
Glens Falls, New York.
Hamburg-Bremen.
Hanover Fire.
Hartford Fire.
Home Fire and Marine.
Home, New York.
Indemnity.
India Mutual.
Ins. Company of North America.
Law, Union and Crown.
Liverpool and London and Globe.
London Assurance.
London and Lancashire.
Mechanics and Traders, La.
Mercantile Fire and Marine.
Michigan Commercial.
Milwaukee Fire.
Milwaukee Mechanics.
National, Hartford.
National Union.
Newark Fire, N. J.
New Hampshire Fire.
New York Fire.
New York Underwriters' Agency.
Niagara Fire.

* The secretary and treasurer is appointed by the executive committee.

North British and Mercantile.
Northern, London.
Northern New York.
North German.
Northwestern National.
Norwich Union.
Orient. Hartford.
Palatine.
Pennsylvania Fire.
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Philadelphia Underwriters.
Phoenix, London.
Phoenix, Hartford.
Providence-Washington.
Prussian National.
Queen, New York.
Reliance, Philadelphia.
Rochester German.

Royal, Liverpool.
Royal Exchange.
St. Paul Fire and Marine.
Scottish Union and National.
Security, New Haven.
Springfield Fire and Marine.
Spring Garden.
Sun, London.
Svea.
Teutonia.
Union, Philadelphia.
Union, England.
United Firemen's.
United States.
Victoria, New York.
Westchester.
Western, Canada.

The following are contributing companies, but are not represented individually on the floor of the Exchange: Mechanics of Philadelphia, British American, Pelican, Camden, Buffalo German, Commerce of Albany, Commonwealth, Firemen's of Newark, Germania Fire of New York, Buffalo Commercial, Williamsburgh City, Indianapolis, Kings County, Colonial Assurance (N. Y.), Colonial (D. C.), Girard F. & M., State, Eng. Victoria.

The following is a list of the standing committees and the names of the chairmen of each:

EXCHANGE.

*Committee.**Chairman.*

Chemical Hazards, W. H. Winkley.
Conference (General), Geo. Neiley.
Conference (Schedule), J. L. Liecby.
Executive, W. H. Boutell.
Factory Improvement, W. P. Car.
Railway and Lighting, George Neiley.
Scheduled Risks, J. L. Liecby.
Steamboats, Geo. Neiley.
Summer Hotels, H. L. Hiscok.

MAINE.

Androscoggin Co., J. H. Leighton.
Aroostook Co., M. F. Bartlett.
Cumberland Co., H. L. Hiscok.
Franklin Co., C. E. North.
Hancock Co., C. D. Palmer.
Knox Co., A. W. Sewall.
Lincoln Co., C. D. Palmer.
Northern Kennebec Co., J. H. Campbell.
Oxford Co., W. H. Winkley.
Penobscot Co., A. L. Berry.
Piscataquis Co., H. C. Huntress.
Sagadahoc Co., M. F. Bartlett.
Somerset Co., R. S. Norton.
Southern Kennebec Co., F. C. Burrows.
Waldo Co., J. H. Campbell.
Washington Co., W. H. Wart.
York Co., G. E. Macomber.

VERMONT.

*Committee.**Chairman.*

Addison, etc., Co's, W. B. Medicott.
Bennington Co., W. J. Kelly.
Franklin Co., E. B. Bailey.
Lamoille Co., W. G. Everett.
Montpelier, W. T. Furness.
Northeastern Vermont, F. E. Stone.
Orleans Co., W. H. Wart.
Rutland Co., E. B. Bailey.
Windham Co., E. H. Hildreth.
Windsor Co., W. B. Burpee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst, H. F. Blood.
Arlington, G. T. Forbush.
Attleboro, C. H. Wilkins.
Barnstable, J. B. Cornish.
Beverly, R. Bennett.
Brockton, C. H. Wilkins.
Brookfield, Robt. Bennett.
Brookline, W. A. R. Boothby.
Cambridge, George Neiley.
Cape Ann, A. K. Slade, Jr.
Chelsea, W. B. Neal.
Chicopee, K. S. Ducayet.
Eastern Hampden, J. F. Barley.
Everett, W. H. Smith.
Fall River, W. H. Boutell.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
Fitchburg,	C. C. Clifford.
Framingham,	W. F. Rice.
Franklin,	E. H. Hildreth.
Haverhill,	F. A. Wetherbee.
Hingham,	H. J. Hill.
Holyoke,	W. H. Boutell.
Hudson,	W. A. Laufer.
Hyde Park,	H. H. Soule, Jr.
Lawrence,	J. B. Cornish.
Lexington,	H. H. Soule, Jr.
Lowell,	W. H. Smith.
Lynn,	C. H. Wilkins.
Malden,	W. C. Hill.
Marlboro,	A. B. Fowler.
Miartha's Vineyard,	J. H. Leighton.
Middleboro,	A. B. Fowler.
Maldon,	F. W. Matthews.
Nantucket,	F. R. Galacar.
Netick,	F. A. Nott.
New Bedford,	J. J. Downey.
Nowburyport,	J. L. Liecny.
Northampton,	F. E. Stone.
Northern Berkshire,	J. J. Downey.
Northern Middlesex,	F. W. Mathews.
Pittsfield,	C. D. Palmer.
Plymouth,	A. B. Fowler.
Plymouth Co. (North),	J. J. Cornish.
Provincetown,	J. B. Cornish.
Quincy,	J. F. Barley.
Salem,	W. C. Hill.
Somerville,	J. F. Burnside.
Southern Berkshire,	F. A. Wetherbee.
Springfield,	F. A. Wetherbee.
Stoughton,	C. H. Rice.
Taunton,	J. F. Burnside.
Waltham,	C. E. North.
Ware,	W. A. Laufer.
Westfield,	A. W. Sewall.
West Norfolk,	J. B. Cornish.
Weymouth,	J. Grover.
Woburn,	C. H. Rice.
Worcester,	W. F. Rice.
Worcester Co. (North),	C. H. Rice.
Worcester Co. (South),	W. H. Hellyar.

RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Committee.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
Bristol and Prov. Cos.,	J. W. DeWolf.
Kent Co.,	W. H. Boutell.
Newport,	J. J. Cornish.
Pawtucket,	W. H. Battilana.
Washington Co.,	A. L. Berry.
Woonsocket,	J. J. Downey.

CONNECTICUT.

Brantford and Milford,	H. H. Soule, Jr.
Bridgeport,	W. S. Furness.
Colchester,	W. F. Hoyt.
Danbury,	R. Bennett.
Danielson,	J. W. DeWolf.
Farmington Valley,	A. L. Bliss.
Greenwich,	F. E. Stone.
Hartford,	W. F. Rice.
Hartford Co. (North),	E. H. Hildreth.
Hartford Co. (West),	H. B. Sly.
Housatonic Valley,	W. T. Furness.
Meriden,	J. J. Cornish.
Middletown,	W. H. Hellyar.
Naugatuck Valley,	A. T. Hatch.
New Britain,	F. E. Stone.
New Haven,	H. H. Soule, Jr.
New London,	W. T. Furness.
Norwalk,	J. J. Cornish.
Norwich,	G. E. Beardsley.
Rockville,	A. W. Sewall.
Southern Middlesex,	J. H. Mott, Jr.
Stafford Springs,	F. E. Stone.
Stamford,	A. L. Berry.
Stonington,	E. S. Archer.
Torrington,	G. E. Beardsley.
Wallingford,	J. W. DeWolf.
Waterbury,	G. E. Beardsley.
Willimantic,	A. L. Bliss.
Winsted,	H. T. Campbell.

Local boards exist, with few exceptions, in the counties and towns, under the captions of States in the above list. Each board has a local secretary, and there are stamp clerks in the following places: Addison and Chittenden counties, Vermont; Bridgeport, Conn.; Franklin and Grand Isle counties, Vermont; Hartford, Conn.; Lawrence, Mass.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Meriden, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; Rutland County, Vermont; Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Androscoggin County, Maine; York County, Maine; Penobscot County, Maine; Waterbury, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Willimantic, Conn.; Middletown, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Norwalk, Conn.; Stamford, Conn.; Greenwich, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Oxford County, Maine; Somerset County, Maine; Hancock County, Maine; and Newburyport, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered April 1, 1835, and began business December 1, 1843. A guarantee capital of \$100,000 was required under the charter, one-half of the amount to be paid in cash before the commencement of operations. One-fourth of the surplus was to be set apart for the establishment of a fund with which the capital stock might be redeemed at any time after ten years, the assured being authorized to vote on the question. As a matter of fact the capital was eliminated in 1853, and from that time forward the management was purely mutual. The company was the pioneer of life insurance in New England. Judge Willard Phillips, one of the original incorporators, was the first president, and under his administration, says a New York insurance superintendent, "the life policy was popularized in the offices and counting-rooms, banks, workshops, and firesides east of the Hudson; and no bank bill nor State bond was ever more sacredly regarded than the policies underwritten by Judge Phillips." The New England's first policy was issued February 1, 1844, and at the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1844, the total number of policies outstanding was 340. The expenses during the first two years amounted to 9 per cent. of the gross receipts. The third year they were 11 per cent. From that they fell to 6 per cent., and at no time thereafter exceeded 8. No non-participating policies were issued. At the end of five years a cash distribution of 20 per cent., equaling nearly one-half of the premium receipts for the year, was declared. Five years later a second distribution was declared, amounting to 30 per cent., and the third was a 36 per cent. division. These distributions were payable at the option of the policy-holders in cash, or could be used in the reduction of future premiums.

In 1866 the quinquennial system of distributions, as provided for in the charter, was supplanted by the annual method, a general law being passed that year authorizing the change. In 1864 the office of vice-president was created, and Benjamin F. Stevens, who had been the company's secretary practically from the time that it began business, was elected to the position. Judge Phillips, retired from the presidency in 1865, and was succeeded by Vice-President Stevens, who has since remained at the head of the company. Joseph M. Gibbens was elected secretary at the time of Mr. Stevens' advancement, and retained the position until 1887, when he was elected vice-president. The New England has had only two presidents since its organization. The present officers of the company are: Benjamin F. Stevens, president; Alfred D. Foster, vice-president; D. F. Appel, secretary; William B. Turner, assistant secretary; Herbert B. Dow, actuary; Edwin W. Dwight, M.D., medical director; Reginald Foster, counsel. The directors are: Warren Sawyer, Alfred D. Foster, Thomas Sherwin, Nathaniel J. Rust, Henry Parkman, Wallace L. Pierce, Reginald Foster, Charles E. Cotting, Gordon Abbott, Benjamin F. Stevens.

The total premiums received by the company from its organization until January 1, 1906, amounted to \$119,395,628.05; total receipts from all sources, \$158,120,058.18; total paid to policy-holders, \$96,317,927.50; total payments, \$120,120,566.43. The balance, or net

invested assets, amounts to \$37,999,491.75. The premium receipts for 1905 were \$5,749,519.18, and the total income \$7,486,151.70. The payments to policy-holders for losses, matured endowments, and surrendered policies in 1905 were \$3,264,115.97; distribution of surplus, \$610,814.71; total payments to policy-holders for the year, \$3,874,930.68. The number of policies in force at the end of the year was 68,784, the amount of insurance being \$164,728,147.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., December 5, 1898, by a number of women engaged in the life insurance and kindred business. The following officers were elected for the first year: Mrs. M. A. F. Potts, of the Mutual Life, president; Mrs. M. V. Perkes, of the New York Life, first vice-president; Mrs. Flora A. Barker of the Phoenix Mutual Life, second vice-president; Miss Agnes McGuffy, of the Mutual Life, secretary; Miss Frances Van Ballen, of the New York Life, treasurer. At the annual meeting held in Boston in 1906 the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, Equitable Life; vice-presidents, Miss Lucy M. Morrill, Equitable Life, and Mrs. L. Talbot Lane, State Mutual; secretary, Miss Imogene Burnham; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Norfolk; executive committee, Miss Emily A. Ransom, chairman; Mrs. V. B. Peakes, Dr. Sarah M. Crawford, Miss Mary G. A. Toland, Mrs. I. Dresser, and Miss Helen M. Fogler.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 2, 1899, and the officers elected were: President, Charles C. Hayes; vice-presidents, George D. Barrett, G. M. Stevens, H. C. Aldrich; secretary, A. J. Tuck; treasurer, L. C. Merrill. At the annual meeting in 1905, G. D. Barrett was elected president, and Robert R. Chase, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1906, are: President, Louis C. Merrill, Concord; vice-presidents, A. B. Palmer, B. H. Corning, Frederick E. Small; secretary and treasurer, Robert R. Chase, Manchester; executive committee, A. S. Bunton, G. A. Vermille, G. Walter Taylor, J. W. Crowley, and George D. Barrett.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS was organized by New Hampshire companies February 10, 1886, at Concord, N. H. It is a rating and supervising organization. Its presidents have been Oliver Pillsbury, from organization to September, 1886; S. B. Stearns, to March, 1894; A. F. Howard, to 1906. A. F. Howard, president; F. W. Sargeant, vice-president; Samuel C. Eastman, secretary; Thos. M. Lang, treasurer. Ex-

ecutive committee, A. F. Howard, chairman, S. C. Eastman, E. G. Leach, Lyman Jackman, O. Morrill, F. W. Sargeant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Manchester, N. H. Organized in 1869; capital, \$1,000,000. Frank W. Sargeant, president; Charles M. Henry, secretary. ✓

NEW HAMPSHIRE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1906. The insurance department in New Hampshire was established in 1852. Originally the board consisted of three members, and afterward of two. In 1870 the statute was modified, providing for the appointment of but one commissioner. The incumbents of the office have been:

Uri Lamprey, Warren L. Lane, Charles F. Brooks,	1852—1853
Uri Lamprey, Warren L. Lane, Timothy Hoskins,	1853—1854
Warren L. Lane, Uri Lamprey, Timothy Hoskins,	1854—1855
Warren L. Lane, Timothy Hoskins, John E. Stanyan,	1855—1856
Albert S. Scott, Jacob H. Ela, G. W. Conant,	1856—1857
Albert S. Scott, Jacob H. Ela, Lorenzo Day,	1857—1859
Oliver C. Fisher, Otis F. R. Waite, Benjamin M. Colby,	1859—1862
C. V. Dearborn, G. W. Conant, James Gordon,	1862—1864
James Gordon, F. S. Greenleaf,	1864—1865
F. S. Greenleaf, Joseph Gilman,	1865—1866
Joseph Gilman, E. M. Topliff, John Felch,	1866—1867
E. M. Topliff, John Felch,	1867—1868
John Felch, A. B. Wyatt, Francis Winch,	1868—1869
A. B. Wyatt, Francis Winch,	1869—1870
Oliver Pillsbury (died in office),	1870—1888
Henry H. Huse (died in office),	1888—1890
John C. Linehan,	1890—1905

Colonel Linehan, who was first appointed in 1900 was reappointed in 1905 for the sixth term, but died September 19, 1905, and George H. Adams was appointed to succeed him, and is the present commissioner. The tenure of the office is three years, the appointment being made by the Governor and executive council.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB was organized at Concord, May 31, 1889. The original officers were: John J. Dillon, president; George A. McKellar of Concord, and John D. Chandler of Nashua, vice-presidents; Charles E. Staniels of Concord, secretary; Charles S. Parker of Concord, treasurer. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, were: President, James A. Wellman, Manchester; vice-president, James F. Whitney, Nashua; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Childs, Manchester; executive committee, E. S. Owen, Concord; R. W. Cheney, Manchester; E. F. Seyler, Manchester.

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Trenton, N. J., in May, 1893, by some fifty representatives of fire insurance companies, the purpose, as stated, being "the promotion of harmony in underwriting, the protection of our interests in our several territories, and the securing of united action in such directions as may be required to secure these results." The following officers were elected: R. P. Conlon of Newark, president; R. R. Miller of Camden, vice-president, and Irvin W. Rogers of Trenton, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consisted of John E. Muller of Jersey City, Joshua Taylor of Burlington, C. J. Adams of Atlantic City, and T. Frank Appleby of Asbury Park. The present officers are: President, Irvin W. Rogers, Trenton; vice-president, C. J. Adams; secretary and treasurer, Joseph H. Wright, Trenton; executive committee, R. P. Conlon, John E. Muller, Joshua Taylor, T. Frank Appleby, Crawford Miller, and W. A. Faunce.

NEW JERSEY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1875-1906. Under the general insurance law enacted April 9, 1875, Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of the State, became insurance commissioner *ex officio*, and he had charge of the supervision of the insurance business in the State until April 1, 1891, when the act of February 10, 1891, creating a department of banking and insurance, went into effect. The commissioners of banking and insurance have been as follows:

George B. M. Harvey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	1, 1891
George S. Duryea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	June	15, 1891
George Wurts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	29, 1896
William Bettie,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	2, 1897
David O. Watkins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March,	1903

Mr. David O. Watkins is the present commissioner, being appointed in March, 1903, and re-appointed in 1906. Mr. Wurts, upon his appointment as secretary of state, was succeeded by Mr. Bettie in 1897, and Mr. Bettie was re-appointed in 1900. The salary of the commissioner is \$4,000 per annum, and his term of office is three years.

NEW JERSEY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY. Newark, N. J. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. Samuel C. Hoagland, president; H. C. Hedden, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1905, \$369,886.79; surplus to policy-holders, \$251,259.50; net cash premiums received in 1905, \$203,208.35.

NEW JERSEY STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. R. G. P. Diefenbach, president; M. L. Isenburg, secretary.

NEW LONDON COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Norwich, Conn. Organized 1840. H. H. Gallup, president; F. L. Lathrop, secretary.

NEW MEXICO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The territorial act of February 18, 1882, required insurance companies to report to the territorial auditor. He is chosen for a term of two years. Trinidad Alarid was auditor from 1882 to 1891, Demetrio Perez from 1891 to 1895, Marcelino Garcia from 1895 to 1899, Luis M. Ortiz from 1899 to 1901, and W. G. Sargent from 1901 to 1905. A separate insurance department was created in 1905 and the superintendent is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years at a salary of \$2,400. Pedro Perea was appointed superintendent, but died January 11, 1906, and the present superintendent is J. H. Sloan, Santa Fé.

NEW YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized May 8, 1868. [For an extended history of the New York city associations of fire underwriters from 1819 to the present time and of the present board, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1891.] At the annual meeting in May, 1906, the following officers and committeemen were elected:

President, Alexander H. Wray; vice-president, George W. Burchell; secretary, Alfred M. Thorburn; assistant secretary, Frederick V. Price; treasurer, Lindley Murray, Jr.; assistant treasurer, David J. Burtis.

Committee on Finance—F. O. Affeld, M. S. Driggs, Henry W. Eaton, George B. Edwards, Harold Herrick, Thomas A. Ralston, John M. Whiston.

Committee on Fire Patrol—M. J. Ennis, William B. Ogden, Charles A. Post, F. V. Price, Hugo Schumann, E. G. Snow, A. M. Thorburn.

Committee on Laws and Legislation—Charles L. Case, E. H. A. Correa, W. E. Hutchins, William N. Kremer, Frank Lock, C. F. Shallcross, George P. Sheldon.

Committee on Losses and Adjustments—George W. Babb, Louis P. Bayard, C. S. Bartow, M. O. Brown, J. Montgomery Hare, Harold Herrick, J. G. Hilliard, George W. Hoyt, William N. Kremer, Lindley Murray, Jr., John M. Talbot.

Committee on Surveys—Frederick H. Crum, Howard Hampton, J. F. Hastings, Frank Lock, E. E. Pearce, W. L. Perrin, F. H. Way.

Committee on Electricity—James A. Alexander, R. C. Christopher, George Ingraham, A. D. Irving, Joseph McCord, F. T. Stinson, S. R. Weed.

The following is a tabulated list of the officers of the New York Board of Fire Insurance Companies from its organization in 1858 to 1867, and of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters from that date to the present time:

Years.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1858.....	Joseph Walker.	George C. Satterlee.	John Milton Smith.
1859.....	Joseph Walker.	George C. Satterlee.	William F. Underhill.
1860.....	George S. Fox.	George C. Satterlee.	William F. Underhill.
1861.....	George S. Fox.	George C. Satterlee.	William F. Underhill.
1862.....	Richard J. Thorn.	Jonathan D. Steele.	William F. Underhill.
1863.....	Jonathan D. Steele.	George T. Hope.	William F. Underhill.
1864.....	George T. Hope.	James M. McLean.	Robert D. Hart.
1865.....	George T. Hope.	James M. McLean.	Robert D. Hart.
1866.....	James M. McLean.	Edgar W. Crowell.	Frank W. Ballard.
1867.....	James M. McLean.	Edgar W. Crowell.	William W. Henshaw.
1868.....	James M. McLean.	Henry A. Oakley.	William W. Henshaw.
1869.....	Henry A. Oakley.	George W. Savage.	William W. Henshaw.
1870.....	Henry A. Oakley.	George W. Savage.	William W. Henshaw.
1871.....	George W. Savage.	Rudolph Garrigue.	William W. Henshaw.
1872.....	George W. Savage.	Rudolph Garrigue.	William W. Henshaw.
1873.....	Rudolph Garrigue.	Edgar W. Crowell.	William W. Henshaw.
1874.....	Edward W. Crowell.	Daniel A. Heald.	William W. Henshaw.
1875.....	Edward W. Crowell.	Daniel A. Heald.	William W. Henshaw.
1876.....	Daniel A. Heald.	Edward A. Walton.	William W. Henshaw.
1877.....	Daniel A. Heald.	Edward A. Walton.	William W. Henshaw.
1878.....	Edward A. Walton.	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	William W. Henshaw.
1879.....	Edward A. Walton.	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	William W. Henshaw.
1880.....	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	Peter Notman.	William W. Henshaw.
1881.....	Thos. F. Jeremiah.	Peter Notman.	William W. Henshaw.
1882.....	Peter Notman.	Nicholas C. Miller.	William W. Henshaw.
1883.....	Peter Notman.	Nicholas C. Miller.	William W. Henshaw.
1884.....	Nicholas C. Miller.	Henry H. Hall.	William W. Henshaw.
1885.....	Nicholas C. Miller.	Henry H. Hall.	William W. Henshaw.
1886.....	Henry H. Hall.	George M. Coit.	William W. Henshaw.
1887.....	Henry H. Hall.	George M. Coit.	William W. Henshaw.
1888.....	George M. Coit.	Samuel P. Blagden.	William W. Henshaw.
1889.....	George M. Coit.	Samuel P. Blagden.	William W. Henshaw.
1890.....	Samuel P. Blagden.	Elijah R. Kennedy.	William W. Henshaw.
1891.....	Samuel P. Blagden.	Elijah R. Kennedy.	William W. Henshaw.
1892.....	Elijah R. Kennedy.	John H. Washburn.	W. De L. Boughton.
1893.....	Elijah R. Kennedy.	John H. Washburn.	W. De L. Boughton.
1894.....	John H. Washburn.	Mason A. Stone.	W. De L. Boughton.
1895.....	John H. Washburn.	Mason A. Stone.	A. M. Thorburn.
1896.....	Edward F. Beddall.	J. Montgomery Hare.	A. M. Thorburn.
1897.....	Edward F. Beddall.	J. Montgomery Hare.	A. M. Thorburn.
1898.....	J. Montgomery Hare.	John M. Whiton.	A. M. Thorburn.
1899.....	J. Montgomery Hare.	John M. Whiton.	A. M. Thorburn.
1900.....	John M. Whiton.	Marshall S. Driggs.	A. M. Thorburn.
1901.....	John M. Whiton.	Marshall S. Driggs.	A. M. Thorburn.
1902.....	Marshall S. Driggs.	Benoni Lockwood.	A. M. Thorburn.
1903.....	Marshall S. Driggs.	Benoni Lockwood.	A. M. Thorburn.
1904.....	Benoni Lockwood.	W. W. Underhill.	A. M. Thorburn.
1905.....	Benoni Lockwood.	W. W. Underhill.	A. M. Thorburn.

The treasurers of the board have been: Charles H. Birney, 1858-1866; Martin L. Crowell, 1867; Marcus F. Hodges, 1868-1881; Martin L. Crowell, 1882-1883; Wm. A. Anderson, 1884-1888; William M. St. John, 1889-1890; Lindley Murray, Jr., 1890-1905.

NEW YORK CASUALTY COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1886. William G. Curtis, president; Ten Broeck M. Terhune, secretary and general manager.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1832; capital, \$200,000. Charles A. Hull, president; David G. Wakeman, assistant secretary.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. [For an account of the causes which led to the organization of this body, March 8, 1899, and for the full text of the agreement upon which it was based, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1898-99.] The present officers of the Exchange, who were elected at the annual meeting in March, 1906, are as follows: Cecil F. Shallcross, manager of the Royal, president; Henry Evans, president of the Continental, vice-president; and George Jeremiah, secretary and treasurer.

The manager of the Exchange is Henry E. Hess, who assumed the duties of his office June 1, 1899.

NEW YORK FIRE PATROL. The present effective organization known as the New York Fire Patrol was created by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters under the authority of the charter granted to the board by the legislature in 1867, but it was preceded by organizations having substantially the same purposes as far back as thirty-two years. In 1835 the Association of Fire Insurance Companies employed four men whose duty it was to attend all fires and protect the interests of fire underwriters by preserving property exposed to fire and damage by water. They received a salary of \$250 per annum each. In 1839 the association employed forty men as a fire police in the mercantile district. The men were firemen or ex-firemen, and wore red fire caps. They gave the alarm to each other by means of whistles and rattles. The first covers for the protection of merchandise from water were used in 1845. George T. Hope was chairman of the fire patrol committee in 1853, and was instrumental in the preparation of the first code of rules placed in the hands of every member of the force. A second patrol company was organized in 1855, and a third in 1867.

In 1867 the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was chartered by an act of the legislature, by which power was granted this corporation "to provide a patrol of men and a competent person to act as superintendent to discover and prevent fires, with suitable apparatus to save and preserve property or life at and after a fire; and the better to enable them so to act with promptness and efficiency full power is given to such superintendent and to such patrol to enter any building on fire or which may be exposed to or in danger of taking fire from other burning buildings, to at once proceed and protect and endeavor to save the property therein, and to remove such property, or any part thereof, from the ruins after a fire." By the same act every fire insurance company doing business in the city, whether a member of the board or not, was compelled to pay a per centum tax upon its premium income within the city limits for the support of the fire patrol, which heretofore had been supported by voluntary contributions.

The patrol was and continues to be under the government of the committee on fire patrol of the board, elected annually. In 1876 fire patrol No. 4 and in 1893 fire patrol No. 5 were put in operation. Each command is supplied with two wagons and five horses; also portable fire extinguishers, oiled canvas covers, axes, and other necessary implements, with a code of signals, telegraph,

etc. In addition it has a steam fire engine and two powerful hand pumps for draining water from cellars. The force consists of 154 men, composed of a superintendent, officers, and men, of whom 54 are auxiliary or call-men. The locations of the six companies are as follows: Patrol No. 1, No. 41 Murray Street; patrol No. 2, No. 31 Great Jones Street; patrol No. 3, No. 240 West Thirtieth Street; patrol No. 4, No. 113 East Nineteenth Street; patrol No. 5, No. 307 West 121st Street, Patrol No. 6, No. 838 Cortlandt Avenue. The whole force is under the immediate command of Superintendent Frederick S. Groves.

The committee on fire patrol elected at the last annual meeting of the board, in May, 1906, is as follows: M. J. Ennis, Charles A. Post, William B. Odgen, F. V. Price, E. G. Snow, Hugo Schumann, A. M. Thorburn.

NEW YORK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION of New York. Organized in 1892. Daniel Woodcock & Co., attorneys.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. Organized 1845. Alexander E. Orr, president; John C. McCall, and Seymour M. Ballard, secretaries.

NEW YORK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of New York.]

NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY. New York. Organized 1891; capital, \$200,000. Major A. White, president; J. Carroll French, secretary.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized by representatives of local boards in the State of New York, outside the metropolitan district, at a meeting held at Syracuse March 22, 1893. The first title adopted was "New York State Association of Local Boards of Fire Underwriters." The present title was adopted at the annual meeting in 1897. The constitution states the purpose of the association to be the "promotion of harmony in underwriting, the protection of our interests, and those of our companies in our several territories, and the securing of united action in such direction as may be required to obtain these results." The officers chosen at this meeting were: M. G. Thompson of Utica, president; James E. Reed of Warsaw, C. T. Goodrich of Newburgh, and H. B. Boss of Binghamton, vice-presidents; William T. Ford of Cohoes, secretary; John L. Getman of Gloversville, treasurer; A. W. Harrington, Jr., of Troy, D. L. Dodgson of Batavia, M. W. Hutchins of Malone, Stanley G. Smith of Syracuse, George L. Gray of Ithaca, executive committee. The present officers of the board, who were elected at the annual meeting held at Niagara Falls in June, 1906, are: President, Edward S. Hawley, Buffalo; vice-presidents, Robert S. Paviour, William H. Hecox, M. F. Parkhurst, William F. Richards, J. A. Hulquist, D. H. Baker; secretary and treasurer, Fred W. Swan, Elmira.

For association purposes the State is divided into 12 districts. These are composed of counties organized in auxiliary associations as follows:

Buffalo District — Counties of Erie, Niagara, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Allegany.

Utica District — Counties of Madison, Oneida, Lewis, Herkimer, Otsego.

Troy District — Counties of Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Columbia.

Rochester District — Counties of Orleans, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Genesee, Wyoming.

Elmira District — Counties of Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler, Tompkins, Seneca, Yates.

Binghamton District — Counties of Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Cortland.

Syracuse District — Counties of Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oswego.

Watertown District — Counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence.

Gloversville District — Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery.

Plattsburgh District — Counties of Clinton, Franklin, Essex.

Albany District — Counties of Greene, Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Delaware.

Newburgh District — Counties of Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Putnam, Rockland.

The executive committee is composed of the officers and presidents of these districts, and is as follows: Richard L. Wood, Buffalo; C. T. Goodrich, Newburgh; W. H. Mandeville, Olean; H. D. Goodale, Watertown; Lucius G. Leonard, Syracuse; J. B. Turnbull, Utica; William Rose, Albany; Jonas Shayo, Oswego; A. W. Harrington, Jr., Troy; and J. F. Murphy, Niagara Falls.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISING AND ADJUSTING AGENTS was organized at Syracuse, N. Y., July 23, 1872, under the name of the New York State Board of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents. The first officers were: Thomas P. Stowell, president; Charles R. Knowles, first vice-president; James Hendrick, second vice-president; A. J. Woodworth, secretary and treasurer; Messrs. C. B. Whiting, John Marr, Samuel L. Talcott, J. N. Dunham, J. G. Welsh, Clinton F. Paige, and D. C. Osmun, executive committee. The first annual meeting of the association was held in New York city July 15, 1873. Clinton F. Paige was elected president, and L. L. Barney secretary and treasurer. December 5, 1873, pursuant to a call issued by General Agent Montgomery, the members of the New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey State boards met in New York city to consider a project for the consolidation of these organizations under the title of "The Atlantic Board Auxiliary to the National Board of Fire Underwriters." A resolution in favor of this idea had been adopted at the meeting of the national board executive committee in Philadelphia during the prior month. The opposition to the scheme, however, proved of a decisive character in the State boards concerned, the New York representatives voting it down by an overwhelming majority.

July 15, 1874, the annual meeting of the association was held at Syracuse. At this meeting a memorandum was adopted, 16 to 1, that it was expedient to reorganize the board upon a new basis, but not as an auxiliary to the national board. A new constitution and

by-laws and the present title were adopted, and the officers elected were: A. Newton Locke, president; J. H. Van Buren, vice-president; Alfred Rowell, secretary; C. B. Whiting, Charles R. Knowles, A. J. Woodworth, Clinton F. Paige, and E. T. Atwood, executive committee. The organization is continued as a social body, and a promoter of the best interests of fire insurance, but the supervision and making of rates are relegated to the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.

At the thirty-third annual meeting, held July 11, 1905, George P. Peck was elected president, Howard P. Moore vice-president, and J. M. Donald secretary and treasurer. The present officers and executive committees of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents, who were elected at the thirty-fourth annual meeting held July 10, 1906, at Frontenac, N. Y., are: President, H. H. Moore, Home; vice-president, I. Lloyd Greene, Boston; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Donald, German-American; executive committee, F. L. Curtis, chairman; C. C. Greene, H. L. Morgan, M. O. Dennis, A. G. Martin, W. W. Lennox, and E. H. Hornbostel.

NEW YORK STATE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. 1859-1906. Prior to 1859 the comptroller of New York state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. The first reports were made in 1831, being from local companies. In 1848 there were twenty-two insurance companies in the State exempt by charter from making returns to the comptroller. It was not until 1849 that companies from other States and foreign countries were required to make annual or other statements, except of premiums received, which were subject to State taxation. In 1853 all insurance companies were required under law, for the first time, to make and file annual statements of their condition and affairs. The present insurance department was established under act of April 15, 1859, which became operative January 1, 1860. The superintendents of insurance have been:

William Barnes,	January 12, 1860—February 5, 1870
George W. Miller,	February 6, 1870—May 13, 1872
George B. Church,	May 14, 1872—November 28, 1872
Orlow W. Chapman,	November 29, 1872—January 31, 1876
William Smyth,	February 1, 1876—February 24, 1877
John F. Smyth,	February 25, 1877—April 27, 1880
Charles G. Fairman,	April 28, 1880—April 22, 1883
John A. McCall,	April 23, 1883—December 31, 1885
Robert A. Maxwell,	January 1, 1886—February 18, 1891
Fames F. Pierce,	February 19, 1891—February 11, 1897
Louis F. Payn,	February 11, 1897—February 12, 1900
Francis Hendricks,	February 12, 1900—May 18, 1906

Otto Kelsey is the present incumbent, who was appointed in May, 1906. The official term is three years, and the annual salary \$7,000. Robert H. Hunter is the first deputy superintendent, Henry D. Appleton the second deputy superintendent, and Richard J. Shanahan third deputy superintendent. Isaac Vanderpoel, who was first deputy superintendent under Superintendent Pierce, was appointed chief examiner by Superintendent Payn, and continues in office. John S. Patterson is actuary of the department.

NEW YORK STATE, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.]

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, THE, was established by Alexander Stoddart January 1, 1864, to transact the agency business of certain fire insurance companies. These were succeeded on January 1, 1894, by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, under a permanent arrangement whereby the policies of the New York Underwriters Agency are guaranteed by the Hartford. The New York Underwriters Agency does business throughout the whole United States and Canada, and its management, agency plant, and lines remain entirely separate and distinct from those of the Hartford. It is under the management of A. & J. H. Stoddart, general agents, No. 100 William street, New York.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, Auckland, N. Z., began business on the Pacific coast in 1875, to which territory it confines its business. Clinton Folger, manager; Walter M. Speyer, assistant manager, San Francisco.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York. Organized 1850; capital, \$500,000. Harold Herrick, president; George W. Dewey, secretary.

NICHOLS, JAMES, president of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Fairfield County, Connecticut. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, removing to Hartford to practice, was appointed clerk of the County Court. In 1861 he was elected judge of probate for the Hartford district, filling two terms—last expiring in 1864. While continuing the practice of law he was, in 1867, offered and accepted the position of general agent, and, later, secretary of the Merchants Insurance Company of Hartford, which was subsequently destroyed by the Chicago fire. With Mark Howard, in 1871, he founded the National and was elected its secretary. He succeeded Mr. Howard as president in 1887. Judge Nichols is president of the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., vice-president of the Charter Oak National Bank, trustee for the Society for Savings, a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Pratt & Cady Company, all of Hartford.

NICHOLS, SAM H., secretary of state and ex officio insurance commissioner of the State of Washington, was born at Malden, Mass., August 7, 1835. He received a high school and academic education, graduating from the Academy at Medford, Mass. His business life has been spent as a clerk, farmer, and real estate and insurance agent. He was chief clerk in the House of Representatives in Minnesota three terms, clerk of the Supreme Court eleven years, State oil inspector in Minnesota, and has filled various other positions.

NICHOLS, WALTER SMITH, actuary, insurance journalist, and author, was born at Newark, N. J., November 23, 1841, being a descendant of one of the original settlers of that city. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and studied law with Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Nichols has been associate editor of the "Insurance Monitor" since 1868, and editor-in-chief since the death of C. C. Hine in 1897; also editor of the "Insurance Law Journal" since 1875, and is vice-president of the C. C. Hine's Sons Company. He was actuary of the late United States Industrial Insurance Company of Newark from 1891, and secretary of the same from 1894, is author of "Hine and Nichols on Assignments," "Hine and Nichols' Digest of Insurance Decisions," and other works on insurance law, a member of the Actuarial Society of America, and of the American Mathematical Society, a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, consulting actuary and director of several financial corporations, and fills other positions of trust in his native city.

NOLAN, JOHN H., manager of the Chicago department of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born of Irish parents at New Haven, Conn., May 10, 1841. After a common school education he became a drug clerk, and, with the exception of three years in the army during the war as hospital steward of the Twentieth Regiment of Connecticut Infantry, was in the drug business until 1870. In the spring of that year he began with the Travelers at New Haven, and has continued in the service of that company to the present time. In 1871 he went to Chicago for the company, and soon after took charge of the general agency of the department, succeeding General Julius White. Mr. Nolan has been secretary and president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago and vice-president of the Kenwood Club, and is a member of several of the leading political and social clubs of the Western metropolis.

NON-CONCURRENT POLICIES. [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

NON-FORFEITURE LIFE INSURANCE LAWS. There was no successful non-forfeiture legislation in 1896 to 1905, except a slight change in Missouri, although bills appeared in the Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington legislatures, that in the first being a proposed amendment. [For account of legislation from 1892 to 1895, see Cyclopaedia for 1894-5.]

HISTORY OF NON-FORFEITURE LEGISLATION.

The first law of this kind was brought before the legislature of Massachusetts in 1859 by Elizur Wright, then one of the insurance commissioners of that State, and in 1861 the law was passed. It provided that policies of life insurance should not be forfeited for nonpayment of premium, but that eighty per cent. of the reserve at the time of the failure to pay any premium should be used as a

single net premium for term insurance. In 1880 this law was changed by the legislature so as to compel surrender values to be paid in cash where insurable interest had ceased, and in other cases used to purchase paid-up insurance, to be paid at the same time as the original policy. This law only applied after two full annual premiums had been paid. In the revision of 1887 the law was again changed. The first law applied to all policies issued between the ninth day of May, 1861, and the first day of January, 1881. The second applied to all policies issued between January 1, 1881, and April 21, 1887. The law since that date, applicable to all policies issued by Massachusetts companies, is:

Section 76. All policies hereto issued by any domestic life insurance company shall be subject to the provisions of law applicable and in force at the date of such issue. No policy of life or endowment assurance hereafter issued by any such company shall become forfeit or void for non-payment of premium after two full annual premiums, in cash or note, or both, have been paid thereon; but in case of default in payment of any such subsequent premium, then, without any further stipulation or act, such policy shall be binding upon the company for the amount of paid-up insurance which the then net value of the policy and all dividend additions thereon, computed by the rule of Section 11, less any indebtedness to the company on account of said policy, and less the surrender charge provided herein, will purchase as a net single premium for life or endowment insurance maturing or terminating at the time and in the manner provided in the original policy contract; and such default shall not change or affect the conditions or terms of the policy, except as regards the payment of premiums and the amount payable thereon. Said surrender charge shall be 8 per cent. of the insurance value of the policy at the date of default, which insurance value is the present value of all the normal future yearly costs of insurance which by its terms said policy is exposed to pay in case of its continuance, computed upon the rate of mortality and interest assumed in Section 11. Every such policy, after the payment of two full annual premiums thereon, shall have a surrender value which shall be its net value, less the surrender charge, and less any indebtedness to the company on account of the said policy, and its holder may, upon any subsequent anniversary of its issue, surrender the same and claim and recover from the company such surrender value in cash; provided that from the surrender value of all endowment policies the company may deduct 5 per cent. On policies of prudential or industrial insurance on which the weekly premiums are not more than 50 cents each week, the surrender value in all cases shall be payable in cash. Upon surrender, on any anniversary of its issue, of a policy which has become paid up after the payment of two full annual premiums, by force of the statute upon default in payment of premium, the holder shall be entitled to its net value, payable in cash; provided, that from such net value of all endowment policies the company may deduct 5 per cent. But no surrender of a policy shall be made without the written assent of the persons to whom the policy is made payable. Any condition or stipulation in the policy or elsewhere contrary to the provisions of this section, and any waiver of such provisions by the assured, shall be void.

CALIFORNIA enacted in 1872 a non-forfeiture law, giving four-fifths of the net value to purchase temporary insurance, but using the American table instead of the actuaries'. The law applied only to California companies. In 1880 it was amended so as to include companies of other States, and reads:

Section 450. Every contract or policy of insurance hereafter made by any person or corporation organized under the laws of this State, or under those of any other State or county, with and upon the life of a resident of this State, and delivered within this State, shall contain, unless specifically contracted between the insurer and the insured for tontine insurance or for other term or paid-up insurance, a stipulation that when, after three full annual premiums

shall have been paid on such policy, it shall cease or become void solely by the non-payment of any premium when due, its entire net reserve, by the American experience mortality, and interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. yearly, less any indebtedness to the company on such policy, shall be applied by such company as a single premium, at such company's published rates in force at the date of original policy, but at the age of the insured at time of lapse, either to the purchase of non-participating term insurance for the full amount insured by such policy, or upon the written application by the owner of such policy, and surrender thereof to such company within three months from non-payment of premium, to the purchase of a non-participating paid-up policy, payable at the time the original policy would be payable if continued in force, both kinds of insurance to be subject to the same conditions, except as to payment of premiums, as those of the original policy. It may be provided, however, in such stipulation that no part of such term insurance shall be due or payable unless satisfactory proofs of death be furnished to the insuring company within one year after death, and that if death shall occur within three years after such non-payment of premium and during such term of insurance, there shall be deducted from the amount payable the sum of all the premiums that would have become due on the original policy if it had continued in force. If the reserve on endowment policies be more than enough to purchase temporary insurance, as aforesaid, to the end of the endowment term the excess shall be applied to the purchase of pure endowment insurance, payable at the end of the term, if the insured be then living. If any life insurance corporation or company shall deliver to any person in this State a policy of insurance upon the life of any person residing in this State not in conformity with the provisions of this section, the right of such corporation or company to transact business in this State shall thereupon and thereby cease and determine, and the insurance commissioner shall immediately revoke the certificate of such corporation or company authorizing it to do business in this State, and publish such revocation daily for the period of two weeks in two daily newspapers, one published in the city of San Francisco and the other in the city of Sacramento. [Amendment approved April 26, 1880; took effect sixtieth day after passage; repealed conflicting acts.]

MAINE. The Maine non-forfeiture law was passed in 1877, and went into effect March 31 of that year. It was amended in 1887, and now reads:

Section 91. Every life insurance policy issued after March 31, 1877, by any company chartered by this State, which may be forfeited for the non-payment of premiums, including all notes given for premiums or loans, or interest thereon, after it has been in force three full years, and which does not provide for a surrender value at least equivalent to the value arising under the terms of this and the following section, is nevertheless continued in force to an extent and for a period to be determined as follows, to wit: The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to the combined experience of actuaries' rate of mortality, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year; from such net value there shall be deducted the present value of the differences between the future premiums named in the policy and the future net premiums on said policy, ascertained according to the rates of mortality and interest aforesaid, in no event, however, to exceed one-fourth of said net value, and in ascertaining said net value, when the premium is payable semi-annually or quarterly, there shall be deducted from the net value of the policy, assuming net annual premiums and net premiums for the unpaid semi-annual or quarterly installments for that year, which shall not be considered an indebtedness, but as forborne premiums; what remains after deducting any indebtedness to the company on account of the policy or notes held by the company against the insured, which notes shall be canceled, shall be considered as a net single premium of temporary insurance, and the term for which it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time of the lapse of the policy, and the assumptions of mortality and interest aforesaid; but if the policy is an endowment, payable at a time certain, or at death if it should previously occur, then if what remains as aforesaid exceeds the single net premium of temporary insurance for the balance of the endowment term for the full amount of the

policy, such excess shall be considered a net single premium for simple endowment, payable only at the same time as the original endowment, and in case the insured survives to that time; and the amount thus payable by the company shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time of the lapse of the policy, and the assumption of mortality and interest aforesaid.

Sec. 92. If the death of the insured occurs within the term of temporary insurance covered by the value of the policy as determined in the preceding section, and if no condition of the insurance other than the payment of the premium has been violated by the insured, the company shall pay the amount of the policy as if there had been no lapse of the premium, anything in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, however, that notice of the claim and proof of the death shall be submitted to the company in the manner provided by the terms of the policy within one year after the death; and provided, also, that the company may deduct from the amount insured in the policy the amount compounded at 7 per cent. a year of the ordinary life premiums at age of issue, that had been forborne at the time of the death, including the whole year's premium in which the death occurs, not exceeding five in number. But any such company may issue to a resident of any other State or country a policy conforming to the laws of such State or country, and not subject to this and the preceding section.

MICHIGAN passed a non-forfeiture law in 1869 (laws of 1869, act No. 77), which gave three-fourths of the net value by the American table, interest four and one-half per cent., as a net premium for paid-up whole life insurance if applied for within one year of default. This law applied to Michigan companies only, and was amended in 1881 to read:

Section 17. No policy of insurance on life issued after this act shall take effect by any company organized under the laws of this State shall be forfeited or become void by the non-payment of any premium thereon after the third any further than as follows: The net value of the policy when the premium becomes due and is not paid shall be ascertained according to the American experience table rate of mortality, with interest at 4 per centum per annum. A surrender charge shall first be deducted from such net value on the following basis, to wit: From policies that have paid three full years' premiums, 40 per cent.; from policies that have paid four full years' premiums, 36 per cent.; from policies that have paid five full years' premiums, 32 per cent.; and so on in like manner decreasing the discount 4 per centum for each full year's premium paid, until the discount is exhausted, when no surrender charge shall be made. After deducting the surrender charge from the net value, the remainder shall be considered a net single premium for whole life non-participating insurance, and the amount it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time when the unpaid premium became due and the assumptions aforesaid in regard to rate of interest and table of mortality. In case of any indebtedness on any policy, such indebtedness shall first be deducted from the net value remaining after deducting the discount, and the remainder, if any, shall be used as the net single premium as aforesaid.

MISSOURI. The Missouri non-forfeiture law was passed in 1879, and was made to apply to all policies issued in Missouri on and after the first day of August, 1879. It was afterward amended, and is now Sections 5856 to 5859 inclusive. The legislature of 1895 reconstructed the last numbered section, but by some blunder, probably, in the amendment of Section 5857, the standard for computing paid-up values was changed from the American experience of four and one-half per cent. to the combined experience at four per cent. By Act of 1903, the act was reconstructed again, and it now reads as follows:

Section 7897. No policies of insurance on life hereafter issued by any life insurance company authorized to do business in this State, on and after the

first day of August, A. D. 1879, shall, after payment upon it of three annual payments, be forfeited or become void, by reason of non-payment of premiums thereof, but it shall be subject to the following rules of commutation, to wit: The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due, and is not paid, shall be computed upon the actuaries', or combined experience table of mortality, with four per cent. interest per annum, and after deducting from three-fourths of such net value, any notes given on account of past premium payments on said policy issued to the insured, and any evidence of indebtedness to the company, which notes and indebtedness shall be then canceled, the balance shall be taken as a net single premium for temporary insurance for the full amount written in the policy; and the term for which said temporary insurance shall be in force shall be determined by the age of the person whose life is insured at the time of default of premium, and the assumption of mortality and interest aforesaid; but, if the policy shall be an endowment, payable at a certain time, or at death, if it should occur previously, then, if what remains as aforesaid shall exceed the net single premium of temporary insurance for the remainder of the endowment term for the full amount of the policy, such excess shall be considered as a net single premium for a pure endowment of so much as said premium will purchase, determined by the age of the insured at date of default in the payment of premiums on the original policy, and the table of mortality and the interest aforesaid, which amount shall be paid at end of original term of endowment, if the insured shall then be alive.

Section 7898. Paid-up policy may be demanded, when. — At any time after the payment of three or more full annual premiums, and not later than sixty days from the beginning of the extended insurance provided in the preceding section, the legal holder of a policy may demand of the company, and the company shall issue its paid-up policy, which, in no case of an ordinary life policy, shall be for such amount as three-fourths of the net value of the regular policy at the age and date of lapse, computed according to actuaries' or combined experience table of mortality, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, without deduction of indebtedness on account of said policy, will purchase, applied as a net single premium upon the said table of mortality and interest rate aforesaid; and in case of a limited payment life policy, or of a continued payment endowment policy, payable at a certain time, or at death, it shall be for an amount bearing such proportion to the amount of the original policy as the number of complete annual premiums actually paid shall bear to the number of such annual premiums stipulated to be paid: Provided, that from such amount the company shall have a right to deduct the net reversionary value of all indebtedness to the company on account of such policy; and provided further, that the policy-holder shall, at the time of making demand for such paid-up policy, surrender the original policy, legally discharged, at the parent office of the company.

Section 7899. If the death of the insured occur within the term of temporary insurance covered by the value of the policy as determined in Section 5856, and if no condition of the insurance other than the payment of premiums shall have been violated by the insured, the company shall be bound to pay the amount of the policy, the same as if there had been no default in the payment of premium, anything in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, however, that notice of the claim and proof of the death shall be submitted to the company in the same manner as provided by the terms of the policy within ninety days after the decease of the insured; and provided also, that the company shall have the right to deduct from the amount insured in the policy the amount compounded at 6 per cent. interest per annum of all the premiums that had been forborne at the time of the decease, including the whole of the year's premium in which the death occurs, but such premiums shall in no case exceed the ordinary life premium for the age at issue, with interest as last aforesaid.

Section 7900. The three preceding sections shall not be applicable in the following cases, to wit: If the policy shall contain a provision for an unconditional surrender value, at least equal to the net single premium, for the temporary insurance provided for hereinbefore, or for the unconditional commutation of the policy for non-forfeitable paid-up insurance, or if the legal holder of the policy shall, within sixty days after default of premium, surrender the policy and accept from the company another form of policy, or if the policy shall be surrendered to the company for a consideration adequate in the judgment of the legal holder thereof, then, and in any of the foregoing cases, this

article shall not be applicable: Provided, that in no instance shall a policy be forfeited for non-payment of premiums after the payment of three annual payments thereon, but in all instances where three annual premiums shall have been paid on a policy of insurance, the holder of such policy shall be entitled to paid-up or extended insurance, the net value of which shall be equal to that provided for in this article.

NEW YORK. The New York non-forfeiture law was passed in 1879, being Chapter 347 of the laws of that year, and was not changed before the new code was adopted, except that in 1885, by Chapter 328, policies issued upon weekly or monthly payments of premiums were exempted from the operation of the law.

In the New York insurance code, which was adopted in 1892, the phraseology of the law was somewhat changed, while its substance was preserved. The following is the full text of the section:

Section 88. Whenever any policy of life insurance issued after January first, eighteen hundred and eighty, by any domestic life insurance corporation, after being in force three full years, shall, by its terms, lapse or become forfeited for the non-payment of any premium or note given for a premium or loan made in cash on such policy as security, or of any interest on such note or loan, the reserve on such policy, computed according to the American experience table of mortality at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, shall, on demand made, with surrender of the policy within six months after such lapse or forfeiture, be taken as a single premium of life insurance at the published rates of the corporation at the time the policy was issued, and shall be applied, as shall have been agreed in the application or policy, either to continue the insurance of the policy in force at its full amount so long as such single premium will purchase temporary insurance for that amount at the age of the insured at the time of lapse or forfeiture, or to purchase upon the same life at the same age paid-up insurance payable at the same time and under the same conditions, except as to payments of premiums, as the original policy. If no such agreement be expressed in the application or policy such single premium may be applied in either of the modes above specified, at the option of the owner of the policy, notice of such option to be contained in the demand hereinbefore required to be made to prevent the forfeiture of the policy.

The reserve hereinbefore specified shall include dividend additions calculated at the date of the failure to make any of the payments above described according to the American experience table of mortality, with interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, after deducting any indebtedness of the insured on account of any annual or semi-annual or quarterly premium then due, and any loan made in cash on such policy, evidence of which is acknowledged by the insured in writing.

The net value of the insurance given for such single premium under this section, computed by the standard of this State, shall in no case be less than two-thirds of the entire reserve computed according to the rule prescribed in this section, after deducting the indebtedness as specified; but such insurance shall not participate in the profits of the corporation.

If the reserve upon any endowment policy applied according to the provisions of this section as a single premium of temporary insurance be more than sufficient to continue the insurance to the end of the endowment term named in the policy, and if the insured survive that term, the excess shall be paid in cash at the end of such term, on the conditions on which the original policy was issued.

This section shall not apply to any case where the provisions of the section are specifically waived in the application and notice of such waiver is written or printed in red ink on the margin of the face of the policy when issued.

NEW JERSEY. The New Jersey law, approved March 28, 1895, is Chapter 346 of the laws of 1895, and is entitled "An act to provide for the paid-up or cash surrender values of life insurance policies." The following is the text:

Section 1. Whenever any policy of life insurance hereafter issued by any domestic life insurance corporation of this State, after being in force three full years, shall, by its terms, lapse or become forfeited for the non-payment of any premium or any note given for a premium or loan made in cash on such policy as security, or of any interest on such note or loan, the net reserve on such policy, including existing dividend additions, computed according to the American experience table of mortality at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, shall, on demand made in writing, with surrender of the policy within three months after such lapse or forfeiture, be taken as a single premium of life insurance at the published rates of the corporation at the time the policy was issued, and shall be applied, as shall have been agreed in the application or policy, either to continue the insurance of the policy in force at its full amount, including dividend additions, so long as such single premium will purchase temporary insurance for that amount, at the age of the insured at the time of lapse or forfeiture, or to purchase upon the same life at the same age paid-up insurance payable at the same time and under the same conditions, except as to payments of premiums, as the original policy. If no such agreement be expressed in the application or policy, such single premium may be applied in either of the modes above specified, at the option of the owner of the policy, notice of such option to be contained in the demand hereinbefore required to be made to prevent the forfeiture of the policy.

Sec. 2. If there be any indebtedness on the policy which has been acknowledged by the assured in writing, such indebtedness shall be paid off in cash before the provisions of this act shall be applicable to the policy.

Sec. 3. The net value of the insurance given for such single premium under this act, computed according to the American experience table of mortality, with interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per centum per annum, shall in no case be less than two-thirds of the entire reserve, computed according to the rule prescribed in this act; but such insurance shall not participate in the profits of the corporation.

Sec. 4. If the reserve upon any endowment policy applied according to the provisions of this act as a single premium of temporary insurance be more than sufficient to continue the insurance to the end of the endowment term named in the policy, and if the insured survive that term, the excess shall be paid in cash at the end of such term, on the conditions on which the original policy was issued.

Section 5 of this act makes any policy issued by companies of this State incontestable after two years from the date of its issue, and Section 6 is made applicable to industrial insurance. On any industrial policy the paid-up value of which is less than \$50 it is optional with the company to pay the legal holder thereof the cash equivalent, and upon such payment the company is absolutely released from all further claims by reason of such policy, which shall thereupon be canceled. Section 7 declares that the provisions of this act shall not apply to policies on the lives of persons under twelve years of age, until three years after such persons shall attain that age.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. By Chapter 42 of the Laws of 1897, no industrial life or endowment policy could become forfeited or void for non-payment of premiums, after premiums had been paid thereon two consecutive years. This act was repealed by the legislature of 1899.

These are all the laws regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies now in force, and the practice of companies has rendered their enactment unnecessary in the future, if it ever was necessary in the past.

NORFOLK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dedham, Mass. Organized 1825. James Y. Noyes, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago. Organized 1899. Capital, \$200,000. E. C. Walker, president; A. E. Forrest, secretary and general manager.

NORTH AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY of Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1896. James M. Sullivan, president; Henry M. Little, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Toronto, Canada. Organized 1881; entered the United States in 1899; John L. Blaikie, president; W. B. Taylor, secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh and London had its beginning in the North British of Edinburgh, founded in 1809 to do a fire insurance business. A life insurance department was added in 1823. Mr. Bostwick was the first manager, and he was succeeded by David Smith, a "writer to the Signet," a man of great ability and untiring energy. In 1861, after the great Tooley Street fire in London, a new fire company was established in that city, by prominent merchants, under the name of the Mercantile Insurance Company, which at once took a strong position. In 1862 the two companies agreed to amalgamate, establishing a general court of directors, divided into two sections, with chief officers in Edinburgh and London, the latter giving special attention to the large foreign connections; for the company has extended its agencies and branches over the entire world and advanced to the position of one of the great insurance institutions.

The present subscribed capital of the company is £2,750,000, and the cash capital, £687,500. The fire funds at the close of 1904 amounted to £4,141,372, and total assets to £17,818,400.

The general court of directors is as follows: Charles J. Cater Scott, chairman. London Board—The Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence, chairman; Alexander Drake Kleinwort, Esq., deputy chairman; Alexander H. Campbell, Esq., Charles Morrison, Esq., The Right Hon. Lord Hillingdon, Hubert F. Barclay, Esq., Vincent R. Hoare, Esq., H. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Esq., Baron Bruno Schröder, Esq., Edward Nettleford, Esq., Wm. Fleming Blaine; manager of fire department, W. T. Price; secretary, Robert Carmichael. Edinburgh Board—David B. Wauchope, Esq., R. R. Dundas, Esq., John Wharton-Wharton Duff, Esq., Sir James H. Gibson-Craig, Bart., Sir Charles B. Logan, D.K.S., Charles C. Maconchie, Esq., Lt.-Col. R. Dundas, John S. Pitman, Esq., George Younger, Esq., The Right Hon. The Earl of Elgin, K.G., Thos. S. Esson, Esq., Robt. Cross, Esq.; manager, Philip R. D. MacLagan, F.R.S.E.

The company entered the United States August 16, 1866. Ezra White, an experienced underwriter, was selected as manager, and his son, Charles E. White, as assistant manager. The head office of the company was at 74 Wall Street, and its first local board of directors was composed of Charles H. Dabney, chairman; Solon Humphreys, Aymar Cater, David Dows, Egisto P. Fabbri, Simeon B. Chittenden, and Shepard Gandy.

Timothy C. Allyn was appointed associate manager in 1867 with Ezra White. Mr. Allyn died suddenly October 19, 1869, and the official roster was then rearranged, Ezra White as manager, Charles E. White and William Connor as associate managers, and Sam P. Blagden, assistant manager. In 1870 Mr. Blagden was appointed associate manager, with equal power with the others. Mr. Connor retired in December, 1872, and Ezra White in 1876, and S. P. Blagden and Charles E. White became managers. In 1887 Mr. White retired, and Mr. Blagden became manager, with James F. Dudley as assistant manager, and William A. Francis as second assistant manager. In 1888 Mr. Dudley was succeeded by Mr. Francis as assistant manager.

On June 1, 1894, Mr. Blagden resigned, and Henry E. Bowers, former manager of the Guardian of London, was appointed the company's United States manager. At the same time a western department, which had been established with headquarters at Chicago, went into operation with Wiley J. Littlejohn as manager. July 5, 1894, Dan Winslow was appointed assistant manager for the United States to succeed Mr. Wm. A. Francis. June 1, 1896, Mr. Winslow was succeeded by West Pollock as deputy manager, and on February 26, 1897, Wm. R. Ecker was appointed assistant manager. January 1, 1900, Mr. Bowers retired and was succeeded by E. G. Richards of Hartford, Conn., as United States manager. Mr. Richards had long been connected with the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford as its vice-president and secretary. Coincident with the retirement of Mr. Bowers, the resignation of Assistant Manager Ecker took effect, and J. F. Hastings, formerly general agent of the National Fire of Hartford, Conn., became his successor. Deputy Manager Pollock also resigned about the same time and no successor was appointed, the office of deputy manager having been discontinued. The United States branch management is now E. G. Richards, manager; and J. F. Hastings, assistant manager. The following gentlemen form the board of directors in New York: Geo. C. Rand, Esq. (Hard & Rand), chairman; Geo. W. Crossman, Esq. (Crossman & Sielcken); Adrian Iselin, Jr., Esq. (A. Iselin & Co.); A. D. Juilliard, Esq. (A. D. Juilliard & Co.); B. Aymar Sands, Esq. (Bowers & Sands); James Stillman, Esq. (Prest. Nat'l City Bank); Wm. Pierson Hamilton, Esq. (J. P. Morgan & Co.); James Speyer, Esq. (Speyer & Co.); Chas. S. Brown, Esq. (Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.).

The business in the United States is confined to fire underwriting. In the thirty-nine years that the company has transacted business in the United States it has paid therein in fire losses over \$47,656,496.39. It was involved to the extent of \$2,330,000 in the Chicago

fire of 1871; \$742,067.56 in the Boston fire of 1872; \$792,333.24 in the Baltimore fire of 1904, all of which losses were promptly met by funds from the home office. Its losses in the Jacksonville conflagration in 1901, amounting to \$148,924.40, were paid from its United States funds, making a total of \$4,013,325.20 paid for losses by the foregoing conflagrations, thus establishing the character and strength of the company firmly in the minds of the American people.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Assets, \$842,379.14. E. G. Richards, president; J. F. Hastings, vice-president and secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in September, 1899, with the following officers: J. H. Southgate, president; Walker Taylor, C. T. Rawle, A. B. Dangerfield, vice-presidents; Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting held at Raleigh, in October, 1905, Francis Wommack of Reidsville, was elected president, and Charles W. Scott of Graham, secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. Organized 1869; capital, \$66,283. R. H. Battle, president; Charles Root, secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1874-1906. The secretary of state was originally the supervisor of insurance interests in North Carolina, under general statutes of 1874-75. He was elected by the people for a term of four years. The secretaries have been:

W. H. Howerton,	Jan., 1874—Jan., 1877	Octavius Coke,	April, 1891—Aug., 1895
J. A. Englehard,	Jan., 1877—Jan., 1879	C. M. Cook,	Aug., 1895—Jan., 1897
Wm. L. Saunders,	Jan., 1879—April, 1891	Cyrus Thompson,	Jan., 1897—Feb., 1899

In February, 1899, the legislature created a distinct state department of insurance, and elected James R. Young insurance commissioner for a preliminary term of two years. He was re-elected by the people in 1901 and 1904 for the regular term of four years.

NORTH DAKOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1906. The office of commissioner of insurance in North Dakota was created by the constitutional convention, the provision therefor being made effective by act approved December 4, 1890. The commissioner is elected by the people for a term of two years. In case of a vacancy by reason of death or otherwise, the Governor is required to appoint "by and with the approval of the senate, if in session."

Prior to April 6, 1883, all insurance business was done through the office of the territorial secretary. The supervising officers since that date have been:

George L. Ordway, auditor,	April 6, 1883—March 11, 1885
E. W. Cadwell, auditor,	March 11, 1885—Feb. 18, 1887
James A. Ward, auditor,	Feb. 18, 1887—April 1, 1889
J. C. McManima, auditor,	April 1, 1889—Nov. 4, 1889
A. L. Carey, commissioner of insurance,	Nov. 4, 1889—Feb. 5, 1893
James Cudhie, commissioner of insurance,	Feb. 5, 1893—Feb. 5, 1895
Frederick B. Fancher, commissioner of insurance,	Feb. 5, 1895—Nov. 15, 1898
George W. Harrison, commissioner of insurance,	Nov. 15, 1898—Nov. 13, 1900

Mr. Fancher was re-elected for the term 1897-1899, but resigned in November, 1898, upon being elected governor of the state, and Mr. Harrison succeeded him. He was succeeded by Ferdinand Leutz. The present commissioner is E. C. Cooper, who was appointed in 1904.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England. Organized 1836. Entered the United States 1876. George W. Babb, general attorney in the United States.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$350,000. L. N. Lovell, president; James Marshall, secretary.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1899; capital, \$200,000. Adolph Loeb, president; Louis L. Loeb, secretary and general manager. This company re-insured its business in the Cosmopolitan Fire of New York, organized by the same interests, in June, 1906.

✓ **NORTH, JOHN C.**, ex-president of the National Association of Local Agents, is a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born August 26, 1850. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School and Russell's Military School of his native city, and began his insurance career in his father's office in 1869. He has served as a member of the New Haven common council and president of that body, and president also of the New Haven Congregational Club. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at the annual meeting in 1903. He is local agent at New Haven, Conn., for a large number of leading insurance companies.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1822; capital, \$350,000. William E. Hutchins, president; F. H. Crum, vice-president and secretary.

NORTHWESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized in 1899 under the

laws of North Dakota, and re-organized under Minnesota laws in 1905; capital, \$200,000. C. F. Sims, president; O. O. Tollefson, secretary.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S AGENTS' ASSOCIATION held its thirtieth annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., in July, 1906, and elected the following officers: President, R. J. Wood, Sioux Falls, S. D.; vice-president, William T. Gage, Detroit; secretary, W. K. Murphy, Milwaukee.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was incorporated March 2, 1857, under the name of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin."

January 20, 1865 the name of the company was changed by legislative enactment to its present form. The business of the company is limited to carefully selected male lives between the ages of 16 and 60 years, residing in healthful portions of the United States, and the mortality rate has been very low.

The losses during 1905 were only 1.04 per cent. of the mean insurance in force. From conservative motives the company adopted a four per cent. reserve basis in 1870, and for similar reasons all new business written subsequent to January 31, 1899, has been on a three per cent. basis.

On January 1, 1906, the assets of the company were \$208,417,072.-72, with 320,896 policies in force.

The officers and official staff of the company are: H. L. Palmer, president; Geo. C. Markham, vice-president; J. W. Skinner, second vice-president; P. R. Sanborn, third vice-president; Geo. H. Noyes, counsel; Charles A. Loveland, actuary; H. F. Norris, superintendent of agencies; J. W. Fisher, M.D., medical director; J. C. Crawford, associate actuary; Geo. E. Copeland, assistant superintendent of agencies; A. S. Hathaway, secretary; T. J. Knox, second assistant secretary; W. R. Adams, auditor; Joseph R. Dyer, assistant counsel; Wm. R. Nethercut, second assistant counsel; Frank C. Hemsing, assistant actuary; Percy H. Evans, second assistant superintendent of agencies; Geo. A. Harlow, M. D., assistant medical director; Wm. Thorndike, M.D., second assistant medical director; D. E. W. Wenstrand, M.D., third assistant medical director; E. J. Stone, M.D., confidential home office representative; J. W. Du Four, cashier.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1869; capital, \$600,000. William Patton, president; Alfred F. James, vice-president; William D. Reed, second vice-president; Joseph Hubel, secretary.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1885. Leonard K. Thompson, president; R. Esterly, secretary.

NORTHWESTERN UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, Milwaukee, Wis. Policies guaranteed by the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee. John B. Faatz, manager.

NORTHWEST, FIRE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.]

NORTHWEST INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. [See Washington Insurance Association, Cyclopaedia for 1898-9 and present volume.]

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. This society was established in 1797 at the old city of Norwich, England. Its prime mover was Thomas Bignold, grandfather and great-grandfather, respectively, of the late secretary, Col. C. E. Bignold, and present secretary, C. A. Bathurst Bignold. He remained secretary of the society until 1818, when the secretaryship reverted to his son, then Mr., afterward Sir, Samuel Bignold, who was in turn succeeded in 1875 by the late Colonel Bignold above mentioned.

It was organized upon the mutual plan and was known as the Union Fire Office, situated on the Gentleman's Walk, until 1821, when it was reorganized, taking over the business of the Norwich General Assurance Office, a stock company organized in 1792 by the same Thomas Bignold, who left it in 1797 to organize the Union Fire Office. It was at this time the present title, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, was adopted. The reorganization was effected upon a part proprietary and part mutual basis under a thirty-year partnership, and a capital subscribed of £550,000, of which only £66,000 was paid in. This partnership was renewed in 1851 for thirty years more upon the same basis; but in 1879, under an act of Parliament known as "The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society's Act 1879," the society was again reorganized as a stock company solely, and the capital increased to £1,100,000 and the paid-up value increased from the Reserve Fund to £132,000. The term of its existence was also extended to 1,000 years from 1881.

On March 1, 1897, it closed the first one hundred years of its existence.

Its officers are: President, Maj. Frank Astley Cubitt; vice-president, Samuel Gurney Buxton; secretary, C. A. Bathurst Bignold; assistant secretary, John Large.

The society entered the United States in 1877.

It does business in all the states and territories of the Union, excepting Arkansas.


Its head office for the United States is at 56 and 58 Pine street, New York; J. Montgomery Hare, resident manager.

Trustees of the funds in the United States are: Anson W. Hard, of Messrs. Hard & Rand; J. Kennedy Tod, of Messrs. J. Kennedy Tod & Co., and W. Emlin Roosevelt, of Messrs. Roosevelt & Son.

Its Pacific Coast department is managed by W. H. Lowden, 314 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

The society also does business in the Dominion of Canada, where it is represented by John B. Laidlaw, manager, Toronto.

NYLIC. In November, 1895, the New York Life Insurance Company published the details of a system of benefits which it had established for its producing agents. The system was named "Nylic," the word being made from the initials of the company: "New York Life Insurance Company." The agents who stay with the company and work are classified according to their term of service, and will be rewarded by a small percentage of the business done by them in addition to their regular commissions. They must be and remain in the service of the company, giving their whole time to its business for five years before they begin to receive any benefits. The system was abandoned in 1906.





OBITUARIES FOR 1905. [See Death Roll.]

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION (Limited) of London, England. Oscar Ising, General Manager United States Branch.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, London, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, manager, New York.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1905. The official changes in 1905 were as follows:

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Adams & Boyle Fire of Little Rock (new), John P. Boyle elected president; S. P. Adams, vice-president; John T. Boyle, Jr., secretary.
Alliance Fire of Austin, Minn. (new), J. D. Sheely elected president; N. F. Danfl, vice-president; C. F. Cook, secretary; A. W. Wright, treasurer.

American Fire of Philadelphia, Clarence E. Porter elected president to succeed John H. Packard, Jr.; William D. Williams, vice-president and secretary; Edward Maneuvre, assistant secretary.

American Mutual Merchants of Oklahoma City, Okla. (new), C. G. Jones, president; William Bushby, first vice-president; C. C. Hughes, second vice-president; E. T. Hathaway, secretary; C. F. Colcord, treasurer.

Armenia of Pittsburg, Pa., Robert Dickson elected president; P. V. Rovianek, vice-president; Robert H. Marshall, secretary and treasurer.

Atlantic Mutual of New York (marine), Cornelius Eldert elected first vice-president, succeeding Frederic A. Parsons, resigned; Theodore P. Johnson, second vice-president.

Austin Fire of Austin, Tex., Walter Tips elected first vice-president, succeeding J. M. Colton, retired.

Birmingham of Pittsburg, Charles Melling elected president; William Ruski, vice-president; Henry Wachter, assistant secretary.

Boston Insurance Company, William R. Hedge elected vice-president, succeeding William Wallace, resigned.

California of San Francisco, M. A. Newell elected president; A. D. Cutler, vice-president; E. W. McCarthy, treasurer; George W. Brooks, secretary.

Calumet Fire of Chicago (new), Marvin A. Farr elected president; Charles B. Gilbert, vice-president; Alonzo W. Haight, secretary.

Capital Fire of Concord, N. H., Charles L. Jackman elected vice-president, succeeding Henry McFarland, resigned; Rufus N. Elwell, secretary.

Capital Fire of Des Moines, Ia., Charles S. Berry elected vice-president.

City of New York (new), Max Danziger elected president; Major A. White, secretary; J. C. French, assistant secretary; William H. Young, vice-president; Major A. White afterward elected president.

Continental Fire of Little Rock, Ark. (new), J. T. W. Tillar elected president; J. T. Beal, vice-president; Herman Kahn, treasurer.

Delaware of Philadelphia, J. Parsons Smith, Jr., elected secretary, succeeding Henry Lyburn, retired.

Eagle Fire of New York, Theodore H. Price elected president; M. E. Ingalls, Jr., vice-president; William G. Whilden, secretary and general manager; S. F. Walstrum, assistant secretary.

Equitable Fire and Marine of Providence, James E. Tillinghast elected vice-president; Samuel G. Howe, secretary, succeeding the latter; F. W. Arnold, Jr., assistant secretary.

- Fidelity Fire of Des Moines, A. A. Clark appointed secretary, succeeding A. L. Fullis, retired.
- Franklin of Wheeling, W. Va., Albert Paull elected secretary.
- General Fire, Richmond, Va. (new), Eli Smith, president; E. A. Hynds, vice-president; M. Freeman, secretary.
- German Home Fire of Denver, Col. (new), H. T. Lamey elected president; T. H. Rhoades, secretary.
- Hamilton Fire of New York, Marvin S. Buttles elected president, succeeding D. D. Whitney, retired; James A. Silvey, vice-president.
- Hawkeye Fire of Des Moines, George M. Hippee elected president, succeeding James H. Callanan, deceased.
- Home Fire of Fordyce, Ark. (new), A. B. Banks elected president; A. J. Wilson, vice-president; John R. Hampton, secretary and treasurer.
- Houston Fire and Marine, R. S. Yocum elected president, succeeding W. J. Swain; R. W. Knox, vice-president; J. E. Morris, secretary.
- Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, George R. Packard elected vice-president, succeeding John F. Lewis, resigned.
- Jefferson Fire of Philadelphia, Robert Dickson elected president; General Manager Sydney Hutchinson, vice-president; R. D. Tweedale, secretary.
- Mercantile Fire of Little Rock, Ark. (new), H. L. Rimmel elected president; J. S. Pollock, vice-president; Charles McKee, secretary; Max Heiman, treasurer.
- Merchants of Bangor, Me., William B. Snow elected president, succeeding Hon. Edward B. Nealley, deceased.
- Milwaukee German Fire (new), Edward Schroeder elected president and general manager; Edward A. Uhrig, vice-president; Walter Schroeder, secretary.
- National of Norfolk, Va., A. H. Martin elected president; E. C. Fosburg, vice-president.
- National Fire of Little Rock, Ark. (new), E. G. Thompson elected president; W. B. Plunkett, vice-president; L. B. Leigh, secretary; S. W. Reyburn, treasurer.
- National Mutual Fire of Omaha (new), Edward M. Coffin elected president; J. L. Mabie, secretary.
- New Hampshire Fire, Frank W. Sargeant elected president, to succeed E. U. Crosby; Walter M. Parker, vice-president; N. P. Hunt, treasurer; Frank E. Martin and Lewis W. Crockett, secretaries; William B. Burpee and Charles C. Clifford, assistant secretaries.
- New Jersey State Fire of Newark (new), G. P. Dieffenbach elected president; Herman Schneider, vice-president; J. A. McKenna, treasurer; Mr. Isenburg, secretary.
- Niagara Fire of New York, W. L. Tillotson elected assistant secretary, succeeding Harry F. G. Wey.
- North River of New York, John A. Forster elected second vice-president.
- Olympia Fire and Marine of Fort Smith, Ark. (new), James B. Moore elected president; F. S. Stevenson, vice-president; L. W. Lowrey, secretary.
- People's Fire of Norfolk, Va. (new), T. F. Rogers elected president; R. A. Wainright, vice-president; E. P. Crockett, secretary.
- Providence-Washington, Arthur G. Beals elected secretary.
- Real Estate Owners' Fire of New York (new), H. A. C. Anderson elected president; P. B. Armstrong, vice-president; William C. Pratt, secretary.
- Rochester German, Eugene Satterlee elected president.
- Royal Exchange, Uberto C. Crosby appointed United States manager; R. D. Harvey, assistant United States manager.
- Seaboard Fire and Marine of Galveston, Tex. (new), B. Adone elected president; H. Wilkens, vice-president; John Sealy, treasurer; J. H. Langbehn, secretary.
- Security of New Haven, Victor Roth elected assistant secretary, succeeding T. M. Lloyd.
- Southern of New Orleans, Robert Dickson elected president; C. W. Robinson, vice-president.
- Southern Fire of Lynchburg, Va., J. Gordon Payne elected president; M. H. Dingle, vice-president; E. P. Miller, treasurer; Holmes Cummings, secretary.

Southern National Fire of Dallas, Tex., A. L. Pollard elected president; J. G. Hornberger, vice-president and assistant general manager; B. A. Killough, secretary.

Union of Philadelphia, Louis S. Amonson elected vice-president.

United States Fire, Charles T. Rolfe elected assistant secretary, succeeding Abram Coddington.

Virginia Home of Richmond, Va., George M. Stone elected president; James T. Wogan, vice-president; James L. Hetherington, secretary.

Wabash Fire of Hammond, Ind. (new), Fred S. Gray elected president; Herman A. Perz, vice-president; Chester N. Phillips, secretary; E. M. Moriarty, assistant secretary.

Winona Fire of Winona, Minn., Fred C. Van Dusen elected president; succeeding E. D. Dwyer, deceased; R. E. Tearse, vice-president.

LIFE, CASUALTY AND SURETY.

Ætna Indemnity of Hartford, Arthur P. Heinze elected president, succeeding Beekman Hunt, now manager; John MacGinnis, vice-president; Charles S. Brooks, secretary; Samuel B. Brewster, treasurer.

Ætna Life of Hartford, J. L. English elected vice-president; Charles E. Gilbert, secretary; Morgan Bulkeley Brainard, assistant treasurer.

American Life of Tampa, Fla. (new), W. B. Henderson elected president; H. L. Knight, first vice-president; C. A. Carson, second vice-president; H. C. Gordon, secretary; Frank Bentley, treasurer.

American Mutual Life of Chicago, George W. Caldwell elected president; Jonathan Merriah, vice-president; T. K. Root and G. W. Weippiert, secretaries.

American National Life and Accident of Galveston, Tex. (new), W. L. Moody, Jr., elected president; J. E. Quinn, secretary.

Bankers Surety Company, Charles Babcock elected first vice-president, succeeding William P. Johnson, now treasurer.

Buffalo Life of Buffalo, N. Y. (new), Charles H. Wood elected president; J. L. McNeil, Horace F. Taylor, Edwin R. Smith, vice-presidents; C. E. Charnel, secretary.

Capitol Life of Denver, Col. (new), Thomas F. Daly elected president; C. S. Morey, first vice-president; Charles Boettcher, second vice-president; Fred W. Bailey, secretary; Robert D. Sullivan, treasurer.

Casualty Company of America, Robert B. Armstrong elected president, succeeding Andrew H. Freedman, resigned.

Cedar Rapids Life (new), Oscar Casey elected president; C. M. Atherton, vice-president and general manager; George M. Stearns, secretary and actuary; J. M. Dinwiddie, treasurer.

Central Union Life of Indianapolis (new), A. J. Heliher elected president; W. R. Wanner and R. L. McQuat, vice-presidents; S. D. Rennick, secretary; H. A. Taylor, treasurer.

Chicago Life, Howard H. Hoyt elected vice-president.

Citizens Life of Louisville, Ky., W. H. Gregory elected president, succeeding C. B. Norton.

Columbia Life of Cincinnati (new), James A. Green elected first vice-president, succeeding Frank J. Jones.

Columbian National Life of Boston, William H. Brown elected secretary, succeeding Frank J. Wills; F. W. Ganse, vice-president, succeeding William Butler Woodbridge, deceased.

Commonwealth Life of Louisville, Ky. (new), John D. Powers elected president; Matt O'Doherty, first vice-president; John Droege, fourth vice-president; Darwin W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

Connecticut General Life, Charles E. Bulkeley elected secretary, succeeding James A. Turnbull, resigned.

Connecticut Mutual Life, John M. Taylor elected president, succeeding Jacob L. Greene, deceased. W. H. Whaples elected vice-president.

Conservative Life of Los Angeles, Cal., Wilbur S. Tupper elected president, to succeed Frederick H. Rindge, deceased; George I. Cochran elected vice-president.

Conservative Mutual Life of Charlotte, N. C. (new), T. S. Franklin elected president; J. N. McCausland, vice-president; Charles Brenzier, secretary; A. E. McCausland, treasurer.

De Soto Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn. (new), S. B. Anderson elected president; C. K. Lewis, vice-president; John R. Pepper, treasurer.

Empire Casualty Company of Parkersburg, W. Va. (new), O. Havener elected president; John H. P. Smith, second vice-president; Lee J. Fristol, secretary; E. L. Davidson, treasurer; David F. Connolly, first vice-president; John B. Crawford, third vice-president.

Empire State Surety of New York, W. M. Tomlins, Jr., elected president, succeeding John M. Jenkins, resigned; Daniel Steard, secretary.

Equitable Life Assurance Society, Paul Morton elected president, succeeding James W. Alexander, resigned.

Equitable Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Brookings, S. Dak. (new), W. H. Roddle elected president; Theodore Meyer, first vice-president; C. B. Collins, second vice-president; H. H. Reeves, treasurer.

Guardian Life of Philadelphia (new), E. L. Shelton elected vice-president and general manager.

Greensboro Life of Greensboro, N. C. (new), J. W. Fry elected president; E. Colwell, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Illinois Surety Company, Isaac L. Ellwood elected president; A. J. Hopkins, vice-president; Fred M. Blount, treasurer; W. Herbert Smith, secretary.

Indianapolis Life, Albert Goslee elected president; Frank P. Manly, vice-president and manager; Joseph R. Raub, secretary.

Iowa Bonding Company of Davenport, Ia. (new), A. L. Hageboeck elected president; J. E. Burmeister, vice-president; Fred A. Crouch, secretary; J. H. Hass, treasurer.

John Hancock Mutual Life, William O. Blaney elected fourth vice-president.

Lincoln Life of Jersey City (new), A. G. Stenger elected president; C. E. Evers, vice-president; F. M. Kolb, secretary and treasurer.

Lincoln National Life of Fort Wayne, Ind. (new), Samuel L. Foster elected president; S. J. Straus, vice-president; W. B. Paul, second vice-president; Arthur F. Paul, secretary.

Maryland Casualty Company, F. Highland Burns elected third vice-president.

Massachusetts Mutual Life, W. W. McClench elected second vice-president; W. H. Sargeant, secretary; George D. Lang, assistant secretary.

Metropolitan Surety Company of New York, John J. Caullett elected president; David McClure, first vice-president; Andrew T. Sullivan, second vice-president; Frank A. Condon, secretary.

Mutual Benefit Life, Le Gage Pratt and Edward L. Dobbins elected vice-presidents; J. William Johnson, secretary; Samuel H. Baldwin, treasurer.

Mutual Life of Illinois, R. M. Wells elected vice-president, succeeding G. W. Caldwell; Carl T. Prime, assistant secretary.

Mutual Life of New York, Charles A. Peabody elected president, succeeding Richard A. McCurdy, resigned; Emory McClintock elected vice-president.

National Surety Company, James J. Healy elected assistant secretary.

New England Mutual Life, Daniel F. Appel elected secretary, succeeding T. F. Trull, deceased.

New York Life, Alexander E. Orr elected president, succeeding John A. McCall, resigned; Darwin P. Kingsley, ranking first vice-president, was advanced to the position formerly occupied by George W. Perkins, resigned.

Northwestern National Life of Minneapolis, Leonard K. Thompson elected vice-president and manager.

Pacific Mutual Life of San Francisco, Henry T. Scott elected president, succeeding George A. Moore; S. M. Marks, second vice-president. The company subsequently merged with the Conservative Life of Los Angeles, becoming the Pacific Mutual Life.

People's Life and Accident of Louisville, Ky. (new), Edgar D. Martin elected president; R. H. Hundley, vice-president; J. V. Reed, second vice-president; W. A. Thompson, third vice-president; S. E. Brannon, secretary and treasurer.

People's Surety Company of Brooklyn (new), David A. Sullivan elected president; James N. Brown and Edward B. Tomkins, vice-presidents; William J. Buttlng, treasurer; John H. Sell, secretary.

Prudential, Wilbur S. Johnson elected fourth vice-president; Henry Overgne, assistant secretary; George W. Munsick, assistant secretary.

Reliance Life of Pittsburgh, Grant Siverd elected secretary, succeeding L. C. Robens.

Security Life and Annuity of Philadelphia, John K. Tener elected president, succeeding E. D. Newman.

South Atlantic Life of Richmond, Ky., Edmund Strudwick elected president, succeeding B. B. Munford, resigned; Tucker Carrington, treasurer.

Southern Life of Georgetown, S. C. (new), J. S. Holleman elected president; J. H. Frazier, vice-president; O. P. Bourke, secretary and treasurer.

Southern Mutual Life of Little Rock, Ark. (new), J. Fleetwood Butt elected president; Natt Hoggatt, vice-president and secretary; Edward M. Pemberton, treasurer.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Charles O. Scull elected fifth vice-president.

United Surety Company of Baltimore, Olin Bryan elected president; H. G. Penniman, vice-president; W. A. Mason, treasurer; Robert A. Dobbin, Jr., secretary.

Washington Life, Charles H. Allen elected vice-president; Theodore T. Johnson, second vice-president; J. W. B. Van De Water, secretary.

Western and Southern Life of Cincinnati, John R. Bruce elected first vice-president.

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in February, 1897, with Merwin Jackson president; A. W. Neale and F. C. McElroy, vice-presidents; C. W. Bryson, secretary, and W. J. Eilber, treasurer. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1906, are: President, Frank E. Lauterbach, Columbus; vice-president, George H. Owen; second vice-president, W. I. Kiefer; acting secretary, L. N. Foster; executive committee, Charles W. Bryson, chairman; Thomas H. Geer, E. E. Shipley, Philip Buerkle, Guthrie King, F. M. Cooke, Ira W. Wallace, W. J. Hill, J. V. Wilson, and Scott S. Wolf.

OHIO FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Le Roy, O. Organized 1848. James C. Johnson, president; M. L. Benham, secretary.

OHIO FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in 1905 by Ohio field men for the purpose of promoting better and improved fire protection. The officers were elected as follows: President, A. C. Speed, American Central; vice-president, H. W. Clayton, Germania; secretary and treasurer, John C. Hoover of Dayton. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1906, are: President, I. W. Canfield, American, of Newark; vice-president, A. G. Sanderson, Aetna; secretary and treasurer, D. P. Barrett, Niagara Fire.

OHIO GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio. Organized in 1901 as the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati; reorganized, 1905. Capital, \$200,000. M. Donnelly, president; William Wood, secretary and general manager.

OHIO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1906. By act approved April 15, 1867, the auditor of State in Ohio was charged with insurance supervision. March 12, 1872, an act was passed establishing a State insurance department, under a superintendent of

insurance, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years. The auditors who discharged the duties of supervising officers were James H. Godman and James Williams. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

William F. Church,	June 2, 1872—June 2, 1873
William D. Hill,	June 2, 1873—June 2, 1876
Joseph F. Wright,	June 2, 1876—June 2, 1881
Charles H. Moore,	June 2, 1881—June 2, 1884
Henry J. Reinmund,	June 2, 1884—June 2, 1887
Samuel E. Kemp,	June 2, 1887—June 3, 1890
William H. Kinder,	June 3, 1890—June 3, 1893
William M. Hahn,	June 3, 1893—June 3, 1896
William S. Matthews,	June 3, 1896—June 3, 1900
Arthur I. Vorys,	June 3, 1900—

Mr. Matthews was re-appointed in June, 1899, for the term of three years, but he resigned in May, 1900, and Arthur I. Vorys was appointed to succeed him.

OHIO LEAGUE, THE, is an association of representatives of companies not associated in the Western Union, and was organized in 1892. The officers were: I. W. Canfield, president; Richmond Smith, vice-president; D. E. Lattimer, secretary and treasurer; and Thomas H. Smith, George T. Wilson, William E. Jones, John G. Stevens, and John Vernon composed the executive committee. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1906, are: President, H. W. Clayton, of the Germania; secretary, A. I. McCormick, secretary of the Ohio Underwriters Mutual and the Springfield Underwriters Mutual.

OHIO MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Canton, O. Organized 1886. John W. Hahn, president; William H. Clark, secretary.

OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Oklahoma City in July, 1900. The following officers were elected: T. M. Upshaw, president; Geo. H. Dodson, vice-president; W. W. Bronson, treasurer; Andrew Kingkade, secretary. The present officers are: W. D. Enid, president, and J. B. Worrell, Pond Creek, secretary and treasurer.

OKLAHOMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1906. Under the territorial law the secretary of the territory is *ex officio* commissioner of insurance. The law authorizing the department went into effect December 24, 1890. The headquarters are at Guthrie, and the secretaries have been William M. Jenkins, who succeeded Thomas J. Lowe in 1897. The latter was the successor of the first secretary, Robert Martin, 1893. William Grimes was appointed in 1901, and the present secretary is Charles H. Filson. The statute does not provide for the appointment of a deputy.

OLD COLONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1906; capital \$400,000. Ransom B. Fuller, president; John S. Bridges, secretary. The company was organized and is controlled by the Boston Insurance Company.

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OLNEY, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Charleston, S. C., of Rhode Island ancestry, June 5, 1835. He was educated in private schools of Charleston and the University Grammar School of Providence, R. I., and was graduated LL.B. from Harvard University in 1855. He entered journalism as one of the publishers of the *Daily Day Book*, then the southern organ in New York, 1858-61. During the war he served on the staff of the *Richmond Enquirer*, reporting the first Confederate senate, and was war correspondent and subsequently editor of the *Charleston Courier*. In 1866 he was dramatic writer on the *New York Herald*, and from 1868 to 1876 editorial writer on the *New York World*. Mr. Olney's connection with insurance journalism began in 1873, as editor of the *Spectator*, continuing until 1876. In November, 1878, he joined the late Mr. Brigham on the *New York Underwriter*, now the *Weekly Underwriter*, with which he is still connected as editor and vice-president of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company. He is author of several statistical works, a fellow of the American Statistical Association and of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain, a member of the Society of American Authors, and the Harvard Law School Association. He is secretary of the Rhode Island State Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, and member of several other military and patriotic hereditary societies. Mr. Olney has been editor since 1870 of "The World Almanac," published by the *New York World*.

ONCE A YEAR CLUB. This association of insurance journalists was organized in January, 1899, and held its first meeting with a banquet, February 2 following, at the house of the New York Press Club in the city of New York. Charles J. Smith of the *Insurance Record* was elected president, Charles A. Jenney of the *Weekly Underwriter* vice-president, and Franklin Webster of the *Insurance Press* secretary. Membership includes men connected with all classes of insurance periodicals of the United States and Canada, regular and assessment and company papers. There are about sixty members. The club meets but once in a year, on a day appointed by the officers. Hatchets are deposited outside the place of meeting, and harmony and brotherly love are expected to prevail inside.

The second annual banquet of the club was held at Shanley's, New York, February 13, 1900. C. J. Smith was re-elected president; Charles A. Jenney, vice-president, and Max Cohen was elected secretary. These officers were re-elected at the annual meetings in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

OREGON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1906. The secretary of State in Oregon is *ex officio* insurance commissioner under the legislative act of 1887. The secretary is elected by the

people and his term is for four years, the original term having begun in 1887. George W. McBride was the first commissioner and served two terms of four years each. On the expiration of his second term, in 1895, he was elected United States senator. The next secretary of state and insurance commissioner was Harrison R. Kincaid, whose term expired in 1899. The present official is F. I. Dunbar, whose term extends to 1907.

OREGON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.]

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$500,000. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., president; James Wyper, secretary. Control of the Orient was purchased by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company in 1900.

ORR, ALEXANDER E., president of the New York Life insurance company, was born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1831, of Scottish-Irish parentage. He came to the United States in 1851, and ten years later he became a member of the firm of David Dows & Co. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Produce Exchange, and later became its president. He is the author of the "gratuity" system of that organization, and was chairman of the committee which directed the erection of its present home. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Tilden of New York, a member of the Canal Commission, which ended in the exposure of the frauds of the "canal ring," and was a presidential elector in 1876. He was appointed a civil service commissioner in 1888, and is president of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, a director of the Erie, Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroads, New York Produce Exchange Bank, Queen insurance company, Fidelity and Casualty Company, and several other corporations. He was elected vice-president of the New York Life insurance company in December, 1905, and president in 1906. *To June 17, 1907.*

OSMUN, DANIEL C., assistant secretary of the Western Union, was born at Orange, Essex County, N. J., February 13, 1834, and received his education in the public and private schools of New York City. He went into the insurance business in New York at an early age, and it has always been his vocation. He was for a while a local agent at Buffalo, and then for sixteen years the general agent and adjuster for the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, in which capacity he adjusted the losses in the great Chicago fire of 1871. Subsequently, Mr. Osmun was general agent for the old Faneuil Hall Insurance Company of Boston. In 1876 he was appointed superintendent of agencies for the Imperial and Northern of London, then under one management, and he established the joint Western department for these companies in 1881. When they separated the following year he continued with the Imperial as its Western resident manager, with headquarters at

Chicago. The department was discontinued in 1897. In 1897 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Western Union, but resigned in 1905.

OVERHEAD WRITING. [See Resident Agents Laws.]

OVIATT, FITZALAN C., insurance journalist, was born in Salem, N. Y., in 1856, and was educated in the common schools and academies of his native county. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Mr. Oviatt removed the following year to Delevan, Ill., where he practiced his profession several years, being a part of the time city attorney. In 1888 he removed to Chicago and took a position on the *Investigator*. Two years later he accepted an offer to enter the service of the *Argus*, of which he became the editor in 1892. January 1, 1896, he resigned that position and removed to New York city to take editorial charge of the *Chronicle*. At the close of 1896 Mr. Oviatt resigned from the *Chronicle* and purchased the Philadelphia *Intelligencer*, of which he and Frank L. Miner were for several years editors and publishers. January 1, 1903, Mr. Oviatt purchased the interest of his partner and since then has been sole editor and manager.

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PACIFIC, BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE.
[See Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.]

PACIFIC COAST CASUALTY COMPANY of California, San Francisco. Organized 1902; capital, \$200,000. E. F. Green, president; F. A. Zane, secretary.

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT MANAGERS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES. [See San Francisco.]

PACIFIC, FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.]

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Organized 1868; capital, \$500,000. George I. Cochran, president; J. N. Russell, Jr., secretary. This company and the Conservative Life of Los Angeles, consolidated in 1906, under the above title. Wilbur S. Tupper of the Conservative Life was elected president, but resigned in June, 1906, and was succeeded by George I. Cochran, former vice-president.

PACIFIC SURETY COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized 1885; capital, \$250,000. Wallace Everson, president; John Birmingham, vice-president; A. P. Redding, secretary. Assets, January 1, 1906, \$428,478.14; liabilities exclusive of capital and surplus, \$63,431.49; net surplus, \$115,046.65.

PACKARD, JOHN HOOKER, JR., former president of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1865. He received his education in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. His business career was begun as errand boy and clerk in the insurance agency of Thomas C. Foster in Philadelphia in 1884, and later in the same year he entered the employ of the American Fire as general clerk. He was appointed city inspector in 1886, and did special agency work for the company in Delaware. In 1895 he was appointed Metropolitan district surveyor, with headquarters in New York, for the London Assurance Corporation, and was appointed manager for Philadelphia and the suburban district of the Sun Insurance Office and London Assurance in 1896. He was assistant secretary of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association from

1897 to 1902, when he was elected vice-president and secretary of the American Fire of Philadelphia, and in 1905 was elected president of the company to succeed Thomas H. Montgomery, but resigned later in the same year, following a change in the stock control of the company.

PAGE, CALVIN, president of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at North Hampton, N. H., August 22, 1845. He received his education in the common schools, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Harvard University, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1868. He was elected mayor of Portsmouth two terms, has been a member of the board of instruction for twenty years, and is chairman of the high school committee, and was state senator in 1893-4, and again in 1903. He was also United States collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire for eight years, and is president of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth, the Laconia Car Company Works of Laconia, N. H., the Eastman Freight Car Heater Company of Boston, besides several other manufacturing and banking companies. He was given the degree of A.M. by Dartmouth College in 1902.

PALACHE, WHITNEY, associate general agent of the Pacific Coast department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at San Francisco in 1866, and has always lived in California. He was obliged to leave college at the end of his sophomore year in 1885 on account of ill health. He filled several clerical positions from that time up to November, 1888, when he was appointed special agent for the Union Insurance Company of San Francisco. In 1890 he was appointed special agent for the Hartford Fire, with the Northwestern States of the Pacific department under his supervision. He held this position until July, 1895, when Mr. Cofran was called to the Chicago department, H. K. Belden was made sole manager of the Pacific department, and Mr. Palache was appointed assistant manager. His residence is at Berkeley, Cal. June 1, 1902, Mr. Palache was promoted to associate manager, and from that date the Pacific department of the Hartford was conducted by the firm of Belden & Palache, managers. By the sudden death of Mr. Belden on May 26, 1903, Mr. Palache was left in sole charge of the department until October 1st, when Mr. Dixwell Hewitt was appointed associate general agent. Since that date the business has been conducted under the firm name of Palache & Hewitt, general agents.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, England, was organized by the Commercial Union in August, 1900, as the successor of the Palatine of Manchester, which was purchased by the Commercial Union Assurance Company in May, 1900. Its capital is \$500,000, and the United States manager is A. H. Wray. Charles J. Holman is assistant manager, and W. M. Ballard, branch secretary. United States assets, December 31, 1905, \$2,348,209; surplus, \$1,069,663; premium income, 1905, \$1,415,367.

PAMLICO INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY. Tarboro, N. C. Capital, \$33,960. H. L. Staton, president and secretary.

PAPER MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887. R. W. Toppen, president; D. W. Lane, secretary.

PARKER, JOHN M., JR., secretary of the accident and liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Hartford, where he was born June 29, 1866. He was educated in the public district schools and high school, and on leaving school took up railroad office work. He became connected with the Aetna Life in 1891, and was made assistant secretary in the accident and liability branch in 1904, and secretary of the same branch in February, 1905. X

PARKER, PERCY, president of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born in Massachusetts, March 4, 1857, of English ancestry, and was educated in the public schools of Lowell, Mass. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in the class of 1879, and served in the army until July, 1882. He is president of the Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Company, a director of the Old Lowell National Bank, and a trustee of the City Institution for Savings of Lowell, Mass., and is also identified with several electric companies of Massachusetts. He served on the staff of Governor W. E. Russell and Governor F. T. Greenhaldge, and is a member of the park commission of Lowell. X

PARKER, WALTER, journalist and editor of *The Vindicator*, was born in Memphis, Tenn., March 6, 1873, of Huguenot and Puritan ancestors. His education was received in private schools and the University of Tennessee, where he took a double course in literature and engineering. He was engaged in the insurance business in a local and general agency in Memphis, and later was connected with the New Orleans office of the Liverpool and London and Globe. He was insurance editor of the *Daily States* during 1896-7, and was subsequently connected with the editorial staff of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and acted as war correspondent for that paper during the Spanish-American war. He became editor of *The Vindicator* in August, 1901. /

PASSMORE, LINCOLN K., second vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Maryland in September, 1850, of Quaker stock, and after obtaining a fair education, mostly from private instruction, he taught school for four /

years and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Going to Philadelphia in 1874, he entered the office of Peter Wright & Sons, being finally made manager of the export grain department. At the end of eight years Mr. Passmore engaged in business on his own account, eventually becoming a partner in one of the largest seaboard grain exporting houses. In 1889 he became a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life, and has served on several of its important committees. For several years he has been a director in the Bank of North America, and is also a director in several other financial and commercial institutions, including the Philadelphia Bourse, of which he is vice-president.

PATROL, CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE, was organized in 1871, and is under the management of the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The patrol committee of the board is composed of Charles N. Bishop, chairman; Cyrus A. Hardy, Henry W. Magill, S. A. Rothermel, and Louis O. Kohtz. The force consists of ninety-six men, divided into eight companies. The equipment consists of twenty-four horses, ten rubber tire and ball bearing axle wagons, one roller bearing, two steel tire wagons, one chemical engine, all equipped with electric lights, and two rubber tire and ball bearing buggies. Twenty-one portable fire extinguishers, and twenty-one hundred and nine covers.

E. T. Shepherd is superintendent of the corps, with headquarters at 176 East Monroe Street.

Company No. 1 was organized October 2, 1871. The present officers of the company are C. W. O'Neill, captain; H. M. Fulton, lieutenant. Company No. 2 was organized August 3, 1875. John O'Connell is captain, and Thos. Burke, lieutenant. Company No. 3 was organized May 11, 1889. The present officers are: Chas. Beiber, captain; Walter McGuire, lieutenant. Company No. 4, known as the "Union Stock Yards Chemical Company," was organized January 26, 1882. The officers are: John Campaigne, captain; Wm. Older, lieutenant. The cost of maintenance at the Union Stock Yards is divided equally between the packers and the underwriters. Company No. 5 was organized March 1, 1892; William E. Carney, captain; Edward Reilly, lieutenant. Company No. 6 was organized December 1, 1893. George Fernald, captain; John Cullen, lieutenant. Company No. 7 was organized Aug. 24, 1901; George Moore, captain; Thos. Gallagher, lieutenant. Company No. 8 was organized May 30, 1903; Fred Kashbohm, captain; Frank Doherty, lieutenant. D. W. Gillen, fire reporter.

July 1, 1895, by act of the legislature, the Patrolmen's Pension Fund act became a law, and under its provisions all patrolmen are protected under all circumstances. If they are injured or their health becomes impaired, they are taken care of for life; if they are killed or die from any cause, their families are provided for; if they become too old for service, they are pensioned and draw half pay as long as they live.

The following tabular statement of losses by fire insurance companies in Chicago in 1905, was made from the returns of the fire patrol for the year ending December 31, 1905:

Months. 1905.	Total Insurance Involved.	Total Loss to Insurance.	Insurance Over Loss.
January	\$4,840,741.66	\$636,466.31	\$4,204,275.35
February	4,612,424.50	910,650.01	3,701,774.49
March	2,845,039.00	233,405.59	2,611,633.41
April	1,945,735.53	78,168.02	1,867,567.51
May	1,302,208.37	105,816.63	1,196,391.74
June	1,788,615.00	110,263.68	1,678,351.32
July	1,052,398.00	93,015.48	959,382.52
August	2,853,761.86	212,681.63	2,641,080.23
September	2,197,580.00	774,675.92	1,422,904.08
October	2,814,360.00	413,234.50	2,401,125.50
November	4,198,041.00	308,316.93	3,889,724.07
December	2,874,782.14	362,831.59	2,511,950.55
Totals	\$33,415,677.06	\$4,239,546.29	\$29,176,130.77

PATROLS, FIRE INSURANCE. [See Fire Patrols].

PATTISON, JOHN M., president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 13, 1847. He entered the Union army at the age of sixteen, in 1864; graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1869; was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1872; elected to the State legislature from Hamilton County in 1873; was attorney for the committee of safety of Cincinnati in 1874 to 1876; was elected vice-president and manager of the Union Central Life in 1881, and president in 1891; was elected State senator in February, 1890, and to the Fifty-second Congress in the following autumn. Since the close of his congressional term Mr. Pattison has devoted himself exclusively to the interests of his insurance company. He was elected Governor of Ohio at the November election, 1905, by more than 41,000 plurality, and was inaugurated January 8th, 1906. Mr. Pattison died June 18, 1906. X

PAULDING, TATTNALL, president of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is a native of New York, where he was born in 1840, and is the son of the late Rear Admiral Paulding of the navy, and grandson of the famous Paulding who was one of the captors of Major André. At the outbreak of the civil war Colonel Paulding enlisted in the Seventh Regiment of New York and went to the front. Afterwards he received a commission in the Sixth United States cavalry and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1870 he entered the fire insurance business in Philadelphia as an agent and broker, and in 1890 he was elected president of the Delaware. ✓

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I. Organized 1849. A. A. Mann, president; H. A. Fletcher, secretary.

PEABODY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in New York city, April 11, 1849. He was prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School and entered Columbia with the Class of 1869. After graduating in 1869 with the degree of A. B. he took the Master's degree, and after two years' study in the Columbia Law School he received the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the alumni committee of fifty which had charge of the details of removing Columbia to its new quarters on Morningside Heights. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1871, and has been a practicing attorney in New York city ever since, and has for some years been the legal and business representative of William Waldorf Astor in the United States. He is a director of the Gallatin National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Astor National Bank, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, president and director of the New Orleans Warehouse Company, and a director in other corporations, and is also a member of the University, Union League, Racquet and Tennis, Down Town, St. Anthony, and Tuxedo clubs. He was elected president of the Mutual Life on the retirement of Mr. McCurdy, in December, 1905.

PEARSON, JAMES B., formerly vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in the city of New York, September 26, 1829. His earliest occupations were clerk in a dry goods store and assistant teller in a bank. He was prepared for college at West Poultney, Vt., and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with the class of 1851. After leaving the university, Mr. Pearson was a Congregational clergyman for a short time, and for a longer period a teacher. He was successively principal of the academy at East Hartford, Conn., of the seminary at Flushing, L. I., of the high school at Fall River, Mass., the Spingler Institute, Union Square, New York city, and while a resident of Connecticut served a term as register of banks. Mr. Pearson entered the insurance business in 1867, and has been connected with it continuously since. In 1874 he became associated with the Mutual Benefit Life, and in 1876 was elected vice-president. Mr. Pearson resigned as vice-president of the Mutual Benefit in January, 1902.

PEGRAM, EDWARD SANDFORD, former secretary of the Aetna Indemnity Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in the city of New York February 9, 1862. He was taken abroad in his infancy and was educated in England and Belgium. He saw service in the office of the United States consulate at Paris, and was employed in a banking office in London. In 1881 Mr. Pegram re-

turned to the United States, and in the following year became a clerk in the New York office of the Fidelity and Casualty Company. At the time he withdrew from that company to become secretary of the Aetna Indemnity, which was in 1897, he was its manager of agencies. He is now engaged in business in New York.

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PELICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1898; capital, \$200,000. A. D. Irving, president; L. P. Bayard, vice-president; A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary.

✓
PELLET, CLARENCE S., president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, and member of the Chicago firm of Fleetwood & Pellet, successors to Charles W. Drew & Co. and the local business of Pellet & Hunter since August 1, 1904, was born in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., February 26, 1865. He is a graduate of Beloit College of the class of 1886, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. Mr. Pellet was elected president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association in 1899, and was re-elected in 1900 and 1901.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE AGENTS ASSOCIATION. At the annual meeting held in Atlantic City in June, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, Frank Marcoe, Baltimore; vice-president, J. A. Goulden; second vice-president, William M. Bunting; secretary, James C. Biggert, Pittsburg; assistant secretary, J. W. Iredell, Cincinnati; treasurer, J. E. Durham, Philadelphia.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1847. William H. Kingsley, secretary. Harry F. West, president of the company since 1897, died July 3, 1906, and his successor had not been elected when this edition went to press.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 23, 1900, with the following officers: President, W. B. Flickinger; first vice-president, L. E. Johns; second vice-president, Fred G. Clark; third vice-president, N. H. Pangborn; secretary and treasurer, D. F. Collingwood. The officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in 1905, are: President, F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton; vice-president, W. C. Helmbold, Clearfield; C. W. Hathaway, Olyphant; C. K. Spangler, York; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Rankin, Harrisburg. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1906, are: President, W. C. Helmbold, Clearfield; vice-presidents, C. K. Spangler, C. M. Hathaway, W. G. Eno; secretary and treasurer, Anson P. Dare, Harrisburg; executive committee, Frank R. Leib, chairman; W. H. Mandeville, W. B. Flickinger, G. E. Culp, Otto C. Clinger, and George W. Billman.

PENNSYLVANIA CASUALTY COMPANY of Scranton, Pa. Organized 1899; capital, \$300,000. Thomas E. Jones, president; F. H. Kingsbury, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Philadelphia. Organized 1812; capital, \$2,000,000. C. S. W. Packard, president; Lewis A. Balz, vice-president; John J. R. Craven, secretary. Does not issue new policies.

✓ **PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE**, of Philadelphia. Organized 1825; capital, \$400,000. R. Dale Benson, president; W. Gardner Crowell, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1906. The insurance department of Pennsylvania was created by act of April 4, 1873. J. Montgomery Forster was appointed insurance commissioner by the Governor to serve for a term of three years, and assumed the duties of the office May 5, 1873. He served as commissioner by successive reappointments until May 2, 1891, when he was succeeded by George B. Luper, who had been deputy commissioner for six years. Mr. Luper was reappointed by Governor Pattison to his second term as insurance commissioner in May, 1894, while the legislature was not in session. A new governor being elected in November, 1894, he nominated James H. Lambert for insurance commissioner in January, 1895, and the Senate confirmed the appointment. He was reappointed in January, 1898, but was not allowed to serve out his term, a new governor in January, 1899, removing him summarily and appointing Israel W. Durham, who served until July, 1905, when he resigned. David Martin, who was appointed to succeed him, is the present commissioner.

✓ **PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Washington, D. C. Organized 1889; capital, \$100,000. John E. Herrell, president; Henry K. Simpson, secretary.

✓ **PERKINS, JOHN C.**, commissioner of insurance of South Dakota, was born in Newchester Township, Adams County, Wis., March 14, 1870. He is of English-Scotch descent. He received a high school education, and began business life as a printer. He served as clerk of the courts of Roberts County, South Dakota, from 1897 to 1903, and in the latter year was appointed to his present position. He was reappointed for a second term in 1905.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York city. Organized 1853; capital, \$150,000. M. J. Ennis, president; Otto B. Candidus, secretary.

PETERSBURG SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY, Petersburg, Va. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Alexander Hamilton, president; E. W. Butcher, secretary.

✓ **PETERS, THOMAS**, General Agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, was born in 1840, his parents being Baltimoreans. He was educated at college near Baltimore,

entered business there in 1856, served in the Confederate army until the close of the war, and passed a part of that time in the military prisons at Camp Chase and Point Lookout. In 1866 he entered the insurance business as a fire, marine, life, and accident insurance agent at Selma, Ala., becoming special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in 1879, and on the organization of the South Eastern Tariff Association in 1882 was appointed its first secretary, and remained in that position until 1886 when he was appointed manager Washington Life. Was the first president Georgia Association of Life Insurers in 1892, and several times re-elected to the position, and in 1894 was a vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He was for several years southern general agent for the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York, a position which he resigned in June, 1900, to resume for the Washington Life of New York for Georgia. He resigned May 1, 1904, but was reappointed in July, 1905, and again retired January, 1906, and is now enjoying the fruits of 40 years Southern service in the insurance business.

PHELPS, EDWARD BUNNELL; editor and part proprietor of "The American Underwriter," formerly "Thrift," was born at New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1863. He obtained his education in the New Haven public schools, Hillhouse High School, and Yale University, graduating with the academic class of that institution in 1885, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts at Yale in 1902. In April, 1886, he removed to New York and worked in various capacities on the "World," "Times," "Herald," and "Mail and Express," contributing to newspaper syndicates, and for two years ran the department of "Club News and Gossip" in the Sunday editions of all New York daily papers. In 1890 he held the office of financial secretary and various other positions in the New York Press Club, and was one of its delegates to the session of the International League of Press Clubs at San Francisco in 1892. He founded "Thrift" in February, 1894, and has since edited and managed the paper, changing its name to "The American Underwriter" in March, 1902. He is an associate member of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, and is a member of the Underwriters' Club, the Lotos Club, the University Glee Club, and the Yale Club of New York city, Fellow of the American Statistical Association, and a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1898 he compiled and published a work on "War Risks," and in 1901 issued another work dealing with "Tropical Hazards, or Life Insurance Risks in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines."

PHELPS, JAMES TURNER, vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, and of the firm of James T. Phelps & Co., managers for Massachusetts, was born at Chittenden, Vt., May 24, 1845. Was educated in the public schools. At thirteen years of age he joined the National Life in its Boston office, and has

been the Massachusetts representative of the company many years. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1887-8. Mr. Phelps is vice-president of the United States Trust Company of Boston.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1853, capital, \$1,000,000. George P. Sheldon, president; Charles F. Koster, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in December, 1887, William H. Lambert being the first president. The following officers and executive committee were elected at the annual meeting in January, 1906: President, W. A. Higinbotham, Sun Life; vice-presidents, James H. Glenn, Mutual Benefit; F. E. Hammer, John Hancock, and F. H. Garrigues, Penn Mutual; secretary, Kendall Read, National Life; treasurer, H. W. Littlefield, Provident Savings; executive committee, Joseph Ashbrook, D. A. Keyes, J. A. Fowler, H. O. Chapman, C. A. Wray, H. A. Bray, A. C. Otis, J. W. Schell, C. W. McCue, Jr., and R. Dale Sparhawk.

PHILADELPHIA CASUALTY COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized November, 1899; capital, \$300,000. Geo. B. Roydhouse, president; R. S. Keelor, M.D., secretary.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FOR THE INSURANCE OF HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1752. Incorporated 1768. This company has been in operation since 1752 and confined its business to Pennsylvania. Net cash surplus, \$4,743,574.41. John T. Morris, chairman; J. Somers Smith, Jr., secretary.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. The patrol was established July 15, 1869, and was supported by the voluntary action of the fire insurance companies doing business in the city. It was incorporated February 17, 1871, and reorganized June 8, 1895, the expense being raised by an assessment on premium receipts. The original fire patrol consisted of a horse and wagon and fifteen rubber blankets or covers. Only a few companies contributed to the cost and the establishment was opposed by the old volunteer fire department of the time as a step toward a paid fire department. A notable success achieved by the patrol at a dry goods fire in Chestnut Street in saving some \$60,000 worth of valuable goods from ruin by water at once satisfied insurance companies of the advantage afforded by the patrol, and they flocked to its support. The first officers were Atwood Smith, president; Alfred G. Baker, treasurer; and John Wilson, Jr., secretary. The original captain was Terrence McCusker, and he had an assistant, George R. Stillman (the present captain), and a force of five men.

The patrol is now composed of twenty-four men — fifteen men at Station No. 1, at 516 Arch Street, and nine men at Station No. 2.

at the northeast corner of Fifth and Hewson streets. The captain is George R. Stillman, and the assistant captains Sylvester B. Peak and William H. Porter. There are four patrol wagons, seven horses, 400 rubber covers, and other necessary incidentals.

The annual report for 1905 showed that the total number of fires in Philadelphia during 1905 was 3,379, as compared with 3,395 during 1904, and the losses were \$1,364,230, as against \$1,436,000 in 1904. The principal causes of fires in 1905 were: Gas jets, 203; stoves, 160; smoking, 108; spontaneous combustion, 90; matches, 515; candles, 104; defective flues, 115; sparks from chimneys, 131; petroleum, 409; electricity, 150.

The following are the present officers: President, John L. Thomson; secretary, Charles B. Hill; treasurer, James W. McAllister; directors, Atwood Smith, E. C. Irvin, Charles Platt, Jr., and E. J. Durban.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. The old association, after its tenth annual meeting in November, 1893, discussed the subject of reorganization, and at a meeting held December 4, 1893, it was ordered that the compact of September 1, 1891, be continued in force sixty days more. [For an account of the reorganization see the *Cyclopedia* for 1894-5.] February 1, 1894, representatives of seventy companies met and perfected the new organization. An executive committee was appointed to govern the association. Robert B. Beath was chosen chairman and J. W. Grover secretary. At the annual meeting, November 14, 1894, General Beath was re-elected chairman, and Charles A. Hexamer was appointed secretary. At the annual meeting, November 13, 1895, Eugene L. Ellison was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and Charles A. Hexamer was continued as secretary. At the annual meeting, November 11, 1896, Article 5 of the constitution was amended so as to provide that "the management of the association shall be under the direction and control of an executive committee of nine, to be elected by the association at the annual meeting—four members of the committee to be officers of the Pennsylvania companies, three to be representatives of companies of other States, and two to be representatives of foreign companies." Amendments were also adopted providing for quarterly meetings of the association, and establishing the rule of a single vote for each person present. On the organization of the executive committee John Tenney was elected chairman, George E. Wagner vice-chairman, and Herbert Wilmerding (succeeding Charles A. Hexamer), secretary. In 1897 further changes were made. A new agreement between companies and agents was adopted and put in force July 20. This agreement was signed by 145 companies and 105 agents. Under it deposits amounting to some \$18,600 were placed in the hands of the treasurer. The agreement provided for the issuing of certificates to brokers and for a stamping office. May 1, 1905, the offices of the association were removed to the 8th floor of the Bullitt Bldg., 131-45 South 4th St. The officers of the association for year 1905-6.

are: Charles Platt, Jr., chairman; Charles R. Peck, vice-chairman; George G. Crowell, treasurer, and Charles A. Hexamer, secretary. The executive committee consists of the following: Charles Platt, Jr., Charles R. Peck, Charles B. Hill, E. J. Durban, John A. Snyder, B. H. Wood, W. G. Crowell, James A. McGann, R. Emott Hare.

PHILADELPHIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1906; capital, \$300,000. Andrew J. Maloney, president; William H. Hubbard, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1880. Edwin I. Atlee, president; Richard H. Morris, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS, composed of the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Issue joint policies. J. F. Downing, general agent western department, Erie, Pa. W. A. Holman, manager Middle Department, Philadelphia; Chas. R. Knowles, manager New York State, Albany; Kimball & Parker, managers New England States, Hartford; E. S. Gay, manager Southern States, Atlanta, Ga.; Trezevant & Cochran, general agents Texas, Dallas.

PHILLIPS, HENRY M., vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Athol, Mass., in 1845. He was two years at Norwich University, Vermont, but the war breaking out when he was but sixteen years old he entered the Union army, serving through a large part of the war. He took up his residence at Springfield, Mass., where he became interested in several financial institutions, among them the Massachusetts Mutual Life, of which he was elected a director, and subsequently a member of the executive committee. Colonel Phillips was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives two years, state senator two years, mayor of Springfield from 1883 to 1886, postmaster of that city in 1890, and state treasurer of Massachusetts in 1894 and 1895. He resigned from the latter office to become secretary of the insurance company when a vacancy was created by the election of John A. Hall to the presidency. He succeeded Mr. J. H. Appleton, deceased, as vice-president in 1904.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY of London. This company was established in 1782, and is, with one exception, the oldest company in England doing a fire insurance business exclusively. It was the first English company to establish an agency in the United States, Israel Whelen being its agent in Philadelphia as early as 1804. In 1810 an act was passed by the Pennsylvania

legislature prohibiting all insurance by foreign corporations, co-partnerships, or persons not citizens of the United States, and the Phoenix withdrew. It returned again in 1879. Prior to its return it had some reinsurance contracts, so that it sustained losses of \$500,000 in Chicago in 1871, and \$250,000 in Boston in 1872. The Phoenix is a notable exception to the general history of companies founded upon a grievance, in that it has been successful. It was founded by the sugar bakers of London, because of the high rates charged that industry by the other offices. Before the war of 1812 the Phoenix had agencies established in several of the Southern States, as well as in New York and Philadelphia, and in the West Indies. In 1807 it sustained losses in St. Thomas of \$1,000,000, and in 1842, in the great fire at Hamburg, Germany, it lost the then unprecedented sum of \$1,080,000. Since it returned to this country the Phoenix has received in the United States premiums amounting to \$46,524,893, and has paid in losses \$29,499,588. It does an agency business throughout the states, and in 1905 wrote \$317,956,225 of insurance, the premiums on which were \$3,666,772.88. Alexander D. Irving is the American manager; L. P. Bayard, assistant manager; and A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary. M. F. Driscoll is in charge of the Western department at Chicago, and W. Irving is the Pacific coast representative—all reporting to the head office in New York.

PHOENIX FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1881; capital, \$100,000. H. M. Neely, president; Clyde Richert, secretary.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Organized 1854; capital, \$2,000,000. D. W. C. Skilton, president; Edward Milligan, secretary.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was chartered by the Connecticut legislature in May, 1851. John M. Holcombe, president; William A. Moore, first vice-president; Archibald A. Welch, second vice-president and actuary; Silas H. Cornwall, secretary.

This company issues all of the desirable forms of policies known to modern life insurance. Its policies are brief, clear, and liberal, with endorsed values covering every contingency.

PHOENIX PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. L. O. Chatfield, president; W. H. Chatfield, secretary.

✓ PIERCE, JOSEPH B., secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born in Thomaston, Conn., in 1835. He entered the insurance business in 1859, as bookkeeper for the North American Insurance Company of Hartford. Afterward he became general agent for the company, and from June, 1866, to 1871, was its secretary. After the Chicago fire in 1871, and until March, 1873, Mr. Pierce was general agent for the National Fire of Hartford. Since the latter date he has been the secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler.

PIEDMONT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charlotte, N. C.; capital, \$50,000. Henry M. McAden, president; A. L. Smith, secretary.

✓ PIERSON, ISRAEL C., formerly actuary of the Washington Life Insurance Company, was born at Westfield, N. J., August 22, 1843. He was prepared for college at the Fort Edward Institute, New York, and was graduated from the New York University in 1865. He received the degree of A.M., from the university in 1868, and of Ph.D. in 1890. His connection with life insurance began in the actuarial department of the Equitable Life. Mr. Pierson is associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, corresponding member of the Institute of Actuaries of France, and Belgian Association of Actuaries, fellow of the American Statistical Society, of the New York Academy of Sciences, and of the New York Mathematical Society, and secretary of the Council of the New York University. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, was its secretary from organization ten years, to May, 1899, and its president in 1903 and 1904. He retired from the Washington Life in 1905 and purchased an interest in the *American Underwriter*, and is now engaged in insurance journalism.

PINKNEY, ARTHUR E., independent fire insurance adjuster, is a native of Missouri, and was born in the town of Louisiana in that State August 26, 1855. He was educated as a lawyer and practiced his profession from 1876 to 1882. His service in the fire insurance business has been as follows: Special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine in Dakota from March, 1884, to December, 1885; special agent for the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco for Missouri and Kansas from the latter date to July, 1891; state agent of the Phenix for Missouri from July, 1891, to January 1, 1900; president of the Sunflower Club of Kansas from its organization in March, 1890, to July, 1891; president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of Missouri from June, 1892, to September, 1893. He was a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Association from September, 1893, to the time of the disbanding of the association in September, 1899. Mr. Pinkney was a member of the board of directors of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest 1893-1894, and 1897-1898.

PIPKIN, SAMUEL JAMES, general manager and secretary of the Atlas Assurance Company of London (home office). He began his business life in the counting-house of a shot factory at Lambeth, remaining until 1866, when he obtained a position with a prominent firm of London accountants. Two years later he entered the Atlas office as a junior clerk in the fire department. In 1873 he accepted the post of directors' auditor in the Commercial Union of London, and in 1881 he was advanced to the secretaryship of that company. On the retirement of Secretary Ray of the Atlas, in 1884, Mr. Pipkin returned to his old company to fill the vacancy as chief officer, with title of secretary. During his tenure of office he has made many developments, notably the opening of branches, the extension of the foreign business, and the movements generally calculated to bring the office into front rank. In the early part of 1896 his directors appointed him general manager. Mr. Pipkin is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a trustee and the treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Loss of Life by Fire, chairman of the London Salvage Corps, and chairman of the Insurance Clerks' Orphanage. ✓

PITTSBURG INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1851; capital, \$100,000. F. A. Kingsley, president; R. J. McKnight, secretary. ✓

PITTSBURG LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of Pittsburg. Organized in 1902; capital, \$250,000. ~~W. Howard Nimick~~, president; James H. Mahan, secretary. *Baldwin m m c from Jan 1.07*

PITTSBURG LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized March 2, 1886. The president and secretary for 1899-1900 were: William S. Stimmel, president; W. M. Wood, secretary. The present officers, who were elected at the annual meeting held in March, 1906, are: C. B. Knight, Prudential, president; W. H. Furey, Berkshire, first vice-president; N. S. Wooldridge, Equitable, second vice-president; J. C. Biggert, Penn Mutual, treasurer; William Wood, United States Life, secretary; executive committee, F. G. Brown, Mutual Benefit; L. C. Robens, Reliance; W. C. Baldwin, Pittsburgh Life & Trust; D. B. Bell, Travelers; and J. M. Dalbey, Mutual Life.

PITTSBURG UNDERWRITERS, Pittsburg, Pa. The policies of this organization are guaranteed by the Ben Franklin, Humboldt, National, and Teutonia Insurance Companies of Allegheny, Pa., and the Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburg. Irvan Neckerman, manager.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE BUSINESS. The following is a statement of the transactions in plate glass insurance in 1905:

Companies.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
Aetna Indemnity.....	\$76,533	\$28,385
American Casualty.....	2,198	284
Casualty Company of America.....	50,423	14,761
Central Accident.....	101,428	31,174
Empire State Surety.....	26,236	2,500
Fidelity and Casualty.....	285,632	86,083
Lloyds Plate Glass.....	444,004	120,464
Maryland Casualty.....	163,363	60,708
Metropolitan Plate Glass.....	421,787	145,629
New Amsterdam Casualty.....	49,644	18,401
New Jersey Plate Glass.....	208,912	63,242
New York Plate Glass.....	454,430	157,166
Pacific Coast Casualty.....	390	17
Pacific Surety.....	30,175	12,007
Pennsylvania Casualty.....	18,035	3,749
People's Surety.....	961	91
Philadelphia Casualty.....	73,043	28,347
Total, 1905.....	\$2,408,108	\$785,158
Totals, 1904.....	\$2,241,807	\$746,027
“ 1903.....	1,961,758	668,894
“ 1902.....	1,077,804	661,192
“ 1901.....	1,888,262	767,728
“ 1900.....	1,568,251	767,537
“ 1899.....	1,357,750	681,720
“ 1898.....	1,299,137	485,708
“ 1897.....	1,325,978	394,427
“ 1896.....	1,278,347	490,938
“ 1895.....	1,201,821	406,657

PLATT, CHARLES, president of the Insurance Company of North America, was born February 16, 1829. He was graduated with high honors from the University of Pennsylvania when eighteen years old, and turned his attention to practical affairs by entering the business house of his father, William Platt of Philadelphia, who was extensively engaged in the China trade. He sailed in one of his father's ships to Canton, where he passed some time acquiring a knowledge of the business. Returning home in 1850, he was admitted a partner in his father's firm. Ten years later he was elected secretary of the Insurance Company of North America. In 1869 he was vice-president, and in 1878 elected president. Mr. Platt has a wide knowledge of marine as well as of fire insurance, and is president of the National Board of Marine Underwriters, and also of the Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters. He is active in scientific and charity matters in Philadelphia, being president of the Zoölogical Society, of the Harbor Commission, and of the Children's Hospital.

PLUMMER, EVERETT H., Philadelphia general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born in that city June 2, 1855. After graduating from the Philadelphia Central High School

in 1873, he entered the office of the Berkshire Life in Philadelphia as an office boy. In 1880 he became general agent for eastern Pennsylvania, a position which he now holds. Mr. Plummer was the first secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and after serving four consecutive years was elected president June, 1894. He was also the first secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters, serving four consecutive years, when he was chosen president for two years, 1894 and 1895. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.

PLYER, GEORGE G., special agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the Middle Department with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa., was born in the city of New York in 1867. He was graduated as a mechanical engineer from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1889, and three years later entered the service of the Lancashire in 1892 as a special inspector for the General American Department of the company. He became special agent in 1893 for the Middle Department, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and held that post at the recent withdrawal of the Lancashire, when he entered the service of the Continental.

PLYMPTON, NOAH A., one of the New England managers for the Penn Mutual Life, is a descendant of old Massachusetts Puritan stock, as his family name indicates, and was born at Shrewsbury in that State September 7, 1841. He was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. In 1880 he was a local insurance agent at Worcester, Mass., and in 1881 the Boston general agent of the Penn Mutual Life. In 1884 the firm of Plympton & Bunting of Boston, of which he is senior member, were appointed New England managers for the Penn Mutual, their special jurisdiction being over the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. He was elected a director of the company in 1886, and is chairman of the committee on the medical department. Mr. Plympton was for a time quite prominent in Massachusetts politics. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State central committee in 1882-83, having entire charge of the Butler campaigns. When General Butler was governor he nominated Mr. Plympton for State insurance commissioner, but the executive council failed to confirm the appointment by a strict party vote. Commissioner Tarbox appointed him department examiner. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1894.

POLICY FORMS AND LAWS. Under this heading will be found the laws regulating the forms of policies of fire insurance adopted by the various States, with a history of the legislation on the subject, and, second, a description of the various forms of

policies in use by life insurance companies. [For full text of forms of life policies, see annual *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1892-3; and for the text of policies since introduced, see subsequent volumes.]

FIRE INSURANCE STANDARD POLICIES.

Bills to adopt a standard form of fire insurance policy were introduced in the legislatures of Mississippi and Virginia in 1900, in that of Illinois in 1901, and in those of Idaho, Kansas, and Tennessee in 1903, but none were adopted. Proposed amendments to the Minnesota law in 1901, to the Ohio law in 1902, and the Maine law in 1903 failed. The Maine law was slightly amended in 1905, and a bill in the Idaho legislature failed. South Dakota adopted a new form in 1905.

In consequence of a decision rendered by the Pennsylvania supreme court in the latter part of 1894, to the effect that the act of 1891 of the legislature of that State, delegating the power to the insurance commissioner to create a standard policy, which would then become the legal form, was void, a bill was introduced in the legislature of 1895 to cure the defect by enacting the form directly into a law. The form was the same as that previously in use. This bill was amended in several particulars, but was defeated. There is, therefore, now no standard form in Pennsylvania, but the companies generally still use the old, or New York form.

The Pennsylvania decision having raised the question in the minds of underwriters in Wisconsin as to the constitutionality of the standard policy law of that State, enacted in the same manner as the Pennsylvania law, a bill was introduced in the Wisconsin legislature of 1895 to adopt, with some changes, the form heretofore in use as a part of the statute law, and it became a law.

The Louisiana legislature of 1898 adopted a new general law governing fire insurance, in which the use of the New York standard form was specifically required.

The North Carolina legislature of 1899 also prescribed in a general insurance law the use of the New York form.

The New York legislature in 1901 passed a law transferring the blank form filed in the office of the Secretary of State to the office of the superintendent of the insurance department. In 1903 it forbade organizations known as Lloyds to represent that the policies in use by them were the standard form.

The States which have the standard form established by law are as follows, the year of adoption being in parenthesis after each name: Massachusetts (1873), Maine (1895), Michigan (1889, re-enacted 1905), Minnesota (1889, re-enacted 1895), New Hampshire (1885), New Jersey (1892), New York (1886), North Dakota (1890), Wisconsin (1891, re-enacted 1895), Connecticut (1893), South Dakota (1893 and 1905), Rhode Island (1895), Louisiana (1898), North Carolina (1899). In Iowa in 1897 the New York form was amended to conform with the new insurance code.

HISTORY OF THE STANDARD POLICY.

Agitation for a uniform policy began almost in the infancy of what may be called the modern practice of fire underwriting. In the records of the Salamander Society of New York, which was an organization of local fire insurance companies in 1821, and the fore-runner of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, allusion is made to the appointment of a special committee to draft a form. This committee reported to the association June 19, 1821, with a proposed form, which, after it had been submitted to the directors of the company separately, and had received their approval, was adopted and came into general use. It was the model upon which all subsequent improved policies were made in the United States.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters was organized in 1866, and the very first subject which claimed its attention after it convened was a form of policy, the board resolving "that this board recommend to the executive committee to draft a fire policy to be used by all fire insurance companies belonging to this association." A form was reported to the board at its second annual meeting, in 1868, and adopted. Although the subject of a uniform standard policy to become obligatory was stirred up in the legislatures of New York and Massachusetts several years prior to this, Connecticut appears to have been the first State actually to adopt a law requiring a standard form, which was in 1867. The text of this law, the first of its kind, was as follows, it being Chapter 121 of the session laws of 1867:

Section 1. That all policies of insurance issued by fire insurance companies of this State, after the thirtieth day of September next, shall contain in the printed forms annexed uniform conditions as to the risks on which the insurance is based, said conditions to be approved by the general insurance commissioner of the State, and no conditions except those so approved, not written in full in the body of the policy, shall be valid.

Section 2. No foreign fire insurance company doing business in this State shall issue policies to citizens thereof, embodying *printed conditions*, not contained in the forms authorized by said commissioner for policies of companies incorporated in this State.

Section 3. Any insurance company or agent thereof violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of premium charged on the risk on which (the) policy is issued.

There was much opposition to the enforcement of this law from fire underwriters, and a committee of the national board went to New Haven to see Insurance Commissioner Noyes and lodge with him a formal protest. The result was that the law was repealed as soon as the legislature of 1868 assembled, and a form of policy therefore was never drafted.

CONNECTICUT. The act of 1893 directs that no fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this State other than those of the standard form filed in the office of the secretary of state, known and designated as the "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut," except as follows:

A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers

and agents, the number and date of the policy, and, if it be issued through an agent, the words, "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company at," and after the words "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut," on the back of the form, the names of such other States as have adopted this standard form.

A company may use in its policies written or printed forms of description and specifications of the property insured.

A company insuring against damage by lightning may print, in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words, "also any damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not," and, in the clause providing for an apportionment of loss in case of other insurance, the words, "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

A company may write upon the margin or across the face of the policy, or write or print in type not smaller than long primer, upon separate slips or riders to be attached thereto, provisions adding to or modifying those contained in the standard form; and all such slips, riders, and provisions must be signed by the officers or agents of the company so using them.

Every mutual company shall cause to appear in the body of its policy the total amount for which the assured may be liable under the charter of said company.

The said standard form of policy shall be plainly printed, and no portion thereof shall be in type smaller than the type used in printing the said form on file in the office of the secretary of state, and shall be as follows, to wit:

The form prescribed is an exact copy of the New York standard form. The act also provides that a company willfully violating the law by issuing a policy shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense, but such policy shall nevertheless be binding on the company issuing the same. The act took effect January 1, 1894.

IOWA. The Iowa legislature of 1897 adopted a new insurance code, and it became necessary to make such changes in the New York standard form of fire insurance policy which had been used in the State as would make it conform to the provisions of the new law. A special committee of fire underwriters prepared the revised form. [For full text see *Cyclopedia* for 1897-98.]

MAINE. The act of 1895 provided for the use of a standard policy, which should be as closely as practicable a copy of the Massachusetts standard policy. An attempt in 1903 and 1905 to eliminate the arbitration clause from the policy in accordance with the recommendation of the National Commission for Uniform Legislation was the occasion of protracted debates, and was finally defeated. The legislature of 1905 amended the standard form by striking out the word "forthwith" in the paragraph relating to notice of loss and substituting therefore the words "within a reasonable time," so that said paragraph as amended reads as follows: "In case of loss or damage under this policy a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by the insured, shall be within a reasonable time rendered to the company," etc.

MASSACHUSETTS. It remained for Massachusetts to present the first form of policy deriving its existence from a State government. This form was adopted by the legislature of 1873, and it con-

tinued in force without amendment until 1880, when numerous changes were made, and it was again altered in 1881. Under the revision of the insurance laws in 1887 the Massachusetts form, further modified, became a part of the code. All policies may bear at the top the words "Massachusetts standard policy." The name of the company, location, date of incorporation, amount of paid-up stock, names of officers and agents, number and date of policy, and if issued by an agent the words "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized agent of the company at ———," may also appear on the policy. Printed forms of description may be used, a lightning clause may be added, and any words required by law or its charter may be incorporated. Riders may be attached and signed, modifying any of the provisions of the policy. With these exceptions, the text must be in type, not smaller than long primer. [See Cyclopedia for 1895-96 for full text of this policy.]

The legislature in 1905 amended the standard form to provide that the word "noon" as used therein should be construed to mean the noon of the standard time of the place where the risk is located.

MICHIGAN. The Michigan legislature in 1881 passed an act providing for a commission composed of the attorney-general, the insurance commissioner, and "some suitable person" to be appointed by the Governor, to prepare a standard form of fire insurance policy, and to report the same to the insurance commissioner, who should thereupon claim it to be the only policy form lawfully in use in Michigan. The commission held meetings and consulted with fire underwriters, and adopted a form, which, however, was not reported, and the matter drifted along until 1888, when the governor appointed a new commission, which, after consultation with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, agreed on the New York standard policy, with three changes. This form went into effect in Michigan July 1, 1889. The changes were the insertion of the words in parentheses in the following clauses:

If an application, survey, plan, or description of property be referred to in this policy, it shall be a part of this contract and a warranty by the insured (as to material facts).

In any matter relating to (the procuring of) this insurance no person, unless duly authorized in writing, shall be deemed the agent of this company.

And where the New York form says that the award of two appraisers shall "determine" the amount of loss, the Michigan form says that it shall "be *prima facie* evidence of the amount of loss."

The legislature of 1897 passed an act providing that no policy of fire insurance shall hereafter be declared void by the company for the breach of any condition of the policy if the insurer has not been injured by such breach, or where a loss has not occurred during such breach or by reason of such breach of condition. If a building that is insured, whether intended for occupancy by owner or tenant, becomes vacant or unoccupied and so remains for ten days or longer without the consent of the company endorsed on the

policy, such vacancy shall not void such policy of insurance, except a loss occur while said building remains so vacant or unoccupied.

Section three reads:

There shall hereafter be inserted in or by stamp or rider affixed upon the standard form of insurance policies used in this State, after the clause which contains the conditions of a breach of which without the consent of the company endorsed thereon the policy is declared void, a proviso in substance as follows: "Provided, a loss shall occur on the property insured while such breach of condition continues, or such breach of condition is the primary or contributory cause of the loss."

The act creating the commission to prescribe a standard form was declared invalid by the Michigan Supreme Court in 1905, and the legislature of that year enacted the form that had been in use as prescribed by the commission.

MINNESOTA. The Minnesota legislature passed a uniform fire insurance policy law in 1889; the insurance commissioner adopted and filed the New York form without alteration, and it became the only lawful policy in the State on December 31, 1889. But in 1895, in consequence of the decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court that the act of that State creating the standard policy was void for unconstitutionality, doubt arose as to the constitutionality of the Minnesota law, which was of like character; and accordingly the legislature of 1895, in passing an act to revise and codify the insurance laws of the State, inserted therein a standard form of policy to be used in the State henceforth. The Massachusetts standard form, however, was adopted, instead of the New York form previously in use, modified so as not to conflict with the provisions of the valued-policy clause, which was a part of the same general act.

In the clause reading "the amount of said loss or damage to be estimated according to the actual value of the property insured at the time when such loss or damage happens [except in case of total loss on buildings], but not to include loss or damage caused by explosion of any kind unless fire ensues, and then to include that caused by fire only," the words printed in brackets were new.

So in the following clause in the new Minnesota form the words in brackets are not in the original Massachusetts form:

In case of any loss or damage under this policy a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by the insured, shall forthwith be rendered to the company, setting forth the value of the property insured [except in case of total loss on buildings the value of said buildings need not be stated].

If there shall be any other insurance on the property insured, whether prior or subsequent, the insured shall recover on this policy no greater proportion of the loss [except in case of total loss on buildings] sustained than the sum hereby insured bears to the whole amount insured thereon.

In case of loss [except in case of total loss on buildings] under this policy, and a failure of the parties to agree as to the amount of loss, etc.

This form of policy, the law directed, should go into effect October 1, 1895. The law, however, permitted the use of riders to explain and modify the policy, and the fire underwriters doing

business in the State prepared a general rider (which substantially embraced the features of the New York standard policy form), and submitted it to the consideration of the insurance commissioner of Minnesota September 21, 1895. Both the insurance commissioner and attorney-general expressed the opinion that the rider was legal and unobjectionable, and by direction of the committee of fire underwriters which prepared the said rider it was, on and after the date when the policy took effect, attached to and became a part thereof.

The legislature of 1897 amended the law of 1895 by prohibiting the use of the coinsurance rider or forms of any kind in the standard policy except such as are specially stipulated in the act (approved April 23, 1897), which is as follows:

Section 1. Section 53 of Chapter 175 of the general laws of 1895 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 53. No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form herein set forth, except as follows, to wit:

First — A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, and if it is issued through an agent the words, "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized agent of the company at . . ."

Second — A company may print or use in its policies printed forms of description and specification of the property insured, including permits for the use of electricity, gasoline, or storage of other extra hazardous product or material, also for repairs and improvements, for the operation or ceasing to operate, and for the maintenance of sprinkling or other improvements.

Third — A company insuring against damage by lightning may print, in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words: "Also any damage by lightning, whether fire ensues or not," and in the clause providing for apportionment of loss, in case of other insurance, the words, "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

Fourth — A company incorporated or formed in this State may print on its policies any provisions which it is authorized or required by law to insert therein; and any company not incorporated or formed in this State may, with the approval of the insurance commissioner, so print any provision required by its charter or deed of settlement, or by the laws of its own State or country, not contrary to the laws of this State.

Fifth — The blanks in said standard form may be filled in print or in writing.

Sixth — A company may print upon policies issued in compliance with the preceding provisions of this section the words, "Minnesota standard policy."

Seventh — No provision shall be attached to or included in said policy limiting the amount to be paid in case of total loss on buildings to less than the amount of insurance on the same.

The said standard form of policy shall be plainly printed, and no portion thereof shall be type smaller than long primer.

MISSOURI. The act of March 18, 1895, provided that fire insurance companies doing business in the State shall, before January 1, 1896, agree upon a uniform policy which, if approved by the superintendent of insurance, shall be the only form of policy in use in the state after January 1, 1896. The conditions attached to the issuance of the policy by the act will be found among the laws of the States directing the use of a standard policy, printed under the sub-caption of "Missouri" further on. A policy form was duly prepared, but as the insurance superintendent was enjoined by the courts from approving the policy, and the injunction was in force on January 1, 1896, the policy did not take effect.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 6 of the insurance act of 1893 was as follows, in full:

Section 6. The "standard fire insurance policy," as prescribed and set out in Section 121 of the insurance laws of New York, shall be exclusively used in this State by all fire insurance companies from and after May 1, 1893. The secretary of state shall keep a form of said policy on file in his office for comparison and inspection.

The legislature of 1899 passed an act "to regulate fire insurance and other companies." Section 43 reads:

Section 43. No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form filed in the office of the insurance commissioner of this state, known and designated as the Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of North Carolina, etc.

Then follows the New York standard form of policy, with the exceptions thereto.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In 1885 the Legislature passed a law directing the insurance commissioner to prepare a standard form of policy "for companies insuring property in this State." The rules to be observed were those of the Massachusetts law. The Massachusetts form had to be varied somewhat to comply with New Hampshire laws, but it was, in the main, the same.

Portions of the laws which are to be printed on the back of the policy, and which are made a part of the contract, are: Chapter 13 of the Laws of New Hampshire, 1879; Chapter 172 of the General Laws of New Hampshire and Chapter 73 of the laws of 1885.

NEW JERSEY. The act of 1892 provides that the commissioner of banking and insurance "shall prepare a printed form in blank of a contract or policy of fire insurance, together with such provisions, agreements, or conditions as may be indorsed thereon or added thereto, and form a part of such contract or policy, and file the same in the office of the secretary of state on or before July 1, 1892, similar in all respects, except as hereinafter mentioned, to the contract or policy provided by law for the States of Pennsylvania and New York, and such form when filed shall be known and designated as The Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey." The exception referred to above has reference only to the changes in phraseology necessary to make the policy apply to New Jersey.

NEW YORK. In its session of 1886 the New York legislature passed an act (Chapter 488) to provide for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance, requiring the insurance superintendent to prepare such a policy, unless the New York Board of Fire Underwriters should, on or before October 15, 1886, file a form. The board undertook the task immediately upon the passage of the law, and what is now known as the "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of New York" was prepared and duly filed within the

time specified. The Massachusetts standard was the model for New Hampshire, but the underwriters of New York believed that they could better it, and so, calling to their counsels all the help that they could, the committee of the New York board spent months of hard work in reconciling differences and preparing what has been the model upon which all subsequent "standard forms" have been made. [See Cyclopaedia, 1895-6.]

Unlike the Massachusetts and New Hampshire forms, this form does not permit riders which may change any conditions of the policy. Otherwise the law gives the same latitude for changes that are found in the laws of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. All variations from the prescribed form are provided for in modifying "clauses," which, if attached, are a part of the policy and cannot be altered. These are: Application and Survey Clause, Percentage Value Clause, Percentage Value Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Assessment, Installment or Credit Clause, Coinsurance Clause, Coinsurance Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Coinsurance Clause for Floating Policy, Percentage Coinsurance Clause, Percentage Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Percentage Coinsurance and Limitation Clause, Percentage Coinsurance and Limitation Clause for Application to Specific Items of Policy, Mortgage Clause, Mortgage clause when Owner has no Interest in the Insurance, Mortgage Clause with Full Contribution, Condition as to Incumbrances, Lightning Clause.

Three additional clauses were filed by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters January 1, 1902, to wit: Average Clause, Average Clause with Exemption of Special Inventory or Appraisalment in Certain Cases, Clause Forbidding the Use of Electricity.

This policy became the only one lawfully in use in the State of New York on and after May 1, 1887.

By Chapter 106 of the Acts of 1903 it was made unlawful for Lloyds associations to stamp or print on the policies any words which may tend to convey the impression that such policies are in form or substance the standard form of fire insurance policy.

NORTH DAKOTA. The North Dakota uniform policy, a copy of the New York form, went into force October 1, 1890, as previously stated.

WISCONSIN. The law of this State, passed in 1891, directed the commissioner of insurance to prepare and file on or before July 1, 1891, a standard policy which shall "conform to the type and form of the New York standard fire insurance policy; provided, however, that five days' notice of cancellation by the company shall be given and provided that proof of loss shall be made within sixty days after a fire." This policy went into force September 1, 1891. A variation from the New York form was necessary to cover the valued-policy law of Wisconsin, and was so worded that should that law be repealed there would not need to be any change in the form. It read: "Except when otherwise provided by statute, this

company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value." The words of the New York form, "in any matter relating to this insurance no person, unless duly authorized in writing, shall be deemed the agent of this company" were left out because the statutes of Wisconsin, Section 1977, state what shall constitute agency. The only other deviation from the New York form was the omission of the paragraph:

No suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim, shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after the full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements, nor unless commenced within twelve months next after the fire.

This was omitted in deference to the Wisconsin statute of limitations.

In 1895, considering that the late decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, if followed in other States, might render this policy void for unconstitutionality, the legislature at its session of 1895 undertook to cure this possible defect by re-enacting the law in proper form. It made, in doing so, some rather material changes from the New York form.

The old form read that claims were "payable sixty days after due notice, ascertainment, estimate, and satisfactory proof" of the loss has been ascertained. The words "ascertainment," "estimate," and "satisfactory" were stricken out. In the cancellation clause, after the words "five days' notice of such cancellation," there were added "unless during a time in which the hazard shall be increased solely by the act of God, and in such case, and during such time of such increase of hazard, the company shall not cancel this policy except upon sixty days' notice of such cancellation, without the consent of the assured."

The time for rendering a statement of loss, which, in the New York form, may be extended "in writing by this company," was made to read, "by agreement with the company through the local agent or any other authorized agent or any adjuster acting for such company concerning such loss." The disagreement and arbitration and waiver paragraphs were also changed.

There was also added to the last paragraph these words:

Up to the time of the delivery of the policy to assured, in all transactions relating to this policy or to the property herein insured, between the assured and any agent of the company, knowledge of the agent shall be knowledge of the company; and in all transactions relating to the subject of insurance, between the insured and any agent of the company after loss, knowledge of the agent shall be knowledge of the company.

RHODE ISLAND. By the act of May 22, 1895, a policy which is a copy of the New York form became the only legal fire insurance policy in use in the State.

SOUTH DAKOTA. The act approved February 17, 1893, provided that the state auditor should prepare a standard form.

The legislature of 1905 provided a standard policy, which directs

that no company "shall issue any fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form," except as follows:

"A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, and, if it be issued through an agent, the words 'This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company at'"

A company may use in its policies written or printed forms of description and specifications of the property insured, including permits for the use of electricity, gasoline or storage of other extra hazardous products or material, also for repairs and improvements, for the operation or leasing to operate, and for the maintenance of sprinkling or other improvements in case of factories or similar risks, also may grant permission for premises to remain vacant.

A company insuring against damage by lightning may print, in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words, "also any damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not," and, in the clause providing for an apportionment of loss in case of other insurance, the words, "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

Printed or written forms of description and specification or schedules of the property covered by any particular policy, and any other matter necessary to clearly express all the facts and conditions of insurance of any particular risk (which facts or conditions shall in no case be inconsistent with or a waiver of any of the provisions or conditions of the standard policy herein provided for) may be written upon or attached or appended to any policy issued on property in the state. The blanks in the form may be filled in either writing or printing, and where a joint policy is issued, this part may be stated, and also the proportion of the premium and liability assumed by each company. The policy is known and designated as the "South Dakota Standard Form," and must be printed in type no smaller than Long Primer.

The form reads:

In consideration of dollars, to be paid by the insured, hereinafter named, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does insure and legal representatives and assigns against loss or damage by fire to the amount of dollars, to the following described property: (Description of property insured) Bills of exchange, notes, accounts, evidence and securities of property of every kind, books, wearing apparel, plate, money, jewels, metals (medals), patterns, models, scientific cabinets and collections, paintings, sculpture, and curiosities are not included in said insured property, unless specifically mentioned.

Said property is insured for the term, beginning the day of in the year 19.. at noon, and continuing until the day of in the year 19.. at noon, against all loss or damage by fire originating from any cause except invasion, foreign enemies, civil commotions, riots, or any military or usurped power whatever; the amount of said loss or damage to be estimated according to the actual value of the insured property at the time when such loss or damage happens, except that the amount of insurance written herein upon any real property, including structures on land owned by another than the insured, shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of such property and the amount of loss sustained by and the measure of damages of the insured, in case the same is wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns.

This policy shall be void if any material fact or circumstance concerning the risk has been, or the amount of the loss shall be, fraudulently concealed or misrepresented by the insured, or if the insured now has or shall hereafter obtain any other insurance on said property without the assent of the company, or if without such assent the property shall be removed, except that if such removal shall be necessary for the preservation of the property from fire or water, this policy shall be valid without such assent for five days thereafter, or if without such assent the situation or conditions affecting the insured property shall be altered so as to materially increase the hazard, if such increase in hazard be occasioned by the act or agency of the insured, or if without such assent the insured shall sell and dispose of all insurable interests in the insured property, or if the premises hereby insured shall remain vacant and unoccupied for more than thirty days without the assent of the company, or if the subject of the insurance be a manufacturing establishment and it be operated in whole or in part at night later than ten o'clock, or if it cease to be operated for more than twenty consecutive days without permission in writing indorsed hereon, or if this policy be assigned before a loss without the assent of the insured [insurer], or without such assent illuminating gas or vapor be generated in the described building (or adjacent thereto) for use therein, or if without the assent of the insurer there be kept on the above described premises dynamite, gun powder (exceeding twenty-five pounds in quantity), naphtha, nitroglycerine, or other explosives, or petroleum or any of its products of greater inflammability than gasoline or kerosene oil of lawful fire test [which gasoline and kerosene may be kept and used for lights and usual domestic purposes], and kerosene may be kept for sale according to law, but in quantities not exceeding five barrels, provided it be drawn and lights filled by daylight or at a distance not less than ten feet from artificial light.

If the insured property shall be exposed to loss or damage by fire, the insured shall make all reasonable exertions to save and protect the same.

In case of any loss or damage under this policy the insured shall promptly give notice of such loss, and within sixty days from the time of the occurrence of the fire he shall make a statement in writing, sign and swear to the same, and render it to the company, setting forth substantially the property destroyed or damaged and a statement or estimate of the amount of his loss [except in case of total loss on buildings where fire occurs without criminal fault on the part of the insured, or his assigns, in which case the value of the buildings need not be stated], the interest of the insured therein, all other insurance thereon, the purpose for which the building insured or containing the property insured was used, and by whom occupied, and the time and manner in which the fire originated as far as known to the insured. The company may also examine the vouchers, books, and accounts of the insured and make extracts from the same. Should proof of loss not be furnished within six months from the date of loss, this policy shall be void, unless such proof of loss shall have been waived.

In case of any loss or damage the company, within sixty days after the insured shall have submitted the statement as hereinbefore provided, shall either pay the amount for which it shall be liable, which amount, if not agreed upon or determined by the provisions of the policy, shall be ascertained by award of appraisers as hereafter provided, or shall replace the property with other of the same kind and quality [except in case of total loss of buildings as aforesaid where the amount of loss is fixed], or it may within fifteen days after such statement is submitted notify the insured of its intention to repair the premises or any portion thereof separately insured by this policy, and shall thereupon enter upon said premises and proceed to repair the same with reasonable expedition. It is moreover understood that there can be no abandonment of property insured to the company, and that the company shall not in any case be liable for more than the sum insured, with interest thereon from the time when the loss shall become payable as above provided. It shall be optional, however, with the company to take all or any part of the articles of personal property injured or damaged at the actual or appraised sound value thereof without deduction for damage. If there be any other insurance on the property insured, whether prior or subsequent, the insured shall recover on this policy no greater proportion of loss sustained [except in case of total loss on buildings] than the sum hereby insured bears to the whole amount of insurance thereon.

Except in cases of loss where the amount thereof is fixed, as hereinbefore provided, in the event of disagreement as to the amount of loss, the same shall, as above provided, be ascertained by two competent and disinterested

appraisers, the insured and this company each selecting one, and the two chosen shall select a competent and disinterested umpire; the appraisers together shall then estimate and appraise the loss, stating separately sound value and damage, and, failing to agree, shall submit their difference to the umpire; and the award in writing of any two shall determine the amount of such loss; the parties thereto shall pay the appraisers respectively selected by them and shall bear equally the expenses of the appraisal and umpire.

If this company shall claim that the fire was caused by the act or neglect of any third person or corporation, private or municipal, this company shall, on payment of the loss, be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all right of recovery by the insured for loss resulting therefrom, and such right shall be assigned to this company by the insured on receiving such payment.

Whenever in this policy the word "insured" occurs it shall be held to include the legal representative of the insured, and whenever the word "loss" occurs it shall be deemed the equivalent of "loss or damage."

If this policy shall be made payable to a mortgagee or trustee of the insured real estate, no act or default of any person other than such mortgagee or his agents, or those claiming under him, shall affect such mortgagee's or trustee's rights to recover in case of loss on such real estate. Provided, that such mortgagee or trustee shall, on demand, pay according to the customary scale of rates for any increase of risk not paid for by the insured. And in case this policy shall have been issued to the owner of the insured property with the loss payable to a mortgagee, and the owner shall have done any act avoiding the policy as herein provided, or the policy shall have been canceled so that the company is not liable to him in any event, then the mortgagee, upon payment to him of the full amount secured by such mortgage, shall assign to the company or companies making such payment the mortgage, together with the note or debt secured thereby.

This policy may be canceled at any time at the request of the insured, who shall thereupon be entitled to a return of the portion of the above premium remaining after deducting the customary short rates for the time this policy shall have been in force.

The company also reserves the right to cancel this policy as to all risks subsequent to the expiration of five days after the giving of such notice in writing to the insured and to any mortgagee or trustee to whom this policy is made payable, and tendering to the insured the ratable proportion of the premium.

Any person who solicits insurance or issues policies of insurance, or procures applications therefor, shall be held to be, and considered, the general agent of the insurer issuing the policy or making a renewal thereof, except as to proof of loss and adjustment thereof, and neither the application of the insured nor the by-laws of the company shall be considered as a warranty or a part of the contract of insurance.

It shall be the duty of the insurer, in order to avail himself of any provision in this policy rendering it void, to promptly cancel the policy as provided herein upon having or obtaining notice or knowledge of the existence of any facts or circumstances which would, according to the terms of the policy, render it void; otherwise it will be deemed to have waived such provision or provisions voiding the policy. Provided, that if the grounds for cancellation under the last clause shall be distinctly specified in the written notice, such cancellation may be effected upon twenty-four hours' notice to the insured; and actual notice to, or the knowledge of, any agent of the company as above mentioned shall be deemed notice to, and knowledge of, the company.

LOUISIANA. The legislature of 1898 adopted a general fire insurance law, in which Section 22 of Article 3 (Act 105 of the laws of 1898) is as follows:

Section 22. Be it further enacted, etc.: No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those which shall conform to the requirements of the New York Standard Form of Fire Insurance Policy.

It should be added that many companies have adopted the New York standard for use wherever there is no other compulsory form,

so that, with the exception of the slight changes made by the Michigan form, and the special forms in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin, a uniform policy is written by the leading companies all over the United States.

PENALTIES FOR USING OTHER THAN THE STANDARD POLICY.

All but one (North Carolina) of the fourteen States using a standard form of fire insurance policy prescribe penalties for using another form of policy, and all but three (New York, New Hampshire, and North Carolina) make the illegal policy binding on the company issuing it, notwithstanding the violation of law.

The New York standard policy law of 1886 contained a binding clause, but in the revision of the insurance laws by the statutory commission of 1892 this condition was omitted, either by negligence or design.

The laws of New Hampshire and North Carolina do not contain the binding clause.

The Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Utah laws, after prescribing penalties for the use of a non-standard policy, add, "but such policy shall nevertheless be binding on the company issuing the same," and the South Dakota law adds, "but any policy so made, issued, and delivered, shall be binding upon the company issuing the same."

The binding clause of the Minnesota law is the same as the preceding, but adds thereto "and such company shall thereafter be disqualified from doing business in the State." The North Dakota law also contains this clause, and the South Dakota law also contains this clause but makes it operative in "conviction for second offense."

The New Jersey law has the binding clause of the New York law of 1886, and the laws of Connecticut, Michigan, and Wisconsin have substantially the same.

All the States provide in their laws for substantially the exceptions noted under head of Connecticut.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.*

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Ætina has issued several new forms of gold bond contracts since 1901, all of which are incontestable after one year; have thirty days of grace in the payment of all deposits after the first; paid-up, loan and cash surrender values, and a provision for extending the full sum of the bond contract for a definite number of years and days after payments of deposit have ceased. The cash values are payable at the expiration of five years from the date of issue, or at the end of any year thereafter. The amount of such surrender value is shown in a table printed on the contract. The loans will be made after

* The New York legislature in 1906 prescribed standard forms of life policies; the law taking effect January 1, 1907, and the references to New York companies in the following must be considered therewith, and where no reference is made to New York State companies it is because of the enactment of standard forms. [See summary of law on a following page.]

the expiration of three years from the date of issue, the amounts of which are also shown in the table. Non-participating life, limited payment life, and endowments for ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years are issued. These non-participating plans have the same non-forfeiting and guaranteed features contained in participating plans.

Whole-life policies secure to the beneficiaries, upon the death of the insured, or to himself if he reaches the age of eighty-five, the stated amount of insurance. Applicants have the choice of paying premiums every year through life, or during a term of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, or by a single payment.

Regular endowment policies are payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-five years from date of issue, as may be desired by applicant at the time of insuring, or are payable at death, if it occurs within the term of the insurance. Premiums are payable every year during the continuance of the policy, or may all be paid in ten years, or by a single payment.

Renewable term (participating) policies are written for a term of ten years, at the expiration of which they are renewable without medical re-examination for successive terms of ten years each, except that when the term of a policy expires at or after the age of seventy the policy will then be written for the remainder of life. The surplus earned upon renewable term policies will not be paid in cash or applied to reduce the premiums named in the policies, but will be accumulated and applied toward maintaining the premiums at the rate charged at the date of issue. Renewable term policies become entitled to a paid-up policy or cash value on surrender at the end of the fifth or any subsequent year. The value of the renewable term policy being mainly dependent upon surplus earnings, the amount of the paid-up policy or cash value cannot be determined in advance. Any policy in force on this plan may, at the expiration of any insurance year, be exchanged for a whole life or endowment policy of the same amount, upon any such rates then in use by the company, and the accumulation under the original policy will be applied toward paying the premiums under the new policy.

The three forms of gold bond contracts now being issued provide for the issue at the death of a purchaser of three per cent., four per cent., and five per cent. gold bonds, the three per cent. and four per cent. being registered bonds running for twenty-five years, and the five per cent. bonds being either registered or coupon (as may be desired by the owner) running twenty years.

Should the purchaser of a gold bond contract live to the end of an endowment period, he will then have the option of accepting either a bond or its cash value in settlement of the contract. Gold bond contracts participate in the surplus earnings and contain liberal nonforfeiting and guaranteed features. The gold bond contracts are issued upon the life and endowment plans, and the purchaser has the choice of paying deposits every year during the continuance of the contract, or during a term of ten, fifteen, or twenty years on life contracts, or in ten years on endowments, or by a single deposit on any contract.

In 1905 the Aetna Life began to issue Continuous Instalment policies upon the Twenty-Payment Life (death or 85) and Twenty-Year Endowment plans.

BANKERS LIFE ASSOCIATION of Des Moines, Ia. The form of certificate now in use by this association reads:

This is to certify that in consideration of the articles of incorporation and by-laws of this Association, and of the warranties contained in his application No. 00000, all of which are hereby made a part of this contract, and the sum of fifty-two and 50-100 dollars, Mr. John Doe of Des Moines, state of Iowa, by occupation merchant, aged thirty-five years, has been admitted to membership in this Association, and that in the event of his death during membership, his beneficiary shall receive the sum of two thousand dollars, and the guarantee fund deposited with the Association by the said member, amounting to thirty-five dollars.

Upon the failure of the above-named member to make any payment due from him to the Association at its maturity in January, April, July, or October of each year, his guarantee deposit and all other payments made shall be forfeited and his membership shall thereupon cease.

This certificate to become null and void if death occur from self-destruction within five years from this date, the member being sane or insane, or if the member is or shall become intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors, chloral, cocaine, or opium, or if his death be due thereto. No action shall be brought or sustained upon or under this certificate, unless proof of death be made within sixty days and suit commenced within one year after the day of the death of the member. This certificate to take effect and be in force only on the day received by the member and on condition that he be then in good health.

The amount due under this contract to be provided for by assessment on the membership levied pro rata upon the guarantee fund of the Association, unless otherwise supplied, and to be paid to Mary Doe, wife, at the home office of the Association, upon presentation of this certificate with satisfactory proof of claim, to be supplied by the beneficiary. In the event of the death of the beneficiary prior to that of the member, or in case none is named, the benefit then to be payable to the legal representatives of the deceased member.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA. The home office of this company is at Lincoln. The company writes "Ordinary Life," "Twenty Year Distribution," "Participating and Nonparticipating," "Ordinary Life Continuous Instalment" policies. Ten, fifteen, and twenty payment life, termed "Investment Bonds," endowments, instalments, and return premium policies, and ten year term policies. Except the term policies, all provide for paid-up insurance, cash values and loans, and surplus is not divided until end of stated period. The limit on one life is \$10,000.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. The company now writes the following kinds of policies: "Limited Payment Life," "Continuous Payment Life," "Ten and Twenty Year Accumulating Term," "Endowment"; a new form, entitled "Return Cash Value Endowment Bond," under which the insurance and investment are kept separate and distinct, one part being treated as life insurance pure and simple, and the other part as a savings bank deposit to be returned in event of death as a cash addition to the face of the bond, thus guaranteeing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on the investment portion of the premium for a specified term of years. In addition, the company now issues a "Return Cash Value Life

Bond" (similar to the endowment bond above described), "Non-participating Life," "Limited Payment Life and Endowment," "Guaranteed Income Policy," "Five per cent. Gold Bond," "Life, Health, and Annuity Policy," and a "Guaranteed Accumulation Option Policy" which guarantees the return of all premiums paid, at the end of twenty years.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The following new policy form, entitled the "Life Optional," was adopted July, 1901:

This policy of insurance witnesseth that the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, in consideration of the statements and agreements made in the application for this policy, which is hereby made a part of this contract, and in further consideration of the payment of dollars and cents, at its home office, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to be evidenced by the receipt of the company signed as herein provided, and the payment of a like sum, so evidenced, to be made at said office on or before the day of, at noon, in every year during the continuance of this policy, promises to pay at its office in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, unto beneficiary, hereinafter called the insured, of, in the state of, or to such beneficiary or beneficiaries as may be entitled to such payment under the provisions of this policy, hereinafter set forth, allowing the insured to change the beneficiary or beneficiaries thereof, the sum of dollars, upon receipt and approval of proofs of the fact and cause of the death of said insured, while this policy is in full force, provided, however, that if no beneficiary shall survive the said insured, then such payment shall be made to the executors, administrators, or assigns of the said insured.

Upon the failure to pay, when due, any annual premium after the third, this policy shall become paid-up in manner and for the amount now provided by the statutes of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; and it may be surrendered, on any anniversary of its issue, for its cash value as provided by said statutes, upon the execution and delivery to the company, at its home office in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, of a satisfactory release of all interests and claims to the avails thereof.

This policy shall not take effect until the first premium shall have been actually paid while the insured is in good health, and it is issued and accepted by the parties in interest, subject to the conditions, privileges, and benefits stated on the second and fourth pages hereof, which are hereby made a part of this contract.

This policy shall be incontestable after two years from the date of its issue, provided the premiums shall be paid as stated herein and the conditions as to military and naval service are not violated.

Conditions Referred to in this Policy, and Upon Which it is Delivered, Accepted, and Held.

Modifications, etc. That no agent, or other person, except the president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer of the company, has power to extend the time for paying a premium, to issue a permit for residence, travel, or occupation, or to bind the company by making any promise; that no such extension, permit, promise, or waiver of any of the conditions of the policy shall be binding upon the company unless made in writing and signed by one of the officers named; and that no representation or information can be received or have effect which is not contained in the application for this policy.

Payment of Premiums. That all premiums are due and payable at the home office of the company in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but will be accepted elsewhere when duly made in exchange for the company's receipt, signed by the president or secretary. The payment and receipt of any premium shall not continue this policy in force beyond the time when the next subsequent premium is made payable by the face of the policy; nor beyond the time when the next subsequent payment should be made in case other payments shall be substituted for those stipulated for on the face of the policy.

Indebtedness. That the unpaid balance, if any, of the year's premium and all premiums for which notes or credit may have been given, and interest or other obligations to the said company remaining unpaid, shall be a lien upon this policy, and shall be deducted from the amount at any time due and to be paid on account of this policy.

Travel and Residence. That the insured shall not, within two years after the date of this policy, without the written consent of the company, reside, travel, or visit outside the limits of the United States of America north of the Tropic of Cancer, the Dominion of Canada, Europe, and the Bermuda Islands; but may make voyages upon the high seas, by the usual routes and means of conveyance, to and from ports within these limits.

Risks not Assumed. That the insured shall not, within two years after the date of this policy, without the consent of the company in writing, engage, as an occupation, in blasting, mining, submarine labor, the manufacture, handling, or transportation of inflammable or explosive substances, in service upon any railroad or any steamboat or other vessel; nor make aeronautic ascensions; nor, at any time, without such consent in writing, engage in military or naval service of any kind in time of war.

Assignments. That the company shall not be held to have notice of any assignment of this policy until the original assignment, or a duplicate thereof, is filed in the company's home office; that the company will not assume any responsibility for the validity of an assignment, and that before payment of the policy the claim of an assignee shall be subject to proof to the satisfaction of the company.

Admission of Age. Right of Action. That the company will admit the ages of the insured and the beneficiary upon satisfactory proof; failing such proof, if either age shall have been incorrectly stated, so as to cause an insufficient premium, the amount of insurance or other benefit will be equitably adjusted. No action shall be brought against the company under this policy after the expiration of two years from the time when the right of action first accrues.

Privileges Secured under this Policy.

Grace 30 days. That after this policy has been in force one year, overdue premiums will be accepted within thirty days from the date the premium is due, the policy meantime being continued in force, and the premium unpaid being a lien upon the policy.

Loans. That the company, within sixty days after written application by the insured, will in conformity with its rules then in force lend amounts within the limits of the cash surrender value of this policy, deducting interest in advance, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, provided: (1) That the policy shall have been in force three years, and that the premiums are fully paid to the end of the policy year in which the loan falls due; (2) That a valid assignment of the policy shall be made as security; (3) That in any settlement of this policy all outstanding indebtedness must be paid.

Appointing or Changing Beneficiary. Appointment of Contingent Beneficiary. That the insured, subject to the rights of any assignee, may, if the right to do so has been reserved in the application for this policy or amendments thereto, appoint a beneficiary or beneficiaries, provided none be herein named, and also from time to time during the continuance of this policy, may change the beneficiary or beneficiaries, whether named in the policy or not, by filing with the company a written and duly acknowledged instrument of appointment; such appointments shall take effect upon the indorsement of the same on the policy by the company at its home office; and also may appoint a beneficiary or beneficiaries in succession, hereinafter designated as contingent beneficiary or beneficiaries. In the event of his failure to so appoint, the beneficiary or beneficiaries if of lawful age may make such appointment, subordinate to the power or powers of the insured. This appointment shall be subject to change by the person or persons appointing, in the manner hereinbefore stated.

Extended Insurance. That after the payment of three full years' premiums hereon in cash, in case of default in the payment of any subsequent premium, provided there is no indebtedness to the company on account of or secured by this policy, the company, on written request and legal surrender of this policy within thirty days after the date on which such premium payment was due by the terms of the policy, and during the lifetime of the insured, will issue a paid-up policy of term insurance for the face amount of this policy for the term stated in the table on the fourth page, corresponding to the number of full years for which premiums have been paid in cash.

Reinstatement. That if default shall be made in the payment of any premium, this policy may be restored to full force within one year from the date of such default, upon satisfactory medical examination and evidence of insurability, in accordance with the rules of the company, and payment of all arrears, with interest thereon.

Distributions of Surplus. That at the expiration of each period of five years, from the date of this policy, it shall, if then in force, and if the premiums have been fully paid according to the tenor thereof, be credited with its share of the distributive surplus of the company as determined and apportioned by its board of directors. Such share shall be applied by the company in the purchase of paid-up insurance upon the life of the insured, payable when the policy becomes due. This paid-up insurance may be surrendered for its cash value. If the death of the insured should occur after a distribution of surplus to this policy, and before the next period of five years has expired, a post-mortem dividend will be paid with the policy.

Instalment Benefits.

Instalment Agreement. The insured, with the power of revocation, shall have the right to elect that the payment of this policy when due shall be in instalments rather than in one sum. The company will, on the surrender of this policy when due, give in exchange an agreement to pay in accordance with the way elected by the insured under either Option A or Option B hereinafter stated. Said agreement, when issued by the company, shall be in conformity with the terms of the Option elected and with such of the provisions following as may be applicable at the time of its execution. Provided the insured shall not otherwise have directed, the beneficiary or beneficiaries, when this policy becomes payable, shall have this right of election.

It is expressly agreed and understood that any election, revocation, or appointment made by the insured, to be valid, must be in writing, duly executed and acknowledged in form satisfactory to the company, and this policy returned to the home office of the company for appropriate indorsement.

Option A. At the death of the insured, or at the maturity of this policy, to have the whole, or any part not less than \$1,000, of the proceeds of this policy, including any dividend additions then in force, paid in a specified number of annual instalments, as per table below, which shall apply pro rata per \$1,000 for the amount so paid, the first instalment being payable upon the issue of the agreement.

The number of instalments under this option may be changed at any time by the insured. Unpaid instalments will be commuted on the basis of three per cent. compound interest and paid in one sum at any time when an instalment is due, upon the written request of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, if of lawful age, provided the insured shall not otherwise have directed in writing.

Option B. At the death of the insured, or at the maturity of this policy, to have the whole, or any part not less than \$1,000, of the proceeds of this policy, including any dividend additions then in force, paid in annual instalments, continuous during the lifetime of any beneficiary, of an amount corresponding to that stated in the table below for the age of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, at the date of death of the insured, which table shall apply pro rata per \$1,000 for the amount to be so paid, the first instalment being payable upon the issue of the agreement. If there be more than one beneficiary, the amount to be so paid shall be considered as divided into equal parts and the amount of each beneficiary's annual instalment shall be determined pro rata for the age attained.

Table of Instalments Certain. Value of \$1,000.

If in	10	instalments,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$113.82 annually
"	15	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81.33 "
"	20	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.26 "
"	21	"	twenty of \$50.00 annually and a							
			twenty-first of	.	.	.	.	.	.	500.00

General Provisions to Govern and to be Incorporated in Agreement as may be Applicable.

1st. That any contingent beneficiary or beneficiaries shall, upon satisfactory proof of the death of the last surviving beneficiary, succeed to all the rights and privileges possessed by said beneficiary at the time of such

death, except that under Option B the rights of any contingent beneficiary shall be limited to such of the first twenty instalments, if any, as remain unpaid at the death of the last surviving beneficiary.

2d. That if there be more than one beneficiary, the rights of any deceased beneficiary shall pass to the surviving beneficiary or beneficiaries upon satisfactory proof of such decease, except that under Option B the rights of the surviving beneficiary or beneficiaries shall be limited to such of the first twenty (20) instalments, if any, as remain unpaid at the death of such beneficiary.

3d. That at the death of the last surviving beneficiary, if there be no contingent beneficiary then living, or at the death of the last surviving contingent beneficiary occurring subsequently thereto, any of the stipulated instalments under Option A, or any of the first twenty instalments under Option B then remaining unpaid, will be commuted upon the basis of three per cent. compound interest and paid to the executors, administrators, or assigns of such last surviving beneficiary or contingent beneficiary.

CHICAGO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (formerly Mutual Life Insurance Company of Illinois). The company issues all standard forms, including Accumulation Life of continuous or 10, 15, and 20 payments, with 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 year settlements, and Endowments of 10, 15, or 20 payments, with settlements same as above. Annual Dividend and Non-Participating policies are written on all of the above plans. Special Guaranty policies, on the lives of high grade male risks only, on the Life, Limited Payment Life, and Endowment plans; Guaranteed Dividend Accumulation policies; Single Payment policies, Life Incomes; Boys' Educational Endowments; Girls' Educational Dowries.

The instalment features may be applied to all regular plans, face being paid in 20 guaranteed instalments.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON. This new company issues a variety of policies, among them the "Participating Life," "Participating Ordinary Life," "Participating Limited Payment Life," "Participating Endowment," "Participating Average Life Endowment," "Adult Life," "Child's Life," and "Child's Endowment."

The following is the form of the Adult Life Policy:

For value received, The Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, hereby promises to pay the sum of..... dollars upon the death of.....(the insured) in the manner and under the conditions herein set forth. (Signatures of the president and secretary.)

Conditions.

The consideration to be.....cents paid to the company or its official representative on delivery, and a like sum to be paid on each and every Monday during the continuation of this contract.

In case of death, and upon the receipt of satisfactory proofs of the death of the insured hereunder, made upon the company's prescribed forms and in the manner set forth therein, and upon the surrender of this contract and all receipt books, the company will immediately pay the amount of this policy toor to the insured's executor or administrator, the husband or wife of the insured, or any relative by blood, or to any other person who by the production of satisfactory evidence has incurred expense or liability on behalf of the said insured, and a receipt signed by each or any of such persons shall be full evidence of the complete discharge of its contract by said

company, provided, however, that if said insured dies of consumption or any pulmonary disease within one year from the date hereof, only one-half the amount which would otherwise be due will be payable.

This policy is in immediate benefit for the full amount if death occurs at any time after the date hereof on delivery and first payment as above, provided, however, that no obligation is assumed by the company prior to the date hereof, nor unless on said date the insured is alive and in sound health, but the company reserves the right during the first year of this contract to deduct therefrom in case of death (during said first year only) the balance of the year's premiums.

Options and Privileges under this Policy.

Surrender value. After three full years' premiums have been paid this policy is entitled under the laws of Massachusetts to a cash surrender value, provided the same is applied for within two years from the time the insured has ceased paying premiums. The insured may avail himself of this privilege as follows:

Cash. The value may be taken in cash.

New insurance. The value may be used to pay a certain number of premiums on a new policy, if insurable.

Paid-up insurance. The value may be used to purchase a paid-up policy maturing as an endowment in ten years from the date of surrender of the previous policy, provided, however, that no such policy shall be issued for a less sum than ten dollars.

Dividends. This policy is entitled to participate in any apportionment of surplus made for the payment of dividends if in force at the time such dividend is declared. Dividends may be taken in cash or be used to pay premiums on this policy or to purchase additional insurance.

Provisions and Concessions.

Premiums are payable to the company at its home office in Boston, Mass., but may be paid to any authorized agent, manager, or assistant manager of the company who alone is empowered to sign a receipt for the same in the receipt book. Such agents have no power to alter any of the provisions in this policy or to extend or modify any of its privileges.

Grace is allowed to the extent of four weeks' premiums, during which time the agent is authorized to collect the same, the policy remaining in full force during that period, and if the policy becomes a claim by reason of the death of the insured, the unpaid premiums will be deducted therefrom. If premiums are not paid during the period of grace allowed, the policy will be void except as provided in Section 76 of Chapter 118 of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts.

Revival. Should this policy become void by nonpayment of premiums it may be reinstated within one year from the date of lapse upon written application, assented to by the company, and the payment of all arrears. No policy will be so revived unless the insured is in sound health.

Alterations. Any change in this policy by addition or erasure or any sale, transfer, or assignment thereof without the knowledge or written consent of the company shall render this contract void.

Misstatement of age. In the event of the misstatement of age this contract will be void, except that in case of death the company will pay the amount which the contract premium would have purchased at the true age.

Additional insurance. Only one policy can be in force at any time in this company upon the life of the insured unless permission is granted by endorsement upon this policy that a policy of earlier date is known to be in force. Failure to notify the company of the existence of a prior policy will render void any subsequent contract, even if issued, except that the company will return the premiums paid on the later policy, in case of death.

Limitation. No suit on this policy shall be maintainable against the company unless brought within two years after cause of action on this policy accrues.

Special Concession.

This policy may be surrendered at the branch office named on the receipt book within two weeks after its date hereof, if not satisfactory to the insured, and all premiums paid on the policy will be returned.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life, endowment and bond policies on either the participating or non-participating plan. All of its policies are non-forfeitable, and provide for paid-up, loans, or extended insurance after three years. Cash values are paid at the end of the fifth and every subsequent year.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues life policies with premiums payable in one, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years, and during life; endowment policies maturing at the ages of sixty, sixty-five, seventy, and seventy-five, or at the end of term of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five years, with premiums payable in one, five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and during the term of the policy. All these forms become paid-up insurances by their terms, without surrender or care on the part of the parties in interest, upon non-payment of a premium when due, after the payment of two or three annual premiums as may be required, and the amounts of such paid-up insurances are printed upon the contract and made a part of it. All of them may be surrendered for a stipulated cash value, if kept in full force, within 30 days after the end of successive periods of five years, which cash value is also printed on the contract and made a part of it. All life policies are of the same general form, differing only as to, the term of payment of premiums and correspondingly as to the paid-up and cash values. The endowment policies differ in like respects. It also issues annuity contracts, and five and ten year term policies. [See Cyclopedia for 1892-2].

DES MOINES LIFE. This company issues four forms of policies known as the "Twenty Instalment, Limited Payment;" "Accumulative Dividend, Limited Payment Life;" "Increasing Insurance, Limited Payment;" and "Accumulative Dividend, Endowment." All forms grant freedom of residence and travel, thirty days grace in payment of premiums and reinstatement, automatic non-forfeiture and extended insurance, demand loans, paid-up insurance, and cash values. The policies are incontestible after two years from date of issue.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. The following is descriptive of the society's principal forms of assurance contracts:

The New Guaranteed Cash Value Policy, in endowment, limited payment and ordinary life forms, guarantees: 1. The immediate payment of amount assured at maturity of endowment period or immediately in event of death of assured without payments of further premiums. 2. Policy incontestable after first year. 3. Loan at 5 per cent. at any time after third year. 4. Surrender value in cash, beginning at end of third year, increasing annually thereafter. 5. Surrender value in automatic paid-up assurance, beginning at end of third year, increasing annually thereafter. 6. A surrender value

in extended term assurance for the full amount of the policy. 7. A cash dividend either at end of a 20, 15, 10, or 5 year accumulation period or annually, consisting of the policy's share of surplus profits as determined by the actuaries of the society. Under "Life" forms, dividends from surplus subsequently earned, if policy is continued beyond accumulation period. 8. The choice of a variety of methods of settlement at the end of the policy's accumulation period. 9. An annually increasing surrender value if policy is continued beyond accumulation period (life forms only). 10. Thirty days' grace at 5 per cent. interest in payment of premiums. 11. The restoration of policy in case of lapse conditioned upon continued good health of assured. 12. The right given to assured to change the beneficiary. 13. The privilege of drawing the assurance in instalments, in which case the sum of the instalments will be considerably larger than the amount would be if paid in one sum. 14. The conversion of the assurance into an annuity payable to beneficiary for life.

The New Endowment Bond, either for 20 or 15 years, has all the privileges of the Guaranteed Cash Value Endowment policy and in addition thereto guarantees that in event of death during the endowment period, if premiums compounded at 4 per cent. exceed the principal of the bond, such excess will be added to the bond as paid therewith.

The Indemnity Policy contains all the guarantees and advantages of the Guaranteed Cash Value Policy with the extra guarantee that in case of death within the accumulation period the society will pay, in addition to the face of the policy, an indemnity dividend of 25 per cent. of all tabular premiums paid to the society, provided payment of premiums is continued until the date of such death.

The Continuous Instalment Policy, ordinary life, limited payment and endowment forms, provides a permanent income by guaranteeing: 1. The payment of the face of the policy in twenty equal annual instalments. The first instalment to be paid to the assured if living at the maturity of the endowment, or to the beneficiary immediately upon the death of the assured. 2. In addition thereto: The continuation of annual payments of like amount under (a) endowment: as long as the assured or beneficiary live after completion of said 20 instalments. (b) Ordinary life and limited payment forms: during the remaining lifetime of beneficiary. 3. The payment of said 20 instalments in any event, assured or beneficiary surviving or not. 4. Reduction of premiums in case of death or change of beneficiary, but, in such event, annual instalments will not be continuous during the life of a new or substituted beneficiary. Other guarantees, as dividend at end of accumulation period with the different options of settlement; loans and surrender values in cash, automatic paid-up assurance, extended term assurance, incontestability, grace in payment of premiums, restoration, etc., etc., same as under Guaranteed Cash Value Policies.

Contract of Sale, five per cent. 20 year Gold Bonds, paid for in instalments, and protected by life assurance. Endowment, Limited Payment and Ordinary Life plans. Specimen of bond with interest coupons attached to each Contract of Sale. Guarantees: 1. The Bond

—the delivery of the bond at maturity of the endowment or immediately in event of death of purchaser without payment of further instalments. 2. Interest—5 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually for twenty years. 3. Principal—The payment of the principal of the bond at the end of the twenty years. 4. Market Value—The payment to the beneficiary of \$1,300 cash for each \$1,000 bond (instead of issuing the bond) if desired. 5. Collateral Security—loan at 5 per cent. interest at any time after third year. 6. Surrender Values before Maturity—a surrender value in cash, beginning at end of third year, increasing annually thereafter; or, a surrender value in automatic paid-up assurance, beginning at the end of the third year, increasing annually thereafter; or, a surrender value in extended term assurance for the full amount of the contract. 7. Profits—a cash dividend either at the end of a 20, 15, 10, or 5 year accumulation period or annually, consisting of the contract's share of surplus profits as determined by the actuaries of the society. Under "Life" forms, dividends from surplus subsequently earned, if the contract is continued beyond the accumulation period. 8. The choice of a variety of methods of settlement, at the end of the accumulation period.

And various other guarantees, such as privilege of changing beneficiary, incontestability of contract after first year, grace of 30 days in payment of instalments, restoration of lapsed contracts conditioned upon continued good health of purchaser, etc., etc., similar to Guaranteed Cash Value Policy.

A new form of policy issued by the company in 1906 is the convertible policy with guaranteed values and options.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines, issues all forms of life, limited payment life, investment and endowment policies, with annual dividends. Also option policies at life, limited payment life and endowment rates, providing for paid-up or extended insurance, cash values and loans. The reserves on all policies are deposited with the state.

FEDERAL LIFE, Chicago, issues three standard forms of policies, known as "Cumulative Life," "Cumulative Limited Life," and "Cumulative Endowment," also all forms of Term and Non-Participating Policies.

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, issues all approved forms of life insurance, with or without investment features. Expenses limited, and profits equitably distributed on annual or deferred dividend basis. Policies nonforfeitable, with liberal loan, paid-up, and extended insurance values.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the following kinds of policies:

Ordinary Life Policy. An ordinary life policy is one on which premiums are payable during the whole of life, the sum insured under such policy being payable only at death.

Limited Payment Life Policy. Under the limited payment life policy the premiums, instead of being payable during the whole of life, are limited to a specified number of years, usually ten, fifteen, or twenty years.

The sum insured is payable only at death.

These policies are known as ten-payment life, fifteen-payment life, and twenty-payment life, respectively.

Endowment Policy. The endowment policy is issued for a specified period of years, usually ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years, called the Endowment Period. The sum insured is payable at the end of the endowment period, or at prior death. The premiums are payable to the end of the endowment period, or until prior death.

Limited Payment Endowment Policy. Under the limited payment endowment policy, the premiums, instead of being payable during the entire endowment period, are limited to a specified number of years. The usual period is ten years, and such policies are known as ten-payment endowment policies.

The sum insured is payable at the end of the endowment period, or at prior death.

Expectation Endowment Policy with Limited Payments. A special form of endowment policy, offered only by this company, is known as the expectation endowment with limited payments. The endowment period is equal to the expected duration of life after any specified age, according to a given table of mortality. Payment of premiums is limited to one-half the expected duration of life.

Twenty-Year Seventy-five Per Cent. Premium Redemption Policy, also known by the name of Limited Endowment Policy. This policy is issued for a term of twenty years.

If it becomes a claim by death during the said term of twenty years, there will become due and payable, in addition to the sum insured, a mortuary dividend of twenty-five per cent. of all full years' premiums paid, on the basis of tabular annual rates.

In case the insured survive to the end of the term of twenty years, all stipulated premiums having been paid, the policy will mature as an endowment for seventy-five per cent. of all premiums paid, on the basis of tabular annual rates.

Ten-Year Accommodation Policy. The ten-year accommodation policy provides insurance protection during the first ten years at term rates. At the end of that period the insurance may be continued, without re-examination, on the endowment assurance plan, for a further period of ten years, at lower rates of premiums than those given in the company rate book for ten-year endowment policies issued at the advanced age.

Accommodation policies, like term policies generally, are issued without any provision for surrender values during the first ten years, there being barely anything contained in the premiums for the purpose of accumulation.

If any surplus is left after charging each policy with its share of the current claims by death and expenses, such surplus is placed

in a separate fund, for the sole benefit of such ten-year endowment policies as may be issued at the beginning of the eleventh year in exchange for expired ten-year accommodation policies.

Each such policy will be credited with its equitable share of the accumulated fund, improved at compound interest, such share, however, not to be paid in cash, but to be applied to a further reduction of premiums on the ten-year endowment policy.

Twenty-Year Gold Bond.—This policy, called "Contract of Sale," is issued on the ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment (bond) plans, and the person upon whose life it is written is called the "purchaser." Contracts of sale are issued for amounts of even thousands of dollars from \$5,000 to \$100,000. They provide that at their maturity one five per cent. registered twenty-year gold bond will be delivered, or at the option of the beneficiary, a corresponding number of coupon bonds for \$1,000 each, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semiannually on the first day of January and July of each year.

Child's Endowment Bond with Educational Annuity. Guaranteed to be fully paid-up in case of the death of the donor, and with return of all deposits made after the first year, in case the child dies before maturity of the bond. These bonds are issued to mature in 10, 15, 20, or 25 years, as may be selected. They provide a regular annual income during a stated number of years for the education of the child, and afterwards a fixed capital for establishment in business or a profession, or for a dowry. The bonds are issued for amounts from \$1,000 to \$20,000 in favor of children of all ages under eighteen; at maturity, however, the age must not exceed 30 years.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Issues all up-to-date forms of policy contracts. Its ordinary life and limited payment policies have the distinctive feature of becoming endowments at age eighty. Both forms are issued upon the annual dividend plan with accumulating options for varying terms.

Its straight endowment policies are for ten, fifteen, and twenty-year terms, and, like the others, are annual dividend paying or accumulating, as may be desired. Return and semi-return premium policies are also written. In all of the above the most liberal conditions as to paid-up insurance, surrender and loan values, extended insurance, etc., are made in the policies, and all values are written in. They also provide a variety of very advantageous options for the withdrawal or reinvestment of earnings. Nonforfeitable and incontestable conditions together with instalment settlement options, are special features.

The above policies are also written in nonparticipating forms.

In all cases the application is made a part of the contract, and a copy is attached to each policy issued.

ILLINOIS LIFE. This company issues all standard forms of policies. The policies of this company are registered and securities sufficient to guarantee the contract deposited with the Illinois department.

INTERSTATE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. This company now writes the following forms of policies: Convertible Five Year Term and Renewal Option; Twenty Year Renewable Term, Decreasing Premium; Limited Payment Life Return Cash Value; Limited Payment Life, Guaranteed Decreasing Premiums; Endowment; Recurring Endowments; Endowments Guaranteed Decreasing Premiums; Guaranteed Decreasing Premium Assurance; Stock or Non-participating; Guaranteed Continuous Annuity; Limited Payment Life Mortuary Dividend Persistency Bonus policies.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues "ordinary life" policies with premiums payable during life, "limited payment life," "endowment," "trust fund policies" payable in installments, "optional annuity" policies, providing, at death, for payment in twenty installments (the first payment immediate), with an additional sum equal to one-half the face of policy twenty years after death; twenty-year term, ten, and five-year renewable term, and "industrial" policies. All of this company's policies in the ordinary branch contain provision for reinstatement, are allowed thirty days' grace in payment of premium after the first year, and all policies of life and endowment form are allowed five options of settlement in case of claim. These options provide for payment of part of the face with limited annuity for remainder, for limited annuity for full amount, or for life annuity for amount to be determined by age of beneficiary at death of insured. All its policies are subject to the nonforfeiture law of Massachusetts, which see. [See Cyclopedica for 1892-3.]

- The application contains the following warranty:

As a part of the application, and as the basis of the contract, which shall not take effect until a policy shall have been delivered and the first premium paid thereon during my lifetime and while I am in good health, I declare to be complete and true and hereby warrant all the statements and answers herein made, and also the written statements made by me to the agent.

I waive all provisions of law preventing any physician from disclosing information concerning me, and agree that the contract shall be held and construed as made and executed in the commonwealth of Massachusetts; and I agree to the adjustment of claim hereunder according to the true age.

In any distribution of surplus, the principles and methods which may be adopted by the company for such distribution, and its determination of the amount equitably belonging to such policy, shall be accepted by and for every person who shall have any interest under said policy, and the receipt of the person whose life is insured shall be in full surrender of all dividend additions to the policy. I certify that my answers to the foregoing questions are correctly recorded by the medical examiner.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. This company issues "Regular" and "Industrial" policies, the greater part of its business being in Industrial Insurance.

The "Regular" forms include "Ordinary Life," "Limited Payment Life," and "Ordinary Endowment" policies. The forms are identical except in those points which are necessarily specific to the kind of policy.

Policies provide for dividends annually, quinquennially or at the end of the Allotment period of ten, fifteen or twenty years. Liberal Loans and Surrender Values at the end of each year beginning with the third are endorsed on the policy.

Premiums paid during a certain part of the Allotment period are returned in case of death during that period on some forms, if desired, at a slight additional cost.

The Allotment policies provide for a choice of a variety of methods by which to dispose of the policy at the end of the Allotment period.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues all approved forms of policies, such as Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, Endowment, Continuous Installment, Five Per Cent. Gold Bond, Joint Life, Return Premium, Term Policies, and a variety of Annuity forms.

The majority of its business is issued on the Survivorship Dividend Plan, which provides for the payment of the accumulated dividends at the end of stated periods, fifteen or twenty years. At the end of the period the insured has the option of several modes of settlement.

The Survivorship Dividend Policies issued by the company after January 1, 1900, provide for thirty days' grace in the payment of premiums, and also grant the privilege of reinstatement at any time within the Survivorship Dividend period upon furnishing a satisfactory medical examination and the payment of the past due premiums and any other indebtedness, with interest.

Survivorship Dividend policies issued on the Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, and Endowment plans, contain liberal tables of loan, paid up, and extended insurance values.

The company also writes non-participating guaranteed policies at a considerably lower premium than a similar Survivorship Dividend policy. On the second page is endorsed a table of loan, paid-up, and extended insurance values beginning with the third year.

The company will attach to any form of regular policy an installment option slip whereby the beneficiary can have the face of the policy payable in instalments instead of one sum.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. In September, 1901, this company issued entirely new forms of policies with new premium rates. No new plans of insurance were added, but the policy contracts, etc., were all revised. The company is now issuing policies with guaranteed cash, paid-up and loan values for all forms and, in addition, extended insurance for many forms. It is also writing policies with annual, five-year, or twenty-year distribution of surplus. Term and non-participating policies are likewise issued. During 1902 it revised its income bond policies so as to make them gold bond contracts and issued an endowment form of such contract. Annuities also written.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues policies of life insurance which may be briefly described as follows:

Continuous Payment Life Policy. Payable at death only, premiums payments to continue during the life of the insured.

Limited Premium Life Policy. Payable at death only, premiums payable for either 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, or 25 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the stipulated number of premiums.

Continuous Payment Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premium payments to continue during the term of the policy.

Limited Premium Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premiums payable for either 1, 10, 15, or 20 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the required premiums.

Twenty-Year Term Policy, at a low rate of premium, loss payable only in case of death during the stated term, containing a provision for change to any other form of policy at any time within five years after the date of issue, without medical examination.

Instalment Options. Regular life and endowment, and term policies contain instalment options "A," "B," and "C." Option "A" Policy provides that the proceeds of the insurance are to be retained by the company and paid in annual instalments of such amount as may be desired, the yearly balances remaining in the possession of the company to be credited with interest at not less than three percent. per annum; instalment payments to continue until the fund is exhausted. Option "B" Policy provides for payment in from 5 to 20, or, if desired, in 25 or 30, annual instalments of a stated amount each. Option "C" provides for payment of annual instalments of a stated amount for each \$1,000 of the proceeds of the insurance, and at least twenty-five annual instalments will be paid under this option, but instalments will continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary entitled to receive the first of such instalments. Either of Options "A," "B," or "C," may be selected by the insured at any time during the continuance of the policy, or if no such selection is made, and the insured has not otherwise directed, the beneficiary may, at the death of the insured, elect to have the proceeds paid according to either of said options. Under endowment policies, if the insured shall survive the endowment period, he may select either of said options, and have payment of the proceeds made to himself or other beneficiaries in annual instalments accordingly.

Instalment "G" Policy, which applies to all policies except term policies, provides that the insurance is to be paid in twenty annual instalments, each to be of \$50 for each \$1,000 of the amount insured. Premiums on this form of instalment policy will be based on the commuted value of the twenty instalments.

Instalment policies on the "G" form will only be issued for amounts large enough to provide for instalments of at least \$100 each.

All endowment policies on instalment plans or having instalment options will contain a provision for the payment of the proceeds of the insurance to the insured, if living, at the end of the endowment period, and they will be paid in one sum or in annual instalments as desired.

Instalment and Terminal Payment Policies, for convenience of description in the application, are designated as Instalment "H," "I," and "K." Premiums are based upon the commuted amount, or present value, of all instalments to be paid. Instalment "H" policies are payable in 20 annual instalments of \$25 and a final or 21st instalment of \$500 on each aggregate amount of \$1,000, with a commuted value of \$660. Instalment "I" policies provide for the payment of 20 annual instalments of \$20 each and a 21st instalment of \$500 for each \$900 of aggregate insurance, the commuted value being \$585. Instalment "K" policies provide for the payment of 25 annual instalments of \$20 each and a 26th instalment of \$500 for each aggregate insurance of \$1,000, the commuted value being \$600.

Special Provisions. Continuous Payment Life policies, Limited Payment Life policies, and all Endowment policies, will contain the following provisions: for extended term insurance, together with the terms and conditions upon which the same may be obtained; for annual distributions of surplus in accordance with the rules and methods established by the directors of the company; for 31 days of grace in payment of premiums; for reinstatement at any time within five years from date of lapse; for cash loans; and, if requested in the application, for change of benefit.

Besides providing for change to other forms of insurance, as above stated, term policies will contain the following provisions: for annual distributions of surplus, beginning with the payment of the sixth annual premium; for days of grace in payment of premiums, and for reinstatement, and change of beneficiary, as in the case of life and endowment policies.

After two years from date of issue all policies become incontestable, provided the rules of the company respecting military and naval service in time of war are complied with; and except as to such service, all restrictions upon residence, travel, and occupation are then removed.

All policies issued will be subject to the Massachusetts insurance law of 1900, relating to paid-up and cash surrender values, and such values will be stated in each policy issued.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company, in its ordinary department proper, issues, on a non-participating basis, all the ordinary forms of life and endowment policies; also special forms of contracts, known as "Optional Life or Endowment," "Guaranteed Dividend," and "Reduced Premium Life"—premiums reduced after twenty years to \$10.00 per \$1,000 per annum.

It also issues "Gold Bond Policies," on the ordinary forms of life and endowment, the bonds being dated the first of January or July next succeeding death, or the ending of the endowment period,

and bearing interest at the rate of four, five, or six per cent. per annum (according to selection), payable semi-annually, the face of the bond maturing twenty years after the date of issue.

In its intermediate branch (a branch of the ordinary department) it issues policies on all the ordinary forms of life and endowment insurance, for amounts of \$500 or any multiple thereof. The rates are "mutual." After the policy shall have been in force five years dividends are payable annually in cash, or as additions to the policy. Premiums are payable annually, semiannually, or quarterly, as in the ordinary department proper.

In its industrial department it writes whole life and endowment policies, at premiums of from five cents to sixty cents, and at ages between one and seventy, the premiums in all cases being payable weekly.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company's forms are "ordinary life," "endowment," "semi-endowment," and "accumulative bond" policies. Dividends may be used to reduce premiums at the option of the assured. All endowment policies have a guaranteed cash surrender value. No change has been made in the forms, except that no permission is now required for travel. [See *Cyclopedia* for 1892-3.]

Dividends may be used to reduce premiums or to purchase additional insurance at the option of the insured.

A new policy, "non-participating life," is now issued by this company. It has a low premium, and carries after three years a table of definite loan and cash values, paid-up, and extended insurance.

Policies on the "Provident plan" with monthly premiums are also issued; these policies carry with them all of the advantages and benefits obtaining on regular annual premium policies.

MINNESOTA MUTUAL LIFE, issues Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, and Endowment policies as its principal forms.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all the ordinary forms of life and endowment policies and instalment bonds. All such contracts are strictly non-forfeitable and incontestable after the second year. Dividends are allowed annually. In the case of "Regular" policies they may be applied either in cash reduction of premium, or to the purchase of additional paid-up insurance, or on the Accelerative Endowment plan so as to make the policy payable as an endowment at a gradually decreasing age, or to convert the policy into a fully paid-up policy.

All of these policies have tables of "cash surrender, or loan values," and also of extended insurance and paid-up values in case of lapse.

If death occur within one year after the non-payment of premium and during the term of extended insurance, there will be deducted from the amount payable any premium that would have become

due on the policy if it had continued in full force; also a sum equal to the amount of any indebtedness on the policy at the time of non-payment of premium. If death occur after the first year no deduction will be made.

Where the premiums on regular policies are more than \$20 each they may be settled on the part loan plan. But 80 per cent. of the premiums need be paid in cash.

On January 1, 1900, this company adopted new policy forms and premium rates. Following is the present form of the continuous life policy to self:

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, in consideration of the statements and agreements in the application for this policy, which are hereby made a part of this contract, and of the sum of dollars and cents, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and of the payment of a like sum on the day of at the office of the company in the city of Newark, New Jersey, or to agents when they produce receipts signed by the president or treasurer, in every year during the continuance of this policy, does insure the life of of in the county of state of (herein called the insured), in the amount of dollars, for the term of life, payable at its office in the city of Newark, New Jersey, to executors, administrators, or assigns, immediately upon receipt of due and satisfactory proof of interest and of the death of the insured, deducting therefrom all indebtedness to the company on this policy, together with the balance, if any, of the then current year's premium.

If the said premiums shall not be paid in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, this policy shall become null and void, and all premiums paid be forfeited except as hereinafter provided.

This policy does not take effect until the first premium shall have been actually paid during the lifetime of the insured; nor are agents authorized to make, alter, or discharge this or any other contract in relation hereto, or to waive any forfeiture hereof. Any error made in understating the age of the insured will be adjusted by paying such amount as the premiums paid would purchase at the table rate.

No assignment of this policy shall take effect until written notice thereof shall be given to the company.

This policy, after two years, will be incontestable, except for non-payment of premium.

The non-forfeiture provisions and special privileges printed on the second and third pages hereof are hereby made a part of the policy contract.

Special Privileges. The insured will be entitled at any time while this policy is in force and not assigned, upon return of the policy to the company at Newark with the insured's written request for the appropriate indorsement of the policy by the company:

1. To have the beneficiary changed.
2. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this policy at its maturity retained by the company until the death of the beneficiary, the company in the meantime to pay the beneficiary an annuity equal to three per cent. of the amount so retained, the first annuity being payable one year after the maturity of this policy, and the last annuity payment to be a pro rata one for the expired fraction of the year in which the beneficiary dies. At the time any annuity becomes payable, the beneficiary may withdraw the amount retained by the company, in which case the annuity payments will cease.

3. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this policy at its maturity paid in a specified number (not exceeding thirty) of equal annual instalments, the first instalment being payable immediately. The following table of instalment values shows the amounts payable in instalments, also the commutation values if any of the next succeeding unpaid instalments be commuted to one sum when any instalment falls due.

The right of withdrawal under privilege No. 2 or of commutation under privilege No. 3 will be withheld from the beneficiary by the company, if the insured shall so direct.

If the policy be not then assigned, the insured may, while the policy is in force, revoke the request to have settlement made in accordance with privilege No. 2 or No. 3.

Unless otherwise directed by the insured, the company at the maturity of this policy will extend to the beneficiary either privilege No. 2 or No. 3.

After this policy shall have been in force one year, each year's premium subsequently paid shall be subject to reduction by such dividend as may be apportioned by the directors; but if the full premium be paid, the dividend will, if requested, be applied upon either the "Addition" or the "Accelerative Endowment" plan. If settlement of this policy be made in accordance with either privilege No. 2 or No. 3, the stipulated payments will be increased by such annual dividends as may be apportioned by the directors; but such dividends will be payable only in cash. This policy will not be entitled at the time of default in payment of any premium which may become due hereon to credit for any dividend which may have been provisionally declared conditioned upon the payment of such premium.

Under the "Addition" plan, dividends are applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance payable with the policy, such insurance being purchased at the company's regular single premium rates for participating insurance according to the attained age of the insured.

Under the "Accelerative Endowment" plan, dividends are applied to the conversion of the policy into an endowment payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age, or, if preferred, into a fully paid-up participating policy payable at the same time that this policy is payable according to its terms.

If dividends have been applied upon the "Accelerative Endowment" plan, subsequent dividends cannot be applied upon the "Addition" plan or vice versa.

Instalment Values. Illustration: If twenty instalments be selected, the amount of each instalment will be \$65.26 for each \$1,000 payable in one sum at maturity, the amount payable in instalments aggregating \$1,305.20. If five of these instalments, amounting to \$326.30, have been paid, and the next five be commuted to one sum, their commuted value when the sixth instalment falls due will be \$307.84 ($\$326.30 \times .94342$). The eleventh and subsequent instalments would be payable as they fell due. If, when the sixth instalment fell due, the unpaid fifteen instalments, amounting to \$978.90, be commuted to one sum, their commuted value would be \$802.44 ($\$978.90 \times .81974$).

The following non-forfeiture provisions are endorsed on regular policies:

At the end of any policy year during the whole of which this policy shall have been in force, or within three months from default in premium payments, provided that not less than two full years' premiums shall have been paid, the owner shall have the following options:

1. To surrender the policy to the company at Newark for its cash surrender value, which shall be equal to the entire net reserve thereon by the American experience mortality and interest at three per cent. yearly, less one per cent. of the amount insured by the policy and by the dividend additions, if any. Any indebtedness to the company on this policy will be deducted from the cash surrender value as above computed.

2. To surrender the policy to the company at Newark for a non-participating paid-up policy payable at the time this policy would be payable if continued in force.

If the policy be not surrendered as above, the insurance will be automatically extended from date of default in premium payments, without participation in surplus, for the full amount of the policy and existing dividend additions, if any, without any action by the owner of the policy. If death shall occur during the first year of the term of extended insurance, there shall be deducted from the amount payable any premium that would have become due on this policy if it had continued in force, and a sum equal to the amount of any indebtedness to the company on this policy at time of such non-payment of premium. If death shall occur after one year from date of non-payment of premium and within the period of extended insurance no deduction will be made from the sum insured.

The amount of the paid-up policy, or the term of the extended insurance, will be such as the amount of the cash surrender value of this policy, less any

indebtedness to the company thereon, will purchase at net single premium rates, according to the attained age of the insured, by the American experience mortality and interest at three per cent. yearly.

Unless previously surrendered to the company, this policy may be reinstated at any time within three years from default in premium payments, provided the company is furnished with satisfactory evidence of insurability and all arrears with interest thereon at not to exceed six per cent. yearly shall be paid; but no such evidence of insurability will be required and no interest will be charged if the arrears shall be paid while the insured is living and within one month from such default.

The company at any time while the policy is in force will loan up to the limit secured by its cash surrender value upon receipt of the policy and a satisfactory certificate of loan. The rate of interest charged shall not exceed six per cent. per annum. The loan may be paid off at any time while the policy is in force.

Continuous Installment Life Bonds provide for the payment of the sum insured, including existing dividend additions, if any, in twenty equal annual installments, the first installment being payable immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof of interest and of the death of the insured. Should the beneficiary live to receive the twenty installments payable as above, the company will continue to pay annually during the remainder of his or her life a sum equal to one-twentieth of the amount insured, exclusive of dividend additions. If the beneficiary does not survive the insured, the twenty installments will be payable to the executors, administrators, or assigns of the insured, and such payment will be in full settlement of the Bond.

Continuous Installment Endowment Bonds provide for the payment of the sum insured, including existing dividend additions, if any, in twenty equal annual installments, the first installment being payable twenty years after the issue of the bond, provided the insured be living and the bond be in force. Should the insured live to receive these twenty installments, the company will continue to pay him annually a sum equal to one-twentieth of the amount insured, exclusive of dividend additions, and after his death will continue such payments to the beneficiary if he or she survives the insured. If the insured dies before receiving all the twenty installments as above, the remainder will be paid as they fall due to the beneficiary if living, and after the twenty installments have all been paid, the company will continue to pay annually during the remainder of the beneficiary's life a sum equal to one-twentieth of the amount insured, exclusive of dividend additions. If the insured dies before receiving all the twenty installments as above, and if the beneficiary does not survive the insured, the remainder of the twenty installments will be paid to the executors, administrators or assigns of the insured. If the insured dies before the maturity of the bond, the insurance, including existing dividend addi-

* In endowment policies the following is inserted:

If the sum to be applied to the purchase of extended insurance as aforesaid shall be more than sufficient to extend the insurance to the end of the endowment term, the excess shall be applied in the same manner to the purchase of pure endowment insurance, payable at the end of the term, if the insured be then living.

tions, if any, is payable in twenty installments to the beneficiary, beginning immediately, and if the beneficiary lives to receive such twenty installments, the company will continue to pay him or her annually a sum equal to one-twentieth of the amount insured, exclusive of dividend additions, but if the beneficiary shall not survive the insured, the bond including additions will be payable in twenty installments to the estate of the insured. Premiums are payable for twenty years.

Upon return of a Continuous Installment Bond to the company, accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the death of the beneficiary, the company will reduce the future premiums to a sum stated in the bond.

The first twenty installments will be increased by such cash dividends as may be apportioned.

Surrender values are the same as upon regular policies, but are payable in twenty installments. Loan values are equal to 76.619 per cent. of the cash value payable in instalments.

The annual cash dividends allowable in reduction of premiums will be equal to 76.619 per cent. of the dividends paid upon regular policies. If dividends be applied on the "Addition" plan to the increase of the sum insured, the yearly additions will be the same in amount as those credited on a regular policy. Dividends applied upon the addition plan effect a corresponding increase in the surrender and loan values. If the insured desires to have dividends applied upon the addition plan it should be so stated in the application.

The first year's premium is payable only on the all-cash plan.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York. The Mutual Life is now issuing "Ordinary Life Policy," "Limited Payment Life Policy," "Endowment Policy," "Guaranteed Income Policy," "Continuous Instalment Policy," "Guaranteed Compound Interest Gold Bond," "Five per cent. Gold Bond," "Expectation Term Policy," "Joint Income Policy," "Single Premium and Non-participating Life and Endowment Policies," "Selected Benefit Policy," and the "Yearly Bond Contract." Upon application to any of the company's agencies the advantages of these policies will be explained in detail.

The "Yearly Bond Contract" is issued in denominations of \$10,000 and \$20,000 only. Annual premiums only. The following statement describes the contract:

Twenty annual premiums are payable. If the contract is for \$10,000 a \$500, and if for \$20,000 a \$1,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 20-year gold bond, interest payable semi-annually, is delivered on payment of the second and each subsequent premium and a twentieth bond is delivered at the end of twenty years if insured is alive. The balance of the twenty bonds are delivered if he dies within the twenty years. On non-payment of the fourth, or any subsequent premium, the contract is extended for a stated period and the balance of the bonds will be delivered if death takes place within the period of extension as guaranteed in the contract. The insurance under these contracts is non-participating.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company issues the "Option Life" policy, the "Endowment Bond," "Investment Insurance Trust Bond," "Non-participating Life" policy, "Non-participating Endowment Bond," "Five and Ten-Year Term Policies," non-participating and non-renewable, and "Annuities."

All these policies are free from restriction on residence and travel, and, after one year, indisputable for any cause whatever. They provide liberal tables of cash, paid-up, extended insurance and final values, give the insured the privilege of changing beneficiary on written application, and provide for payment of the insurance proceeds in any number of installments, as the insured may designate or elect.

The warranty in the application reads:

I hereby certify that I have read all statements and answers in this application, and warrant and agree, on behalf of myself and of any person who shall have or claim any interest in any contract issued hereunder: (1) That no circumstance or information has been withheld or omitted touching my past and present state of health and habits of life, and that said statements and answers, together with this declaration, as well as those made to the company's medical examiner, are true and shall be the basis of the contract hereby applied for. (2) That any policy issued on this application shall not take effect until the first premium thereon shall have been actually paid to the company during my lifetime and good health. (3) That, if within one year from the date of the medical examination for this policy, I shall be personally engaged (without the company's written consent) in blasting, underground mining, submarine labor, the manufacture, handling, or transportation of explosives or inflammable substances, or in service upon any railroad trains (except as conductor, baggage master, or mail and express agent on passenger trains), or as an ordinary seaman, or in the handling of live electric wires or dynamos, or in aeronautic ascensions, or in military or naval service in time of war, or if, within that period, I shall suicide or destroy myself, sane or insane, the policy hereby applied for shall thereupon become null and void; and (4) That said policy, if issued, shall at all times and places be held and construed to have been made at Montpelier, Vermont, and that no suit shall be brought against the company for claim under this policy after three years from time right of action accrues.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The prevalent forms of policies issued by this company are the "Ordinary Life" participating and non-participating; "Limited Payment Life" participating and non-participating; "Endowment" participating and non-participating; "Trusteeship," and "Renewable Term," both of the last two participating. All policies are free from restrictions as to residence and travel, and after one year are incontestable except for non-payment of premium. Under all endowment and life policies liberal values are provided, after three years, in paid-up or extended insurance or cash. Cash loans are also provided after three years. The following are the conditions of the "Ordinary Life Participating Policy," for \$10,000, at age thirty-five, and the options at the end of twenty years:

This policy participates in the profits of the company as follows:

Distribution of profits. If the insured be living and this policy is in force on the first day of April, 1924, which is the end of the accumulative period, and the premiums shall have been fully paid, the company will pay the

insured or legal holder hereof, the accumulated profits then found apportionable to this policy, which may then be continued or surrendered by the insured or legal holder hereof, under one of the following

Options.

(1) Continue this policy for its full amount by payment of the original premium, and receive the accumulated profits in cash; or

(2) Continue this policy for its full amount by payment of the original premium, and convert the accumulated profits into additional paid-up life insurance, subject to evidence of good health satisfactory to the company; or

(3) Continue this policy for its full amount by payment of the original premium, and convert the accumulated profits into a life annuity; or

(4) Surrender this policy for a paid-up life policy, as provided in the following table, and receive the accumulated profits in cash; or

(5) Surrender this policy and receive the entire cash value, as fixed below, in cash; or

(6) Surrender this policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a paid-up life policy, subject to evidence of good health satisfactory to the company for any paid-up insurance in excess of the face value of this policy; or

(7) Surrender this policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a life annuity.

Entire cash value. The company guarantees that the entire cash value of this policy at the end of the accumulative period shall consist of the sum of \$3,000.00, as stated on the following page, and in addition thereto, the accumulated profits then apportioned.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, Mass., issues the following form of limited payment life policy:

In consideration of the application upon which this policy is issued, which is hereby made part hereof, and of the annual payment in advance of dollars and cents, to be made to it, at its office in Boston, or to its duly authorized agent, by of in the State of the insured under this policy, on or before the day of in every year during the life of the said insured, until annual premiums have been paid, whereupon all payments shall cease, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company promises and agrees to pay, at its office in Boston, upon satisfactory proof of the death of the insured, the sum of dollars in lawful money of the United States to if shall survive him, otherwise to executors, administrators, or assigns, after deducting therefrom all indebtedness to the company on account of this policy, together with the residue, if any, of the year's premium.

In case any of said premiums, or any premium note or notes given for said premiums, are not paid when due and payable, this policy, and all payments made thereon, shall thereupon become forfeited and void, except as provided by the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This policy shall be void if the insured shall die by his own hand or act, whether sane or insane, within two years from the date hereof; but in such case the company agrees to pay the net reserve held at date of death against this policy calculated according to the legal standard of Massachusetts.

No alteration or waiver of any of the conditions of this policy shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by an officer of the company.

After two years from the date hereof, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that the premiums shall be duly paid, and that the requirements of the company as to military or naval service in time of war shall be observed.

Benefits and Privileges.

Grace in Payment of Premiums.—After this policy has been in force one year, a grace of thirty days without interest will be allowed for the payment of premiums, during which time this policy shall remain in force for the full amount; but, in the event of the death of the insured during said term of grace, the premium then due, or any unpaid balance thereof, shall be deducted from the amount payable under the policy.

Cash Values, Paid-up Insurance.—Under the provisions of the statutes of Massachusetts the holder of this policy is entitled to cash or paid-up insurance for the amounts stated in the table below.

Extended Insurance.—In case of default, after payment of three full annual premiums, in the payment of any subsequent premium the company will, upon written request of the insured and the legal surrender of this policy, during the term of grace or within thirty days thereafter, issue in lieu thereof a paid-up policy of extended insurance for the same amount for the term of years and days stated in the table below.

Loans.—Upon a valid and satisfactory assignment of this policy as collateral security, the company will, upon any anniversary of issue, loan thereon ninety per cent. of the cash surrender value, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable in advance.

Any indebtedness to the company for premiums, premium notes, or policy loans, will be deducted from the surrender value if paid in cash, or if paid-up or extended insurance is taken, the amount or term thereof will be diminished by deducting the indebtedness before ascertaining the premium on which the calculation for paid-up or extended insurance is made.

Assignments.—The company declines to notice any assignment of this policy until the original assignment, or a duplicate thereof, shall be filed at its home office. The company will assume no responsibility for the validity of any assignment.

The company issues all forms of life, endowment, instalment, term, policies, with guaranteed cash and participating paid-up insurance values, with return of surplus annually or every five years.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Insurance and Investment Policy is described as follows:

The policy is a straight business contract, the terms of which are stated in concise and non-technical language, and is so drawn that all the conditions and benefits are recited above the officers' signatures, which appear at the end of contract on the third page, and is a receipt for the first premium. It is complete in itself, no reference being made to the application or the medical declarations.

The policy is free of conditions as to residence, occupation, and travel, as to habits of life and as to manner, time, or place of death, and no permit or extra premium will be required on account of military or naval service, either in time of peace or time of war.

The policy participates in the profits of the company, and provides that at the end of the accumulation period the insured shall have the option of one of six (under the ordinary life form) different accumulation benefits. He may receive (1) the profits in cash; or (2) the profits converted into an annual income for life and continue the policy at the original premium rate; or (3) the profits converted into additional paid-up insurance subject to evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company and continue the policy at the original premium rate; or (4) the entire cash value converted into an annual income for life, and discontinue the policy; or (5) the entire cash value in cash and discontinue the policy; or (6) the entire cash value converted into paid-up insurance payable at death and discontinue the policy.

The company specifies the entire cash value of the policy at the end of the accumulation period, which, it guarantees, to the insured, shall consist of an amount stated in the policy and, in addition thereto, the cash profits then apportioned. In case the insured

neglects to make a selection of one of the six options extended at the end of the accumulation period, a new automatic benefit converts the cash profits into an annual income as provided in the second option.

Cash loans can be obtained on the sole security of the policy on demand at any time after it has been in force two full years, provided the premiums have been duly paid to the anniversary of the insurance next succeeding the time when the loan is made. The amount of the loan available in any year of the age of the policy can be ascertained from a table on the second page, which also shows the length of time term insurance will be allowed after the lapse of premium payment and the amount of paid-up insurance available upon the request therefor by the insured.

The policy is incontestable from the date of issue, and is absolutely automatic in its nonforfeiture features. If any premium or interest is not paid on the date when due, the insurance automatically continues as term insurance for an amount and during a period of time specified in the policy; or, if two years' premiums have been paid, in lieu of automatic term insurance, on written request within six months from the date to which premiums were paid, the policy will be indorsed for the reduced amount of paid-up insurance specified.

Reinstatement is allowed (1) during the first month of automatic term insurance, with no other condition than payment of premium with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or (2) at any time thereafter within the accumulation period, upon written application, with evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company, and settlement of indebtedness, except that within the last two years of the accumulation period the policy will not be reinstated if it has then been continued as automatic term insurance or as paid-up insurance for a period of more than three years.

In case of death no reduction is made of any balance of the year's premium remaining unpaid.

Other features of the policy are an instalment option by which the insured can make the insurance payable in continuous instalments or in a limited number of instalments instead of in one sum; and a clause empowering the insured to designate a new beneficiary and, if desired, to make any such designation irrevocable.

The policy is issued on the ordinary life, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty payment, and the ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty year endowment plans.

The Insurance Bond, with Guaranteed Interest. This is a combination of a twenty-payment life insurance with a twenty-year deferred annuity, the amount of the annuity being 4 per cent. of the total premiums paid. Distribution of surplus is promised at the end of twenty years; and there is a clause providing that if death occur within the twenty-year period, and if the premiums paid, compounded at 4 per cent., reach an amount greater than the face of the policy, such greater amount shall be paid. The provisions of the Insurance Bond, as to loans, non-forfeiture, incontestability, freedom from all restrictions, etc., are like those of the Accumulation Policy.

Policies are also issued on the Trust Certificate plan, made payable in instalments, as the insured may desire, unpaid balances remaining at interest. Children's Endowments and Children's Education Annuities, Term policies, and a variety of annuity forms are also issued.

Policies issued on the Accumulation plan are classified by the company in accordance with the company's estimate as to probable longevity of the applicant.

These classes are designated as follows: Standard Accumulation Class; Intermediate Accumulation Class; Adjustable Accumulation Class.

In the Standard Accumulation Class will be placed risks which, in every respect, are up to the standard required by the company.

In the Intermediate Accumulation Class will be included the occupations which involve some hazard, such as most of the employments in connection with railroads, electricity, mining, marine, army, and navy, police and fire departments. The Intermediate Accumulation Class will also include those risks which are not quite up to the high grade required for policies in the Standard Accumulation Class, and yet which need not be placed in the Adjustable Accumulation Class.

Risks which do not measure up to the grade required for the Intermediate Accumulation Class, as well as risks in the more hazardous occupations, will be placed in the Adjustable Accumulation Class. The majority of risks in this class will be composed of policies with liens to enable the company to safely meet the expected mortality. This means the issuing of a policy which provides in its earlier years for a less amount of insurance than the premium would purchase on Standard lives, but so adjusted that the value of the insurance increases each year by the amount of the premium until the full face amount of the policy is reached. The liens are on a decimal basis, *i. e.*, equal to \$300, \$400, \$500, etc., up to \$900 per thousand dollars of insurance. The amount of the lien will vary in accordance with the degree of impairment of the risk, and the number of years during which a lien remains on the policy will, of course, vary with the amount of the premium payable. Where the degree of impairment is not so serious as to require a lien, the policy is placed in the Adjustable Accumulation Class without lien, and the insurance from the beginning will be for the full amount which the same premium would purchase on a Standard life. No policy in the Intermediate Accumulation Class will have a lien on it.

The premium rates are the same for all classes of Accumulation Policies, and so are the loans available during the continuance of the policy. However, in case of lapse, for policies in the Intermediate Accumulation Class the amount of paid-up insurance will be less and the period of continued insurance will be shorter than in the Standard Accumulation Class, and for policies in the Adjustable Accumulation Class the amount of paid-up insurance will be less and the period of continued insurance will be shorter than in the Intermediate Accumulation Class; except, that Adjustable Accumulation Policies with lien will not provide for continued insurance.

No policy will be issued with premium-return, when placed in either the Intermediate or the Adjustable Accumulation Class; except, that under policies in the Adjustable Accumulation Class, with lien, the insurance increases each year by the amount of the premium until the full face amount of the policy is reached.

This classification of Accumulation Policies by the New York Life insures to its policy-holders the greatest profit that the company can earn for policy-holders of each longevity class. The company makes no promises or guarantees other than those contained in the policy-contract itself, and no agent has authority to make any estimate or promise as to future profits on any policy. It is expected, of course, that the profits in the Standard Accumulation Class will be higher than those in the Intermediate Accumulation Class, and likewise that the profits in the latter class will be higher than those in the Adjustable Accumulation Class. The mortality experience in each class will be used in determining the profits for that class. Thus, every individual who insures in the New York Life is guaranteed absolute justice and the best possible results consistent with complete protection and perfect safety.

The company issued a new form of its seven year equalization policy in 1906, which provides that the policy after two years from the date on which it takes effect, shall share annually in the distribution of profits then apportioned on policies of the same class, and also provides that at the end of its seventh year, and at the end of every seven years thereafter, the policy shall share in any additional profits then apportioned as seven-year bonus to policies in that same class. It provides that the dividend or bonus may be withdrawn in cash or applied to purchase a paid-up participating insurance addition to the policy. The policy guarantees a cash value at the end of twenty-one years or each seven year period, equal to the full reserve on the policy, the cash value of all existing insurance additions, and the bonus then apportioned. The policy is automatically non-forfeitable, incontestable, and free from conditions as to residence, occupation, travel, manner, time or place of death.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee. This company issues the usual forms of participating Life and Endowment insurance. The first dividend is payable at the end of the second year, and beginning then dividends may be applied towards payment of premiums, or to the purchase of non-forfeitable participating paid-up additions to the policy, or to the purchase of annuities in permanent reduction of subsequent premiums. The regular policy contracts now issued provide that the proceeds thereof may be made payable in either one of four ways, namely: in one sum, by an annuity extension, in from 2 to 25 instalment, or in a form of continuous instalments.

A special Corporation and Partnership policy is issued. The company issues annual dividend, 10 year renewable term policies, which may be changed to Life or Endowment plan without medical examination. Annuity contracts are issued when desired.

The limit of insurance on a single life is \$100,000. No policies are issued to persons below 16 or over 60 years of age, nearest birthday.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. This company issues Whole Life, Participating and Non-Participating, and Whole Life Instalment Policies; Ten, Fifteen and Twenty Payment Life, Twenty Payment Life Guaranteed Dividend, Twenty Payment Life, Non-Participating, and Twenty Payment Life Instalment. It also issues the regular 10, 15, and 20 year Endowment Policies, the latter in both participating and non-participating forms; 30 year Endowment, and 20 year Endowment, Guaranteed Dividend, 20 year Endowment Instalment, and a 20 year Endowment, with increasing death benefit, policies. An Endowment Annuity, maturing age 60, and Life Expectancy Term Policies are also issued.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues the ordinary forms of Life, Limited Life, and Endowment policies, which are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premium. The general provisions of all its policies, of which it issues a great variety, are almost identical, except the changes necessary to carry into effect the difference in the plan. Some are entitled to surrender values only after three annual payments of premiums; but the extension feature applies to all other than special forms and Term contracts. The company lends upon its policies two-thirds or more of the reserve, the amounts being specifically stated year by year in the policies themselves. The loan values and cash values are the same in amount. The policies are terminated by the acceptance of the cash value, but this sum may be borrowed and the policy continued at the option of the insured.

Ordinary Life Policy. In consideration of the application for this policy, hereby made a part of this contract, the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, insures the life of [the insured] of county of state of in the sum of dollars, and promises to pay at its home office, in the city of Philadelphia, unto executors, administrators, or assigns the said sum insured, upon receipt of satisfactory proof of the death of the insured, during the continuance in force of this policy, upon the following conditions, namely:

The payment in advance to the company, at its home office, of the sum of dollars in cash, at the date hereof, and of the annual premium of dollars in cash, at or before three o'clock P. M., on the day of in every year during the life of the insured.

This policy shall participate annually in the surplus earnings of the company in accordance with the regulations adopted by the board of trustees.

The extended insurance, paid-up insurance, and loan or cash surrender value privileges, benefits, and conditions stated on the second page hereto form a part of this contract as fully as if recited at length over the signatures hereto affixed.

The Guaranteed Privileges, Benefits, and Conditions.

1. Unrestricted as to travel, residence, and occupation. From the date of issue this contract shall be without any restrictions as to travel, residence, and occupation.

2. Incontestability. This contract shall be absolutely incontestable for any cause after one year from date of issue, except nonpayment of premium; but in case of suicide, whether sane or insane, within one year from the date of this contract, the liability of the company shall be limited to the amount of the premium paid hereon.

3. Payment of premiums. This contract does not take effect until the first premium shall actually have been paid during the good health of the insured. All premiums are due and payable at the home office of the company in the city of Philadelphia, but they may be paid to agents on or before the dates when due in exchange for receipts signed by the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, or actuary. If not paid when due, the contract shall be null and void, subject, however, to the company's nonforfeiture system as endorsed hereon with accompanying table. From any sum payable under this contract there shall be deducted the unpaid portion of the year's premium, if any, and any indebtedness to the company on account of this contract.

4. Age. Any error in stating the age of the insured will be adjusted by the company paying such amount as the premium actually paid would purchase at the table rate at the correct age.

5. Proofs of death shall be furnished to the company at the home office within six months after the ascertained death of the insured, and in the form prescribed by the company.

6. Assignment. Any assignment of this contract shall be attached hereto, and a duplicate thereof shall be furnished the company. Any claim against the company arising under any assignment of this contract shall be subject to proof of interest. No assignment shall impose any obligation on this company until it has received the original or a duplicate thereof, nor does the company guarantee the sufficiency or validity of any assignment.

7. Reinstatement. Should this contract lapse for non-payment of premium it may, at any time, with the approval of the officers, be reinstated upon the insured furnishing satisfactory evidence of good health and the payment of past due premiums and any indebtedness with legal interest thereon.

8. Pursuant to law, a copy of the application for this contract is attached hereto. No alteration of this contract or waiver of any of its conditions shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by an officer of the company.

9. Nonforfeiture provisions. If this policy shall lapse through nonpayment of premium after three years' premiums have been paid in cash, the company, subject to the other conditions of the policy, will guarantee the following options:

First—Will extend automatically, as term insurance, without participation, the net amount insured by this policy, for the number of years and days named; or

Second—Will grant paid-up nonparticipating insurance payable at death for the sum provided for, upon written application by the owner of the policy and the legal surrender of all claims hereunder to the company at its home office within thirty days after such lapse; or

Third—Will pay the stated cash surrender value provided for on surrender as aforesaid within thirty days from the date of lapse.

10. Loan value. At any time after three years' premiums have been paid in cash, while the policy is in force by payment of premiums, the company will lend thereon upon satisfactory assignment as collateral security, the sum provided for in the table of values given below. No loans will be made for a less sum than fifty dollars, and only in multiples of five dollars, and they shall be diminished by any indebtedness outstanding against the policy.

A table of values is attached giving the extension, paid-up, and loan or cash values.

The forms most in use besides the above are: Limited Payment Life; Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty-Year Endowments; Trust Certificates; Convertible Term Insurance; Four per Cent. Bonds; Five per Cent. Bonds; Dual Income Endowment Bonds, and Continuous Instalment Contracts.

Variations in the method of accumulation or use of dividends of surplus give rise to other forms, such as Accumulated Surplus policies, Guaranteed Dividend Investment policies, etc.

PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues all the ordinary forms of life, endowment, and term policies; also L. E. A. contracts, a form of endowment policy guaranteeing 50 per cent. in addition to the face of the policy when it matures as an endowment.

All policies provide five distinct methods of settlement in the event of a death claim, or for dividing the proceeds of the death claim among any two or more. These methods of settlement are as follows: Cash, life annuity, guarantee annuity bond, participating instalment bond, and an income bond guaranteeing at least three per cent.

Endowment and L. E. A. policies offer these same five methods of settlement to the insured at the maturity of the endowment, and in addition the privilege of taking a paid-up policy. Under the endowments evidence of good health is required.

Its ten, twenty, and thirty term policies give the privilege of exchange to another term contract, or any other form of policy issued by the company, without medical examination at the advanced age, if such change is made during the first half of the policy. If no change is made a dividend is declared to reduce the premiums during the second half of the contract and at the end of the period a cash dividend is allowed. They provide also for automatic paid-up term insurance in event of lapse.

The company also issues an annual premium exchangeable note policy and a twenty premium exchangeable note policy, which allows special privileges in event of change and also the privilege of paying the premium during the first ten years partially by note.

The company also issues return premium contracts, ordinary instalment policies, a guaranteed four per cent. gold bond, and a guaranteed five per cent. gold bond policy; joint life contracts on the ordinary and limited premium life, the term, and the twenty year endowment plan, which latter contracts have special privileges for conversion into two policies on the single lives if desired. The company also issues the continuous instalment contract under the ordinary ten, fifteen, and twenty premium life and twenty year endowment. These contracts have special provisions guarding the interest of the beneficiary, making it impossible for her to alienate the benefits of the contract.

The company also issues annuities, pure endowments, and guaranteed annuity bonds.

All ordinary forms of contract have automatic extended insurance after one year, loan value after two years, and cash and paid-up value for each year after the third.

Dividends are declared annually, and may be used to reduce the premium, to increase the insurance, or to accelerate the payment of the premium as an endowment policy, or to convert a life into a limited premium contract.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of Philadelphia. This company issues life, endowment, and term policies, which may be made payable to the beneficiary in instalments; it also issues joint

life, joint endowment, and joint term partnership policies (see *Cyclopedia* for 1892-3). All policies participate in annual dividends. The income and principal policy may be written on the life, endowment, or term plan. When such a policy (on a basis of \$10,000) becomes a claim by death or maturity, it provides for the payment of twenty instalments of \$500 each, followed by a final principal sum of \$10,000. There is also the option of commutation for \$13,000 when first instalment is due, or for a stipulated sum at each succeeding anniversary.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. The society's list of policies now includes "Whole Life," "Limited-Payment Life" (two forms), "Endowment Bonds," "Endowments," "Twenty Year Renewable Term," and "Combined Term and Renewable Option." This last is a new form. The policy blank reads as follows:

This agreement is made in consideration of the application hereof, which is made a part of this contract, and of the payment in advance of dollars and the payment thereafter of dollars on or before the day of in each year until the day of 190... inclusive.

The amount hereby assured will not become due and payable unless this agreement is in force at the time of the death of the assured, nor unless such death shall occur within the term of five years from the date hereof, except as the renewal agreement of assurance provided for upon third page may become operative. The privileges and conditions stated on the second page hereof are made a part of this contract.

Privileges and Conditions.

This assurance does not go into effect until the policy has been delivered and the first premium has been actually paid during the lifetime and good health of the assured, who warrants that he has had no disease or illness between the date of the application and the delivery of the policy.

All premiums are due and payable in advance, at the office of the society in the city of New York. They may, however, be paid to an authorized agent of the society on or before the dates when due, but only in exchange for a receipt signed by the president or secretary and countersigned by such agent.

These assurances are based upon the payment in advance of annual premiums, which may, however, be made payable in semi-annual or quarterly instalments in advance; but, if so, any unpaid instalments of the full premium for the policy year current at the maturity of this contract shall be deducted from the amount of the claim. Any change in the mode in which premiums are payable, as provided in the policy, will become effectual only when the same has been indorsed on the policy by the society.

A grace of thirty days will be allowed in the payment of all premiums after the first, subject to interest at five per cent. from due date.

The contract of assurance defined on the first page hereof will be incontestable, except for fraud, after two years from the date of the policy, and the renewal agreement on the third page hereof will be incontestable, except for fraud, from the date of entry upon same for the amount due, provided the premiums are duly paid; except that military or naval service in time of war without a permit, are risks not assumed by the society at any time, further than that the reserve only will be due and payable in case of death from such service.

Proof of the age of the assured, satisfactory to the society, must be submitted with proofs of death; and the amount due shall in no case be more than the premium would have purchased for the assured's true age at the society's rates in use at the date of entry hereon. The age will be admitted at any time on proof satisfactory to the society being furnished.

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This policy is issued with the express understanding that the assured may, with the consent of the society and provided this policy be not then assigned, change the beneficiary or beneficiaries at any time during the continuance of this policy, by filing with the society a written request, duly acknowledged, accompanied by this policy, in which case it is understood that such change will take effect upon the indorsement of the same on this policy by the society.

Cash loans will be granted for any amount (not less than \$50) within the loan value inserted in the renewal contract of assurance on application in writing to the home office, subject to the terms of the society's loan agreement then in use, and provided that all premiums are fully paid to the end of the policy year next succeeding the time when the loan is made. Loans for payment of premium and interest may also be made under the agreement for automatic non-forfeiture contained in paragraph VIII hereof. Interest shall be charged in advance at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and unless paid in cash shall be added to and form part of the principal of the loan, so long as the loan value of the policy will so permit. The society shall have in like manner the right to add to the principal of the loan the interest falling due from year to year, unless the same be paid in cash.

If this policy becomes void by the violation of any stipulation or agreement, all payments made or accepted hereon shall be retained by and shall belong to the society. After two full years' premiums have been paid under the renewal agreement on the third page hereof, if any subsequent premium be not paid, the owner will, on surrender of this policy within thirty days after the unpaid premium shall have become due, be entitled:

(1) To receive a certificate continuing this assurance for its face value for the period specified in the table of values on the third page hereof, provided that if death occur during the period of continued assurance, and within three years from the date of such certificate, there shall be deducted the premiums which would have been paid had there been no lapse; or

(2) To receive paid-up assurance for the amount specified in said table. Any indebtedness on account of this policy at the time of settlement under (1) or (2) above will reduce the values specified in the table on the third page hereof in the proportion that such indebtedness bears to the reserve used in the calculation of said values.

A cash surrender value is available under the renewal agreement on the third page hereof at the end of any year commencing with the third, the amount being the same as the loan value for the preceding year. The cash surrender value at the end of the third year is therefore the tabular loan value at the end of the second, and similarly for other years.

If any premium under the renewal agreement on the third page hereof be not paid before the expiration of the grace for payment of same, the amount of the premium shall be charged against the policy as a loan with interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable in the manner provided in paragraph VI hereof, if the loan value on the due date, after deducting therefrom the amount of all existing loans and other indebtedness with accrued interest, be sufficient to permit of the advance of all premiums to the end of the policy year next succeeding the time when the loan is made. Such indebtedness, until repaid, shall constitute a first charge against the policy in priority to the claim of any beneficiary or assignee; and at any time while this policy is thus maintained in force payment of premiums may be resumed. If the loan value be not sufficient to advance the premium or premiums as aforesaid, the policy will thereupon lapse, but the owner of the policy will still be entitled to the surrender value in paid-up assurance (if any) specified in the Statutes of the State of New York, Laws of 1892, Chapter 690, Article II, Section 88.

The first distribution of surplus under this assurance will take place at the end of the accumulation period defined in the third page hereof, and subsequent distributions each fifth year thereafter, so long as the assurance remains in force. It is agreed that the principles and methods then adopted by the society for the determination and apportionment of such surplus shall be conclusive upon the assured and upon all parties having or claiming any interest under this policy, and it is a condition precedent to the acceptance of this policy, that, as to said distributions, the minds of the contracting parties have fully met.

In lieu of a cash settlement under this policy the assured, or the beneficiary after the death of the assured, on application in writing at any time

while the contract remains in force, shall have the option of securing from the society an annuity policy of the amount under-noted for each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) payable in cash. At least twenty-five annual payments will be made, the first due at same time as cash settlement would otherwise have taken place, and the annuity will be continued during the further lifetime of the beneficiary after the expiry of said period of twenty-five years, ceasing only with the periodic payment immediately preceding the death of the beneficiary. The annuity depends upon the attained age of the beneficiary at the death of the assured, or at the maturity of the contract, as shown in the following table, and the continuing instalments can be paid during the lifetime of one specified beneficiary only. [Table follows.]

By written instruction to the society, the assured may provide that this method of settlement shall be binding on the beneficiary. Such instruction will become effectual only when the terms thereof have been indorsed upon the policy by the society.

The society will not recognize any assignment of this policy until the original assignment, or a certified copy thereof, has been filed at the home office in New York, and the society will not assume responsibility for the validity of any instrument of assignment. Any claim arising under an assignment is subject to satisfactory proof of insurable interest, and is subordinate to any indebtedness to the society, and the society will not be liable in any event for any sum beyond such insurable interest.

Agents are not authorized to make, alter, or discharge these contracts, nor to waive any of the provisions thereof, nor to extend these assurances, nor to grant permits, nor to bind the society in any way.

Renewal Agreement.

Provided the contract of assurance defined upon the first page of this policy shall have been continued in force for five years from the date thereof, or to the day of 19.., the assurance will be renewed and continued without medical re-examination as a year accumulation policy (payable upon receipt of satisfactory proofs of death while this assurance is in force) in consideration of the application hereof, which is a part of this contract, and the payment hereunder of dollars, on or before the above stated day of 19.., and the payment thereafter of the same amount on or before the day of in every year during the continuance of this policy, or until such premiums for years have been duly paid and no longer.

The society guarantees that the entire terminal cash value of this assurance at the end of the accumulation period defined below shall be dollars, and in addition thereto the cash profits then apportioned hereto by the society as defined in paragraph IX upon the second page hereof.

The accumulation period hereunder ends on the day of in the year nineteen hundred and If the assured be then living, and if the premiums have been duly paid to that date, and not otherwise, the society will then apportion hereto the share of the profits to which this policy may then be entitled, and the assured may then continue or discontinue this assurance under one of the following

Options.

Continue this assurance for its full amount and

(1) Draw profits in cash; or

(2) Convert profits into an annual income for life; or

(3) Convert profits into additional paid-up assurance subject to evidence of good health satisfactory to the society.

Discontinue this assurance and

(1) Receive the entire cash value defined in the above guarantee; or

(2) Receive the entire cash value defined in the above guarantee, converted into an annual income for life; or

(3) Receive the entire cash value defined in the above guarantee, converted into paid-up assurance (evidence of good health will be required, if the paid-up assurance exceed the face value of the policy).

In addition to the foregoing renewal agreement, which becomes operative

automatically on the expiry of the period of five years as set forth above, the society agrees on written application by the assured, at least sixty days prior to the expiry of such five years period, to grant a new accumulation policy on one of the following plans in exchange for this contract, at the rate of premium specified in the table below for the respective forms:

Whole life assurance. Continued payments, thirty payments, twenty payments, fifteen payments, ten payments.

Endowment assurance. Thirty years, twenty years, fifteen years, ten years.

The Limited-Payment Life is an accumulation policy, and at the end of the accumulation period has the usual options of settlement.

The "Special Investment" policy promises that if death occurs while the policy is in force and before the twenty year accumulation period expires, the "special investment fund" will be paid in full in addition to the face of the policy.

The "Twenty Year Bond" pays in case of death the face of the bond and, in addition, the cash surrender value, which gradually increases until in the twentieth year the face of the bond is doubled.

All these policies have tables of loans and surrender values indorsed upon them.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA. This company issues all approved forms of Ordinary policies, such as Whole Life, Limited-Payment Life, and Endowments, as well as policies on the Industrial Plan. The ordinary policies are written on the Accumulative Dividend, Five-Year Dividend, Annual Dividend, and Non-participating plans. Regular ordinary policies contain the following privileges: Non-forfeitable after first year's premium is paid; Automatic Extended Insurance after one year; Annual Cash Surrender, Loan and Paid-up Values after three years under life policies, and two years under endowments; Occupation, Residence, and Travel absolutely without restriction; Incontestable after one year; grace in payment of premiums—one month; beneficiary may be changed at any time by insured; liberal revival provision. When any policy becomes a claim it may be made payable in one sum; or in from two to twenty-five annual instalments; or in continuous instalments during lifetime of beneficiary; or the sum insured may be left with the company as a trust fund at 3 per cent. interest, with annual dividends. In addition to the above forms of ordinary policies the company issues the following special forms:

GUARANTEED FIVE PER CENT. TWENTY YEAR ENDOWMENT BOND.

This is a form of increasing Endowment Policy under which 5 per cent. of the original face value is added to the sum insured for each year's premium paid. It matures at the end of twenty years, if the insured is then living, when the initial value with all additions becomes payable, the total amount payable being twice the original amount of the policy. If death occurs before the twenty years have expired, the original amount plus all additions to date of death is paid. At the end of the Endowment period, the insured has the choice of several very attractive forms of settlement.

FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BOND POLICIES.

The distinctive feature of the gold bond policies is that immediately upon maturity, whether by death, or the expiration of the endowment period in case of endowments, the company will issue five per cent. gold bonds for the full face amount of the policy.

The bonds will be for \$1,000 each, so that if the policy is for \$10,000, ten bonds will be issued; if the policy is for \$25,000, twenty-five bonds will be issued. Policies will be issued in amounts from \$1,000 to \$100,000.

The bonds will be payable by the company in gold coin twenty years after their date, and will bear coupons providing for interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semiannually in advance in gold.

These policies will be issued on the whole life, ten, fifteen, and twenty-payment life plans, also on the ten, fifteen, and twenty-year endowment plans, and will be written on accumulative dividend, five year dividend, annual dividend, and non-participating plans.

At the maturity of the policy the company will, on request of the person entitled to receive the bonds, commute them, and pay in their place \$1,313 for each bond of \$1,000.

All payments under the policy, whether on the part of the company or insured, will be in gold coin or its equivalent.

CHILD'S ENDOWMENT.

The child's endowment is a form of policy that is usually taken out by a parent to provide a fund for educational purposes, or a capital with which the child insured may enter business upon reaching the age of eighteen or twenty-one or twenty-five. It is written on the accumulative dividend plan. In the event of previous death all premiums paid are returned by the company with compound interest at three per cent.

Annuities. Annuities, or, as they are sometimes called, income policies, are also granted by the Prudential.

RELIANCE LIFE, Pittsburg. The forms of policies issued are: "Ordinary Life," participating; "Continuous Instalment," participating; "Endowment, Continuous Instalment," participating; "Ordinary Life, Gold Bond," participating; "Limited Payment Life, Advance Dividend"; "Exchangeable Term," non-participating; "10-Year Renewable Term," participating; "Ordinary Life," non-participating; "Ordinary Life, Guaranteed Annual Dividend."

All policies are incontestable after one year from date of issue, and allow thirty days' grace in payment of premiums and loans after the second year. Cash value, automatic extended insurance, and paid-up insurance are granted after full three years' premiums are paid. The term policies provided for exchange of the policy for any other form issued by the company.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Binghamton, N. Y., issues the usual forms of term, whole life, limited payment, and endowment policies.

SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia issues all the regular forms of life, limited life, and endowment policies, deferred dividend, annual dividend, and non-participating. The policy carries with it grace of one month in the payment of premiums after the first year. The insured may, at will, change the beneficiary. The policy is incontestable after two years, except for non-payment of premiums. Provision is made for paid-up, extended insurance and cash surrender values after the third year; for loan values any year after the second; and for reinstatement of policy, on approval. At death or maturity the principal sum may be paid at the option of the insured or the beneficiary, in five, ten, fifteen, or twenty equal annual instalments, thereby providing an annual income for dependents after death, or self in older age.

Its "Combination Life, Endowment, Accident, Health, and Annuity" policy contains the following guaranteed benefit features: Immediate death benefit for face of the policy; immediate accident death benefit for double the face of the policy; immediate total disability benefit for one-half the face of the policy; pays \$5.00 per week for each one thousand insurance, in case of sickness from any disease for twenty-six weeks in any year; pays \$5 per week for each one thousand insurance, in case of accident, for twenty-six weeks in any year; pays face of policy with profits to insured on date it was selected to mature.

The company also issues policies on term, instalment, guaranteed profits, five per cent, twenty-year gold bonds, and return premium plans.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Indianapolis, Ind. This company issues the following forms of policies: "Continuous Premium Life," "Twenty Premium Life," "Fifteen Premium Life," "Ten Premium Life," "Twenty Year Term," "Guaranteed Investment Bond," and "Instalment Investment," and also "Single Premium," and "Annuity." It also issues twenty, fifteen, and ten-year endowment policies, five per cent. gold bond and instalment investment. All the usual features as to cash surrenders, loans, and paid-up insurance are provided.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. This company issues life policies, both ordinary and limited payment; endowment policies, both annual and limited payment, seven-year convertible term policies, installment policies, and gold bond policies. All policies are subject to the non-forfeiture law of Massachusetts.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues annual guaranteed and accumulative dividend participating policies, also

non-participating policies on annual and limited life and endowment forms. Upon the non-participating plan it also issues Income Bonds; Principal and Income Bonds, upon life and endowment forms; Ordinary and Renewable Term; Joint Life Insurance; and Life Annuities.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life and limited payment life policies, and regular and limited payment endowment policies, both with annual dividends, and also on the nonparticipating plan. These policies all have liberal loan and paid-up values, and extended insurance.

The company also issues Instalment, and Instalment Bond Policies on all Life and Endowment plans; also Continuous Instalment Policies upon the Ordinary Life and Limited Payment Life Plans.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The policies at present in use by this company are the "Ordinary Life," "Limited Payment Life," "Endowment," "Renewable Term," "Five per cent. Gold Bond Contracts," "Life," "Limited Payment Life," "Endowment,"—all on forms providing for apportionment of dividends annually.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues the usual forms of "ordinary life," "endowment," and "term," and also a "guaranteed income" policy. They are written both with and without participation in profits, and with dividends payable in deferred periods. There is no material change in the forms of these policies, except in conditions VIII and IX, in the options on the renewable term, which now read:

VIII. At the end of the term herein specified, this policy being then in force, it may be renewed for another term, or changed to any other participating plan then in use by the company, without medical examination, upon payment of the premium corresponding to the advanced age of the insured; or, at any anniversary of this policy before the sixth it may be changed to any other participating plan then in use by the company, for the same amount, bearing the same date as this policy, and at the premium rate for the age of the insured at the date hereof, upon payment of the difference in premiums with 4 per cent. interest per annum, compounded.

IX. If the insured survives to the end of the term, this policy being then in force, the may withdraw the bonus then apportioned hereto, in cash, or use it in reduction of future premiums under any policy issued in renewal hereof.

The company now issues what it calls "deferred annuity" policies, which are ordinary life, limited payment life, or endowment policies, payable in ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty equal annual instalments.

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues Life, Limited-Payment Life and Endowment policies with guaranteed loans, extended insurance and automatic paid-up insurance—

either survivorship dividend, annual dividend, or non-participating; Instalment Endowments, Continuous Instalments, five per cent. gold bonds and annuities. These policies are incontestable after one year from date of issue and non-forfeitable after payment of premiums for three full years.

NEW YORK STANDARD FORMS.

The New York legislature in 1906 enacted legislation prescribing standard forms of life policies. The act amending the insurance law is known as Section 101, and provides that "On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, all policies of insurance, other than industrial policies, issued or delivered within this State by any domestic life insurance corporation, shall be in the forms hereby prescribed and not otherwise, save as hereinafter provided." The act prescribes four forms: ordinary life policy, limited payment life policy, endowment policy, and term policy. The standard form provides for change of beneficiary, thirty days grace in payment of premium, incontestability, except for non-payment of premiums from date or after one or two years, and prohibits conditions as to travel, occupation, change of residence, and suicide, except for the first year; prescribes options in the payment of dividends; and for payment of policy on maturity, and also prescribes options in respect to surrender or lapse. The act further provides:—

The standard forms above provided, or any one or more of them, may be altered or amended by the direction of the superintendent of insurance at any time prior to the first day of October, nineteen hundred and six, by direction filed in his office stating the reasons therefor, and if any such alteration or amendment is made the superintendent shall promulgate the amended form or forms on said date.

Whenever any domestic life insurance corporation shall desire to issue or deliver within this state any kind of policy other than ordinary life, limited payment life, endowment and term policies, it shall submit a proposed form of policy to the superintendent of insurance who shall thereupon fix a day for a hearing upon said application and cause notice thereof to be given to every domestic life insurance corporation; and the superintendent may after such hearing approve the said form with or without modifications thereof as may seem to him expedient and establish the same as a standard form of policy which any domestic life insurance corporation shall be entitled to use in addition to the forms hereby prescribed. Forms of policies so approved by the superintendent may be changed from time to time upon the application of any domestic life insurance corporation upon similar request and after a hearing upon similar notice. It shall be lawful for any corporation issuing exclusively nonparticipating policies to incorporate in any of said standard forms a provision that the said policy shall be nonparticipating and to omit therefrom clauses providing for participation in the surplus of the company.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize the superintendent of insurance in amending or altering the standard forms hereinbefore prescribed or in establishing any additional standard form of policy as hereinbefore provided to approve any alteration of or amendment to any form above prescribed or any new form, or provision or omission from any form, or by any such approval to give validity to any amendment, alteration, provision or omission, which shall be in conflict with any of the provisions of the insurance law.

Anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, any domestic life insurance corporation may issue and deliver in any other state or in any foreign country or may issue in this state for delivery in any other state or any foreign country any form of policy not inconsistent with any of the provisions of the insurance law.

POLICIES, NON-CONCURRENT, APPORTIONMENT. It is hardly within the scope of this work to enter into a discussion of a subject which has been, and still is, one of the most perplexing with which adjusters have to deal. The courts have pretty generally laid down the rule that companies may adopt any adjustment satisfactory to themselves, so that it does not deprive the insured of his protection. It has been impossible, so far in the practice of fire insurance, for all underwriters to agree upon any rule. On the Pacific Coast the "Kinne" rule, so called from its author, Mr. C. Mason Kinne, assistant secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, was adopted by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1885, and is used exclusively for adjustments. In the eastern states, as Mr. Griswold puts it, the matter is "left to the individual adjuster to adopt such methods as may seem most advantageous for his own company." Mr. Griswold gives nine different rules for adjusting specific and compound insurance. The "Reading," the "Finn," which was the production of Mr. Finn, secretary of the Long Island Insurance Company; the "Albany," which is credited to Mr. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company; Rule IV, which is attributed to Henry A. Oakley; Rule V, with no author; Rule VI, attributed to Mr. Hope; Rule VII, Rule VIII, which Mr. Griswold names the rule of proportion; and Rule IX, the English rule.

With the exception of the "Kinne Rule," which is entirely general in its scope, wherever we have been able to trace these rules to their application they seem to have been formulated to meet special cases where the company making them was to secure an advantage by their use.

POLICY, VALUED, FIRE. [See Valued-Policy.]

POND, ROBERT L., general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Boston, Mass., was born in Walpole, Mass., October 31, 1860. He obtained his education in the public schools and high school of Milton, Mass., and entered the insurance business immediately after leaving school, in the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the Union Central entered Massachusetts in December, 1893, he was appointed general agent.

PORTSMOUTH FIRE ASSOCIATION, Portsmouth, N. H. Organized 1877; capital, \$50,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary.

POST, CHARLES HENDERSON, United States manager for the Caledonian of Edinburgh, was born at Derby, Conn., May 16, 1856. At the age of thirteen years he went to New York to seek employment, and found it in a publication house. In 1872, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the insurance agency office of Neafie &

Terwilliger at Ellenville, N. Y., and four years later was taken into the firm and given a third interest therein. Two years later he went into the field as special agent for the Continental. In 1884 a department for New York and adjacent States was created by the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston, and Mr. Post was appointed manager. When this business was reinsured by the Niagara Fire, in 1888, he became that company's agency manager, and later was appointed assistant secretary of the company. The Niagara Fire and Caledonian had been combined for an agency business, and when that combination was dissolved in 1894 Mr. Post received the appointment of United States manager of the Scottish company. He is also president of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company.

POTTER, EDWARD E., fire insurance general agent for the Pacific Coast States. In 1874, being on the Pacific Coast, he formed an agency to represent a number of Eastern companies, two of which he represents at the present time. From 1880 to 1882 Mr. Potter was manager and secretary of the Oakland Home Insurance Company, and was one of the organizers of the Sun Insurance Company of California, and its secretary and treasurer from 1882 to 1891. Beginning with 1892, Mr. Potter has devoted his entire attention to the general agency on the Pacific coast. He is now general agent for the Pacific coast for Williamsburgh City, Glens Falls, and Westchester Fire insurance companies; Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.; The Empire State Surety Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRATT, LE GAGE, vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Sterling, Mass., December 14, 1853. After the completion of his education he entered upon an active commercial career in 1869, first in Boston, and a few years later in Chicago, in which city he became connected as contracting agent for a large printing and publishing concern, for which he traveled throughout the States from New York to California. In 1884 he took up journalistic work, which he followed for a period of two years, when he became interested in life insurance as a special agent, working for several years in the Texas field and later in Chicago. In 1895 Mr. Pratt was appointed state agent for the Life Insurance Clearing Company for Georgia, and one year later was called to the home office and appointed to the position of general superintendent of agencies. In August, 1897, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of agencies for the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., and on January 22, 1903, was elected second vice-president of that company. He was elected vice-president in May, 1905.

PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, formerly an assessment association, was organized as a stock company in 1893. Capital, \$200,000. Kimball C. Atwood, president; W. C. Potter, secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS' FUND for Life Insurance of Philadelphia is the oldest life insurance organization in the United States, and had its beginning in "The Fund for Pious Uses," created by the Synod of Philadelphia in 1717. This fund, however, was used for various objects as well as for the relief of needy ministers, and the need of a separate fund becoming apparent, the Synod, in 1755, created the "Widows' Fund." This fund was placed in the hands of trustees, and formed what was essentially a mutual insurance or annuity company. In 1756 the Synod, having found that the purposes of the fund could not be realized unless a corporation should be created, made application for a charter. The charter of the corporation was granted in 1759 by "Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania." The corporate title bestowed by the charter was "The Corporation for Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers and the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers." The charter title has been changed several times, and the present title was taken in 1888. Two features of present day practices were first inaugurated by this corporation. The "Non-forfeiture" principle was adopted in the plan of agreement in 1792, and in 1852 "Cash Surrender Values" were first adopted. The corporation, as at first, confines its work to the relief of Presbyterian ministers and their families, and is managed by a board of directors who elect the active officers, who are: Rev. Perry S. Allen, D.D., secretary, actuary, and executive-manager; J. C. Neff, treasurer; and F. F. Thomson, M.D., medical director.

PRESS, INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism.]

PRESTON, EDWARD VERRANCE, general manager of agencies of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Willington, Tolland County, Conn., June 1, 1837. He had a common school education, and was engaged in commercial pursuits in Hartford when the war of 1861 broke out. April 22, 1861, he entered the military service of the state as a clerk in the adjutant-general's office, and July 17, 1861, was commissioned to be quartermaster of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry (the first three years' regiment), with the rank of first lieutenant, and in a few months was detailed to act as aid-de-camp and brigade quartermaster on General A. S. Williams' staff; and in March, 1862, as aid-de-camp on General O. S. Ferry's staff. In February, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with the rank of major, holding this position until he was honorably discharged by the secretary of war, to date July 31, 1865. On leaving the service of the United States he was immediately employed by the Travelers Insurance Company, first as a solicitor in Hartford, and soon after as special agent, to secure and work with agents in New England. In January, 1867, he was appointed to the position which he now holds. Major Preston repre-

sented the city of Hartford in the common council board for two years, and after that for two years in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Boston Commandery, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, Robert O. Tyler Post No. 50, G. A. R., and the Hartford lodge of Masons.

✓ PREWITT, HENRY R., insurance commissioner of Kentucky, is a native of Kentucky, and was born at Mt. Sterling, June 2, 1868. He was educated in public schools of Mt. Sterling and in Kentucky University of Lexington. His early life was spent on a farm, and he was successively banker and lawyer. He was appointed to his present position in 1904.

PROOFS OF DEATH IN LIFE INSURANCE. [See Life Insurance, Proof of Death.]

✓ PROVIDENCE-WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I. Incorporated 1799; capital, \$500,000. J. B. Branch, president; A. G. Beals, secretary.

✓ PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1887. George W. Powell, president; P. J. Halla, secretary.

PROTECTIVE LIFE ASSOCIATION, Rochester, N. Y. Organized 1880; Stipulated Premium Plan. O. N. Crane, president; George M. Forbes, secretary; A. B. Williams, treasurer. Assets, Jan. 1, 1906, cash and mortgage (first lien), \$106,588.66. No actual liabilities.

PROVIDENCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1899. This company was placed in the hands of a receiver in July, 1905.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1800. Edward L. Watson, president; B. M. MacDougall, secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of Philadelphia was incorporated March 22, 1865. The charter confers, in addition to the authority to insure lives, authority to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, etc.; that is, to transact what is known as a trust business. The union of its trust business with its insurance business demands from the courts of the city of Philadelphia a careful scrutiny of its methods, and an examination from time to time of its securities by skillful experts. The relations of the two departments of the business are fixed by the provisions of the charter. The accounts and investments are kept distinct and separate. The entire surplus of the insurance department accu-

mulates for the benefit of the policy-holders. The only advantage, direct or indirect, which the stockholders can at any time have from the union of the two features of the business results from the fact that the management of the trust business, from which they derive their profits, is done for them without charge.

To be relieved from the expense of management is an advantage to the stockholders, but not more than commensurate with the benefit which the policy-holders derive from the additional security arising from the large capital, the active supervision by the stockholders of the affairs of the company, and the association of the life insurance and trust business. While the expenses of a trust business, if conducted separately, would be large, the additional cost to this company of conducting the trust business jointly with the life insurance is inconsiderable, viewed in connection with the advantages secured. This, however, has not had the effect of increasing the general rate of expense of the company. The great economy and care with which its affairs have been conducted have resulted in a rate of expense which compares favorably with the oldest and largest companies.

GROWTH OF THE COMPANY.

Year.	Amount of Insurance in Force at End of Each Year.	Insurance Assets, Including Capital.
1865.....	\$324,000	\$151,633.15
1870.....	9,388,400	1,141,497.85
1875.....	19,470,410	3,003,133.46
1880.....	25,755,451	5,360,031.46
1885.....	45,678,669	10,472,202.94
1890.....	79,274,945	18,558,124.44
1895.....	108,822,534	29,476,402.47
1900.....	134,201,324	43,009,033.21
1905.....	177,778,748	58,696,148.25

The officers of the company are: Asa S. Wing, president; T. Wistar Brown, vice-president; Joseph Ashbrook, vice-president and manager of insurance department; David G. Alsop, actuary; Samuel H. Troth, treasurer; C. Walter Borton, secretary; Dr. Charles H. Willits, chief medical examiner. The directors are: Samuel R. Shipley, T. Wistar Brown, Henry Haines, Richard Wood, Charles Hartshorne, Asa S. Wing, Philip C. Garrett, James V. Watson, William Longstreth, Thomas Scattergood, J. Preston Thomas, Robert M. Janney, Marriott C. Morris, Frank H. Taylor, Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., Frederic H. Strawbridge, and Joseph Ashbrook.

Samuel R. Shipley after forty years' service as president, and having attained the age of 76, declined a re-election at the annual meeting in January, 1906, and was succeeded by Asa S. Wing, who had been connected with the company for many years, during a great part of the time as actuary, and later as vice-president. Joseph Ashbrook was elected vice-president and manager of the insurance department.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE, of New York, was incorporated February 25, 1875, and commenced business August 10, 1875. Capital, \$100,000, invested in securities deposited with the superintendent of the insurance department at Albany, in trust for the policy-holders.

The original officers of the company were: President, George E. Walker; secretary, James E. Goodrich. The present officers are: President, Timothy L. Woodruff; secretary, John W. Vrooman.

The Provident Savings began business at a time when term insurance was being generally discussed in insurance circles, and was organized with the set purpose of meeting the demand for a low premium capable of being adjusted to increasing age. Term insurance was not unknown, but had not reached the prominence which this company organized purposely to conduct business under "renewable term" forms expected to give it.

Although at the time of incorporation the renewable term idea was the most prominent, the company, in following out its policy of keeping abreast of the demands of the times, has introduced other desirable forms of policy contract, so that at the present time its agents are able to offer an extensive selection to applicants, including all the regular forms of life and endowment policies.

PRUDENTIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Tazewell, Va. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000. J. T. Dargan, president; Robert N. Hughes, secretary. Control of this company was secured by the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire in 1906, its headquarters removed to Atlanta, Ga., and its capital increased to \$700,000.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, THE, whose home office is in Newark, N. J., opened an entirely new field in American life insurance.

It was the first company in this country to do business on the industrial plan, the distinguishing features of which are the insuring of every member of the family between the ages of one and seventy, if in good health, the issuing of small policies with correspondingly small premiums, payable weekly, and the collection of premiums by an agent of the company at the homes of the policy-holders.

Through this industrial form of insurance a great many persons who cannot afford to pay the premium required for a policy of \$1,000 are enabled to secure as large an amount of life insurance as their means will warrant, and by providing for weekly payments of a few cents each, it meets the needs of the industrial classes.

The Prudential began business in November, 1875, and confined its operations to the city of Newark for two years, when the remainder of the state of New Jersey was occupied. In 1879 the company entered the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and year after year it extended the scope of its operations until the Prudential now operates in forty-eight states and territories and the District of Columbia.

The great and growing popularity of this company is shown by the fact that during 1905 the Prudential issued and revived 1,576,215 industrial policies, insuring \$206,786,807, while on December 31, 1905, the total number of industrial policies in force numbered 6,117,575 and the total amount of industrial insurance in force at that time was \$738,502,100.

But industrial insurance does not by any means comprise the sole business of the Prudential. Although this company was organized with the intention of transacting an industrial business, it was soon found that the habits of thrift fostered in the people who carried small policies enabled many of them to provide for a greater amount of protection than was afforded them by the industrial policy. Those who at first found it difficult to save enough to pay the premium on a small policy after a time applied for an additional amount of insurance, and even this was added to until some persons carried several policies.

In view of this fact the company was led, in 1886, to open an ordinary "life and endowment" department, in which all the popular forms of life and endowment policies are now issued for sums from \$500 up to \$100,000. This department has continually grown in popularity, until in amount of business written annually, in annual income, and other features, it far surpasses many life insurance companies which issue ordinary business exclusively.

During 1905 the Prudential issued and revived ordinary insurance of \$98,581,328 (paid-for business), closing the year with paid-for ordinary insurance in force to the amount of \$431,777,561, a gain in paid-for insurance during the year of \$51,036,792.

Taking a record of the company as a whole, the Prudential issued during 1905 paid-for insurance amounting to \$305,368,135, and the total amount of paid-for insurance in force on December 31st was \$1,170,279,661. The assets of the Prudential on January 1, 1906, were \$107,229,585.23, an increase during the year of \$18,717,630.57. Its liabilities on the same date were \$91,183,773.15, and its surplus to policy-holders \$16,045,812.08. In the year 1905 the company's income was \$49,303,422.27, an increase over the previous year of \$4,574,313.93.

The Prudential was the first company to adopt the practice of paying claims upon the day that satisfactory proofs of death reached the home office. This practice has been strictly adhered to and is of the utmost importance, particularly to the industrial classes, for while the amount of policy in each case is not large (an average of about \$105, or deducting claims paid on infantile lives, an average of about \$113), the payment often comes at a time when there is no ready money to be had and the policy is the only available asset. The latest feature is the payment of claims by the company's field representatives, who are often enabled to make the payment of the amount due under the policy within a few hours after the death of the insured. Promptness in paying claims practically doubles the usefulness of life insurance.

Over 863,000 death claims have been paid by the company, in the industrial and ordinary departments combined, since its organiza-

tion, and its total payments to policy-holders during the same period amount to over \$107,000,000. It is estimated that over 4,000,000 people have been directly benefited by this money. In 1905, 85,768 claims were paid, an average of over 1,649 every week, and over 282 for every working day.

The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1905 was \$14,-325,815.86.

The growth of the Prudential has been steady from the beginning, and in recent years rapid, as shown by the following tabular statement:

Year.	Assets.	Income.	Surplus.	Insurance in Force.
1880.....	\$168,153.77	\$271,922.14	\$96,984.18	\$7,347,899.00
1885.....	1,040,816.39	1,509,663.08	404,989.39	40,266,445.00
1890.....	5,084,895.02	5,821,652.54	1,343,874.02	139,163,654.00
1895.....	15,780,154.31	12,585,538.43	3,309,837.05	303,130,155.00
1900.....	40,599,991.93	24,306,393.55	6,410,131.92	604,230,809.00
1905.....	107,229,585.23	49,303,422.27	16,045,812.08	1,170,279,661.00
Total amount paid policy-holders,.....				\$107,315,213.58

The Prudential has always been among the foremost of life insurance companies in any movement intended to benefit its policy-holders. Its ordinary policies are distinguished by many liberal and especially attractive features, and contain provisions for paid-up and extended insurance, cash loans, cash surrender values, etc. If taken out upon the participating or "profit-sharing" plan they are also subject to dividends, which serve to increase their value to the insured.

The industrial policy-holders of the Prudential have particularly benefited from time to time by the many concessions made by the officers of this company.

The industrial policy of the Prudential has a paid-up value after three years' premiums have been paid, even though this provision was not included in the original contract, and the company pays upon every regular industrial policy which has been in force for five years or more an additional benefit or dividend in case it becomes a claim. On January 1, 1897, the Prudential commenced to issue an industrial policy which marked a new era in this class of insurance, and all industrial policies issued since that date provide, among other things, for immediate benefits, mortuary dividends, cash dividends, cash surrender values, and paid-up insurance. In this way the company grants the utmost liberality to its industrial policy-holders, placing them upon practically the same basis as the holders of its ordinary policies.

OFFICERS.

John F. Dryden, president; Leslie D. Ward, vice-president; Forrest F. Dryden, 2d vice-president; Jacob E. Ward, 3d vice-president; Wilbur S. Johnson, 4th vice-president and comptroller; Richard V. Lindabury, general counsel; Edward Kanouse, treasurer; Edward Gray, secretary; T. C. E. Blanchard, superintendent real estate; Frederick C. Blanchard, supervisor loan department; John K. Gore, actuary; Valentine Riker, Willard I. Hamilton, Henry Overgne, George W. Munsick, assistant secretaries; Edward H. Hamill, Robert L. Burrage, medical directors; Frederic A. Boyle, cashier; Frederick H. Johnston, associate actuary; Wm. Perry Watson, assistant medical director; Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician; George H. Kirkpatrick, assistant actuary; George B. Speer, supervisor ordinary agencies; George W. Gore, supervisor.

DIRECTORS.

John F. Dryden, Jerome Taylor, Leslie D. Ward, William T. Carter, Theo. C. E. Blanchard, Jacob E. Ward, Seth A. Keeney, Anthony R. Kuser, Frederick C. Blanchard, Uzal H. McCarter, Edward Kanouse, Wilbur S. Johnson, Forrest F. Dryden, Thomas N. McCarter, Richard V. Lindabury.

PRUSSIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Berlin, Germany. Organized 1865. This company entered the United States in February, 1905, making a deposit with the New York department, to do a reinsurance business. C. F. Sturhahn was appointed general attorney for the United States, and William C. Scheide, resident manager, New York.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Stettin, Germany. Theodore W. Letton, Chicago, United States manager; Harold W. Letton, assistant manager.

PULSFORD, JAMES E., former United States resident manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, was born near Bath, England, in 1816. After completing his education he obtained employment in a London wholesale house, and some years after in an insurance office. He came to the United States in 1856, and found a situation in the New York office of the company of which he was afterward to be the head in this country, the Liverpool and London, then under the management of Alfred Pell. He rose to be chief clerk, and in 1865 Mr. Pell promoted him to the assistant secretaryship. In 1871 he was appointed resident secretary, and in 1876 he succeeded Mr. Pell as resident manager. In 1887 Mr. Pulsford resigned on account of advancing years and was at once appointed by the company to be one of its United States trustees, a position of honor and usefulness which he still occupies. Mr. Pulsford died April 22, 1906.

PURCELL, JOHN J., superintendent of agencies in the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, is a native of New York city, where he was born February 22, 1855. In 1871 he entered a New York city local agency, removing to Boston in 1876 to accept a position with the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, from which company he transferred his services to the firm of L. Burge Hayes & Co., Boston agents of the Sun Insurance Office. In 1883 he returned to New York as special agent of the Sun for New York and New Jersey, later being transferred to Atlanta, Ga., as general agent for the southern field. In 1887 he was recalled to New York and appointed secretary of the company's local department. In 1893 he was made assistant manager for the United States. He was appointed western manager of the Sun Insurance Office March 1, 1899, and resigned March 1, 1904. Subsequently he was appointed Ohio special agent for the Fireman's Fund, and resigned in 1906 to accept his present position with the Hartford Fire.

PUTNAM, HENRY HOWELL, publisher and editor of the *Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics* of Boston, was born at DeKalb, Ill., April 15, 1868, of New England parents. After a grammar school education in Boston he became an office boy in a grain house. In 1887 he was employed by the *Standard* of Boston as a reporter. From 1895 to 1898 he acted as news representative for the *Standard* in New York city, and subsequently returned to Boston as editor of that paper. In May, 1899, he began the publication of the *Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics*, a magazine devoted to the discussion of insurance problems from an economic point of view. In June, 1903, he also began the publication of the *American Agency Bulletin*, a monthly journal representing the interests of the associated fire insurance agents of the United States, subsequently endorsed by the National Association as a medium of communication between local agents. At the St. Louis convention of the National Association, in October, 1904, Mr. Putnam was elected secretary of that organization, and re-elected in 1905.

Q

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sioux Falls, S. D. Organized 1905; capital, \$300,000. P. F. Sherman, president; L. S. Frudenberg, secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY of America, New York. Organized 1891; capital \$1,000,000. Edward F. Beddall, president; Nevitt S. Bartow, secretary.

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Quincy, Mass. Organized 1851. Charles A. Howland, president; William H. Fay, secretary; C. A. Howland, Jr., assistant secretary.

R

RALSTON, THOMAS A., sub-manager of the Eastern and Southern departments at New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London, was born at Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and began business life in 1875 as a clerk in the Baltimore branch of a New York commercial house. In 1879 he removed to New York to accept a higher position in the head office. He entered the insurance business in 1883 as a clerk in the New York office of the London and Provincial Insurance Company of England, and on the retirement of that company from the United States entered the service of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester, England. He remained with that company until 1889, when he was appointed chief clerk in the New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London. In 1896 he was appointed to his present position. ✓

RASOR, PAUL E., manager for the United States of the Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Moscow, Russia, is a native of Wadsworth, O., where he was born in 1853. His first experience with fire underwriting was with J. F. Downing, general agent of the western department of the Insurance Company of North America at Erie, Pa. For a short time Mr. Rasor was connected with the Alps Insurance Company of Erie, and in 1873 removed to New York to enter the service of the German-American Insurance Company, with which he remained until February, 1895, having been its assistant secretary for several years. He was also secretary of the Reassurance Company of New York (a tender of the German-American) and managed that company in connection with his duties with the German-American. In February, 1895, he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant United States manager of the Lancashire, with headquarters at New York, and remained with the company until November, 1896, when he accepted the appointment of United States manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company; a position he retained until the withdrawal of the company from the United States. He was appointed manager of the Moscow in 1903. ✓

RATHBONE, ROBERT C., insurance manager and broker, New York city, was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., August 23, 1825. He went to New York at the age of fourteen years, and was a clerk, first in a hardware and afterward in a wholesale dry goods house. In 1853 he began business for himself as an insurance broker in New York, and as an agent for the Mutual Life. In 1857 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Metropolitan

Fire of New York, and in 1861 he went to the front for a short service with his regiment, the Seventh. His insurance brokerage business continued, though, throughout, taking in partners from time to time, one being the late Major-General Hamblin, another his brother, A. H. Rathbone, and another his son, R. Bleecker Rathbone, who is still associated with him. In 1885 Mr. Rathbone accepted the post of metropolitan manager for the Sun Insurance Office of London, which he retained until 1887. He was president for ten years of the old board of insurance brokers, and also president of the second board, now extinct. At the present time his firm, R. C. Rathbone & Son, are managers of the Assurance Company of America. His brokerage department was incorporated with cash capital of \$100,000, January 1, 1903, being the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

✓ RAWLINGS, EDWARD, president of the Guarantee Company of North America and of the United States Guarantee Company of New York, is a native of England, and saw his first service in insurance over forty-nine years ago in the office of the European Life and Guarantee Company of London. In 1863 he was sent to Canada to establish a branch at Montreal. When the company transferred its Canadian guarantee business to the Citizens of Montreal Mr. Rawlings continued for some years in charge of that department for the latter company's business. In 1872, not approving of the combination of other branches of insurance with that of guarantee, he organized the Canada Guarantee Company, now the Guarantee Company of North America, becoming manager, and entering the company in the United States in 1881. In 1890 he established the New York company, of which he is the head, and in 1893, upon the death of Sir Alexander T. Galt, he succeeded him as president of the Guarantee Company of North America.

✓ RAYMOND, CHARLES H., general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in the city of New York, is a native of Albany, N. Y. His insurance experience began with a clerkship in the New York State insurance department, where he became in time deputy superintendent. He went to the war in 1861 with the Albany Zouaves, and served in the Mississippi River campaign. On his return to New York he accepted the secretaryship of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, and on the resignation of ex-Governor Robinson as president succeeded him in that office. When the company was reinsured, in 1871, Mr. Raymond became a partner of John A. Little, general agent of the Mutual Life for the metropolitan district, and later was appointed to the full control of the agency. He was the first president of the Life Insurance Association of New York, and was president of the National Association in 1892.

REBATE TO INSURED IN LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITING. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, National Association of Life Underwriters, and synopses of State Insurance department reports.]

RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES OF FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1905. The reports of the insurance departments for 1905 make the following statement of the amounts remitted by foreign companies in this country to their home offices and their receipts from the same in 1905:

Companies.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.	Companies.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.
Aachen & Munich,....	\$11,453	\$7,537	Northern,.....	\$578,496	\$1,068
Alliance,.....	143,738	13,931	North British,.....	825,908	.....
Atlas,.....	72,856	.....	Norwich Union,.....	274,356	.....
British America,.....	22,626	.....	Palatine,.....	52,939	.....
Commercial Union,.....	636,848	.....	Phoenix Assurance,.....	167,689	156,982
Caledonian,.....	161,442	.....	Prussian National,.....	965	.....
Cologne Reinsurance,.....	116,830	111,158	Rossia,.....	11,045	.....
Hamburg-Bremen,.....	147,052	115,500	Royal,.....	2,268,765	1,169,031
Ins Co. Salamandra,.....	150,000	.....	Royal Exchange,.....	87,644	254,494
Law Union & Crown,.....	72,273	17	Skandia,.....	203,494	.....
Liv. & Lon. & Globe,.....	1,339,958	72,878	Sun Insurance Office,.....	508,764	4,750
Lon. & Lancashire,.....	395,003	.....	Scottish Union,.....	1,333	.....
London Assurance,.....	259,016	208	Svea,.....	22,025	.....
Moscow,.....	.....	.....	Transatlantic,.....	57,754	.....
Munich Reinsurance,.....	119,141	.....	Union Assurance,.....	203,797	15,000
Netherlands,.....	15,000	.....	Western Assurance,.....	114,558	.....
Totals,.....				\$8,952,788	\$1,922,554

Excess of remittances to home offices,.....\$7,030,234

In 1894 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,365,998; amount received from home offices, \$1,085,961; excess of remittances to home offices, \$2,280,037. In 1895 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,746,351; amount received from home offices, \$696,625; excess of remittances to home offices, \$3,435,176. In 1896 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,963,677; amount received from home offices, \$695,625; excess of remittances to home offices, \$4,367,052. In 1897 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,556,515; amount received from home offices, \$2,972,972; excess of remittances to home offices, \$1,583,543; excess in six years, \$15,904,833. In 1898 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,081,485; amount received from home offices, \$1,326,003; excess of remittances to home offices, \$2,755,482. In 1899 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,851,272; amount received from home offices, \$3,099,827; excess of remittances to home offices, \$751,445. In 1900 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,180,700; amount received from home offices, \$3,049,310; excess of remittances to home offices, \$131,489. In 1901 the amount sent to home offices was \$3,809,736; amount received from home offices, \$4,296,127; excess of remittances from home offices, \$486,391. In 1902 the amount sent to home offices was \$2,821,361; amount received from home offices, \$5,401,503; excess of remittances

from home offices, \$2,580,142. In 1903 the amount sent to the home offices was \$4,363,444; amount received from home offices, \$1,199,217; excess of remittances to home offices, \$3,164,227. In 1904 the amount sent to home offices was \$4,997,350; amount received from home offices, \$8,787,539; excess of remittance from home offices, \$3,790,189.

REED, WILLIAM H., insurance journalist, was born at Eaton, Ohio, February 2, 1860, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received a common school education, and was reared on a farm. He was a telegraph operator and railroad station agent from 1881 to 1889, and was also special correspondent for the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* during the campaign of 1884, besides doing special work for the Chicago dailies. He entered the life insurance business in 1889 as special agent of the New York Life in Central Missouri, and later was appointed general agent of the Phoenix Mutual Life in western Missouri with headquarters in Kansas City. Mr. Reed has served as president of the Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association and vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. In January, 1901, he started the *Insurance Leader* of St. Louis, of which he is editor and publisher.

REES, HENRY E., assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Macon, Ga., where he was born April 29, 1857. He went into the local fire insurance business in his native city in 1881, and continued until 1884, when he was appointed special agent of the South Eastern Tariff Association, with headquarters at Atlanta. From 1885 to 1889 he was Southern special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and from 1889 to 1897 he served the Aetna in the same capacity. In the latter year Mr. Rees was called to the home office of that company, where his long experience with Southern fire underwriting was utilized, and he was appointed an assistant secretary.

REGER, GEORGE F., vice-president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city August 20, 1839, and received his education in the public schools. He was in mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the civil war, when he went to the front as a lieutenant of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves. Soon after his return to civil life he connected himself with the fire insurance business in his native city, and in 1870 was city inspector for the Franklin Fire, to which company he has ever since been attached. He was successively its special agent in New York, associate general agent for the New York and New England, manager of the agency department of the home office and second vice-president, and is now the vice-president of the company.

REGISTER, HENRY V., Philadelphia, member of the firm of I. L. Register & Son, the oldest agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was born in 1871, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1892. He is a member of the Markham and the Merion Cricket Clubs. ✓

REGISTER, I. LAYTON, Philadelphia, born in Delaware in 1842, came to Philadelphia in 1860 and engaged in the life insurance business, and has been one of the most successful men in the field. He established the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Pennsylvania in 1866 and has represented it ever since. He is an ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, also of the Philadelphia Association, a past master, a past grand high priest, and past grand commander of Masonic bodies, and an ex-president of the Presbyterian Social Union, an important lay organization of that church. He organized one of the prominent trust companies in Philadelphia and is a member of several clubs, among them the Union League, the Historical Society, and the Merion Cricket Club. ✓

REGISTER LIFE AND ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1889. P. W. McManus, president; William M. Radcliffe, secretary.

REINSURANCE AND SURPLUS LINE LAWS. The following is a statement of the laws regarding reinsurance of risks by fire insurance companies, and the placing of excess lines in unauthorized companies.

Alabama—It is required that re-insurance be placed with a company authorized to do business in the state.

Arkansas—No insurance company shall, directly or indirectly, contract for or effect re-insurance of any risk in the state of Arkansas with any company not authorized to do business therein. (Section 89, chapter 10, Acts of 1901.) When any re-insurance is effected in an unauthorized company the entire tax thereon shall be paid by the original insuring company. [See Resident Agents laws].

Colorado.—Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The resident agents law requires re-insurance contracts to be effected through resident authorized agents, and a return of all such reinsurance shall be made annually to the insurance commissioner in such form and detail as he may require.

Connecticut.—The laws of the state make no provision regarding reinsurance of risks.

Provision is made for placing of policies in unauthorized companies. The insurance commissioner, upon the payment of a fee of twenty dollars, may issue a license to any person permitting the person named to procure policies on property in the state in companies approved by the commissioner, which have not complied with the laws of the state. The person is required to file with the commissioner an affidavit that he is unable to procure, in companies authorized in the state, the amount of insurance necessary to protect the property, before acting under such license, and is required to file a sworn statement of such insurance annually with the commissioner.

Delaware.— Re-insurance is permitted in unauthorized companies on permission of the commissioner. Section 12, Chapter 99, Vol. 22, covers reinsurance and reads as follows:

Section 12. No fire insurance company or association shall reinsure, in any manner whatsoever, the whole or any part of a risk taken by it on property situated or located in this State, in any other company or association not authorized to transact business in this State, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner. No fire insurance company or association shall transfer or cede, in any manner whatsoever, to any company or association not authorized to do business in this State any risk or liability, or any part thereof, assumed by it under any form or contract of insurance covering property located in this State, including any risk or liability under any general or floating policy, or any agreement, general, floating, or specific, to reinsure excess loss by one or more fires, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner. No fire insurance company or association shall reinsure or assume, as a reinsuring company or otherwise, in any manner or form whatsoever, the whole or any part of any risk or liability, covering property located in this State, of any insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this State, except upon the written consent of the Insurance Commissioner.

Companies are required to file with the commissioner annually, a report of all such reinsurance effected in the manner prescribed by the commissioner.

Illinois.— Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The liability reinsured must have been originally assumed in full accord with the provisions of the statutes. The Superintendent may require special statements of all reinsurances.

A law was enacted in 1903 providing that licenses may be issued to agents to place insurance in unauthorized companies. On the yearly payment of \$200 except in counties having less than 100,000 population, in which case the license fee shall not exceed \$25, the Superintendent may issue licenses to citizens of the State to act as agent to procure insurance in unauthorized companies. Affidavit must be filed with the insurance department setting forth that such agent is unable to procure insurance sufficient to protect the property in authorized companies. A separate account of such business must be kept, which must be open to the inspection of the Superintendent at any time, showing the amount of such insurance, the name of the corporation in which it is placed, and the location of the property. The agent must file bond in the penal sum of \$2,000, and gross premiums on such business are taxed 2 per cent.

Kentucky.— Reinsurance permitted only in companies authorized to do business in the State.

Provision is made, (Section 698) for placing business with unauthorized companies. The Commissioner may issue licenses to citizens of the State on payment of fee of twenty-five dollars, but such licensed person must make affidavit that he is unable to procure in admitted companies the amount of insurance necessary, and can only procure such insurance after he has procured insurance in authorized companies to the full amount which such companies are willing to write on the property. Such licensed person shall keep a separate record of the business so placed and file a report annually with the Insurance Commissioner.

Louisiana.— Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. The law makes special provision for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies, when it is impossible to procure sufficient insurance in authorized companies. The provisions of the law are practically the same as the Kentucky law, except that the license fee is twenty dollars.

Maine.— Makes no restrictions as to companies.

It is provided that the commissioner may license citizens of the State, already agents of one or more authorized companies, to place insurance in unauthorized companies, on affidavit that he is unable to procure the necessary insurance in authorized companies, and after the writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted. Such person must give bond in the sum of \$500, make report of business to the department, and pay a tax equal to 2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums.

Massachusetts.— Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state, except that the law has special provisions for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies when it is impossible to pro-

cure sufficient insurance in authorized companies, and filing affidavit. If reinsurance is effected other than through duly licensed resident agents, the entire tax must be paid by the original insuring company without deduction on account of such reinsurance. Insurance in unauthorized companies can only be procured after insurance has been procured in authorized companies to the full amount which they are willing to write on the property. The fee for special licenses is twenty dollars, and a separate account must be kept and report filed with the insurance department.

Michigan. — Prohibited in any company not authorized to do business in the State. Sworn statements required annually of all reinsurances, with names of companies.

Provision is made for placing excess lines in unauthorized companies. The law is practically the same as the Kentucky law, [which see ante.]

Minnesota. — No prohibition relative to effecting reinsurance on any risks written in the State by an authorized company. Companies must report reinsurances effected with unauthorized companies. No credit for such premiums is allowed in the payment of taxes.

Mississippi. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, on affidavit and after writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted.

Missouri. — There are no restrictions in respect to companies. Foreign companies are required by the resident agents laws to place business only through licensed resident agents. The superintendent of insurance, however, may issue to an agent who is regularly commissioned to represent one or more fire or fire and marine or storm insurance companies, authorized to do business in this State, a certificate of authority to place excess lines of insurance in companies not admitted to do business in this State: Provided, however, that the party desiring such excess of insurance shall first file an affidavit with the superintendent of insurance that he has exhausted all the insurance obtainable from authorized companies.

Montana. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Law requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agent. Sworn statements required annually of all reinsurances.

Nebraska. — A company must file with the insurance commissioner a sworn statement that it will not directly or indirectly, by way of reinsurance or otherwise, insure any property in the State except under a policy regularly issued and duly countersigned by a local agent, licensed by the insurance commissioner. A sworn statement of all reinsurance required annually.

New Hampshire. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State. Requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agents under the resident agents law. Any authorized agent may procure insurance in unauthorized companies when the aggregate amount of insurance which companies legally doing business in the State will write upon the property is not sufficient to protect it.

New Jersey. — No restrictions as to companies. Section 82 relates to placing insurance in unauthorized companies, and reads as follows:

Section 82. The commissioner of banking and insurance may issue to any citizen of this State a license, revocable at any time, permitting the person named therein to procure fire insurance as agent on property in New Jersey in insurance companies not authorized to do business in this State; but before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any property in this State, he shall execute and file with said commissioner an affidavit that after diligent effort he is unable to procure, in companies admitted to do business in this State, the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property, and he shall only procure insurance under such license after he has procured insurance in companies authorized to do business in this State to the full amount which said companies are willing to write on said property: Provided, that such licensed person shall not be required to offer any portion of such insurance to any company which is not possessed of cash assets amounting to at least twenty-five thousand dollars, or one which has, within the preceding twelve months, been in an impaired condition; each person so licensed shall keep a separate account of the business done under such license, which shall be

at all times open to the inspection of the commissioner of banking and insurance, his deputy, or any person employed by him to inspect the same, a certified copy of which account the licensee shall forthwith file with the commissioner of banking and insurance, showing the exact amount of such insurance placed for any person, firm, or corporation, the gross premium charged thereon, the companies in which the same is placed, the date of the policies and the terms thereof, and before receiving such license shall execute and deliver to the commissioner of banking and insurance a bond to the State of New Jersey in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, with such sureties as said commissioner shall approve, conditioned that the licensee will comply with all the requirements of this act, and will pay to the commissioner of banking and insurance, or where such policies cover risks in any city, town, borough, township, or portion of a township, or fire district in this State, which now has or may hereafter have a duly-incorporated firemen's relief association, to the treasurer of such association, in January and July of each year, the sum of three dollars for each one hundred dollars and at that rate upon the whole amount of gross premiums charged for insurance procured or placed under such license during the preceding six months; the amount of taxes paid to the commissioner of banking and insurance under the provisions of this section shall be distributed by him in the manner now or hereafter provided by law as to taxes collected by him from fire insurance companies of other states and foreign countries.

New Mexico. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in this territory.

New York. Section 22, Chapter 690, Laws of 1892.

"Every insurance corporation doing business in this State may reinsure the whole or any part of any policy obligation in any other insurance corporation. When the reinsurance is made by any other than a life insurance corporation, it shall be required to hold as an unearned premium fund an amount equal to the unearned portion of the gross premiums charged on such reinsured obligations from the date of their issuance by the corporation re-insured. No credit of any kind shall be allowed or given either as a reduction of taxes or of liabilities, to any corporation transacting business in this State for reinsurance made in corporations not authorized to issue policies in this State. The superintendent of insurance shall require schedules of reinsurance to be filed by each corporation at the time of making its annual report to the department."

Section 137, chapter 611 laws of 1894 provides for placing insurance in unauthorized companies. The superintendent of insurance, in consideration of the yearly payment of \$200, except in counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which case the fee shall not exceed \$25.00, may issue to citizens of this State, not exceeding 200 in number, a license revocable at any time permitting the party named in such license to act as agent to procure policies of fire insurance from corporations, persons, partnerships, and associations which are not authorized to do business in the State. Before such insurance shall be procured affidavits in duplicate, setting forth that the party is unable after diligent search to procure sufficient insurance to protect the property in authorized companies, must be filed by the agent and by the party desiring the insurance; one with the superintendent of insurance and one with the clerk of the county where such property is located. Reports of such business must be made to the department by the agent, and gross premiums on such insurance are taxed three per cent.

North Carolina. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to transact business in the State, and upon admission to the State a company must file a sworn declaration that it will not reinsure in unauthorized companies. Annual returns must be made of all reinsurances effected directly or indirectly on property in the State.

Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, and the law is practically the same as the Connecticut law [which see].

Ohio. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in State. Companies required to file an annual statement under oath, showing the name of each fire insurance company or association reinsured and reinsuring.

A surplus line law was passed in 1904. This provides that the superintendent of insurance may license citizens to procure insurance in unauthorized companies, but "before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any such property, he shall in every case file with the superintendent of insurance his own affidavit and the affidavit of the person, or of the president or secretary of the corporation, owning the property on which the insurance is proposed to be placed, which shall have force and effect one year only from the date thereof, that such owner is unable to procure from companies authorized to do business in this State the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property." The fee is \$10.00, and the person so licensed shall file a bond with the superintendent of insurance for \$2,000. A separate account of such business must be kept and a full report of such insurance, with name of owner of property and company in which it is placed, must be filed with the superintendent.

Pennsylvania. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State.

Insurance may be procured in unauthorized companies in the event of a larger line of insurance being required than authorized companies are willing to carry by making affidavit to that effect to the insurance commissioner. Reports of insurance so placed shall be made to the commissioner, and a tax of six per cent. on gross premiums thereon is imposed.

Tennessee. — There are no restrictions as to reinsurance and no provision for placing surplus or excess lines. A company may reinsure in authorized or unauthorized companies, but by a ruling of the department the initial company is required to pay tax on premiums on all business reinsured in unauthorized companies.

Texas. — The law permits home companies to reinsure in any other authorized companies. No law regarding other companies, but the resident agents law requires that all policies must be issued or signed by regularly licensed agents. The resident agents law also makes provision for placing excess lines in unauthorized companies. [See resident agents laws.]

Vermont. — No restrictions as to companies, but in computing taxes no deduction is allowed on reinsurance premiums except on reinsurance in authorized companies.

The commissioners may license any resident of the State to place insurance in unauthorized companies. The fee is \$10.00, and there is a tax of three per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, on business placed in unauthorized companies. The person so licensed must file quarterly with the commissioners a statement of the amount of insurance so placed, amount of the gross premium, and name and location of companies in which the insurance is placed.

Virginia. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State if the business is written within the State — otherwise not.

West Virginia. — Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the State (section 2, resident agents law.)

Wisconsin. — Reinsurance permitted in any responsible company whose capital and surplus shall equal or exceed \$100,000.

In addition to the above the legislatures of Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and West Virginia in 1901, and that of Florida in 1903, passed laws prohibiting the reinsurance of risks located within their respective localities, in companies not authorized to do business therein. An effort to repeal the reinsurance law in Ohio failed in 1902. The resident agents law of South Carolina, requires reinsurances upon property in the state to be reported annually with names of companies to the department, while the resident agents law of Idaho exempts reinsurances from the requirements of the law in respect to signing by the resident agent.

REINSURED, RETIRED, AND FAILED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1905. The following is a list of the joint stock fire insurance companies which ceased to do business for various causes in 1905:

NAMES.	Paid-up Capital.	Reinsured by.
Continental, Chicago.....	\$100,000	National, Allegheny, Pa.
Illinois Central, Chicago.....	Nominal.	Wound up.
International, West Virginia.....	Nominal.	Failed.
Jefferson Fire and Marine, Richmond, Va.....	Nominal.	Failed.
Philadelphia Fire, Philadelphia.....	\$200,000	Failed.
Powhatan Fire, Manchester, Va.....	Nominal.	Failed.
Richmond Fire, Richmond, Va.....	Nominal.	Failed.

The following mutual companies failed: Equitable Mutual Fire, St. Paul, Minn.; German American Fire, Hastings, Neb.; Georgia Industrial, Atlanta, Ga.; Lafayette Mutual Fire, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mercantile Mutual Fire, St. Paul, Minn.; North American Mutual Fire, Pittsburgh, Pa.; State Mutual Fire, St. Paul, Minn.; United States Mutual Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.; Western Fire, Seattle, Wash.; The Alliance Hail and Cyclone Mutual of Austin, Minn., was reinsured in the Alliance Fire of Austin.

The Providence Life of Providence, R. I., among the legal reserve companies, capital, \$24,000, failed. The following were among the casualty and surety companies, all assessment companies, which retired: American Casualty, Buffalo, N. Y., reinsured in the National Casualty, Detroit; Michigan Health and Accident, Owasso, Mich., reinsured in the National Casualty, Detroit; National Masonic Accident, Des Moines, Ia., reinsured in the North American Accident, Chicago; Preferred Accident, Detroit, reinsured in the Phoenix Preferred Accident, Detroit; Equitable Horse, New York, retired; Michigan Live Stock, Detroit, retired; People's Life and Accident, Louisville, Ky., retired; Southern Mutual Aid, Birmingham, Ala., retired; Union Health and Casualty, Boston, Mass., failed; Union Protection, Boston, Mass., failed; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety, Philadelphia, capital, \$500,000, failed.

RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia was incorporated 1841. Capital, \$300,000. William Chubb, president; Charles J. Wister, Jr., secretary.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1903; capital and surplus, \$1,000,000. J. H. Reed, president; Grant Siverd, secretary.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, (Limited), Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, attorney and manager, New York.

RESERVE LOAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897. Chalmers Brown, president; W. K. Bellis, secretary.

RESIDENT AGENTS LAWS. Laws relating to the writing of risks in the state by fire insurance companies through local agents only are in force in all the states except California and New York.

Resident agent laws were adopted in 1897 in the States of Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington, in 1898 in the states of Kentucky and Louisiana, in 1899 in the states of Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, in 1900 in the states of Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina, in 1901 in the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and West Virginia, in the state of Kentucky in 1902, and in the state of Wyoming in 1903. Revised laws were passed in Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin in 1899, and in North Dakota in 1901. New York passed a law in 1897, but it failed to receive the governor's approval. Louisiana and New Jersey revised their resident agents' laws in 1902, and Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Texas in 1903. Colorado made the resident agents provision apply to life insurance companies in 1903. Hawaii adopted a resident agents section in the insurance law passed in 1903, and Florida revised its law the same year. New Mexico revised its resident agents law in 1905. The following is a statement of the resident agents laws in force June 1, 1906.

ALABAMA. Section 10 of an Act to Regulate the Business of Insurance in the State of Alabama. Approved February 18, 1897.

Section 10. That insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of Alabama, but legally authorized to do business in this State through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State, shall not make contracts of insurance on life or property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of insurance in Alabama, provided, however, that this act shall not apply to fire insurance companies covering actual property of railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce.

The same legislature passed another law (chapter 665, acts of 1897) having the same purpose as the section of the act above quoted. It further requires that every fire, fire marine, and marine insurance company shall file with the State auditor, before he shall issue to it a license, an affidavit that it has not violated any of the provisions of this act for the past twelve months, and that it accepts the terms and obligations of this act as part of the consideration of its license. On the complaint of any citizen of the State that a company authorized to do business in this State has violated any of the provisions of this act, the State auditor is authorized to examine the officers, and books and papers of such company at its expense if found guilty. Any violation of the provisions of this act or refusal to submit to the aforesaid examination subjects the offender to a forfeiture of its license for twelve months.

ARKANSAS. Law passed by the legislature in 1901.

Section 1. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business in the State is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of the State of Arkansas, to issue or cause to be issued any policy or policies of insurance or reinsurance on property located in the State of Arkansas.

Sec. 2. Any person, agent, firm, or corporation licensed by the auditor to act as a fire insurance agent in the State of Arkansas, is hereby prohibited from paying, directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of any policy or policies, covering on property in the State of Arkansas, to any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State, or to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed by the auditor as a fire insurance agent.

Section 3 provides for the penalties for violating the act, and Section 4 authorizes the state auditor to examine persons and papers to ascertain if the act is violated.

The law was amended by the legislature in 1905 to apply to accident, employers' liability, steam boiler, or surety companies.

COLORADO. Section 1 of Act approved April 10, 1899.

Section 1. No fire insurance company, society, association, or partnership not incorporated under the laws of this State, but legally authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property located or situated in this State, except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued, and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State.

An act was passed in 1903 providing that all life and miscellaneous insurance companies of other states shall write only through regularly appointed agents residents of the state. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of from \$250 to \$1,000 for each offense and a revocation of license to do business in the state for not less than one year.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2852, Chapter 170, General Statutes. The law was passed in 1893 and is as follows:

Section 1. Foreign fire insurance companies and fire insurance companies of other States of the United States permitted to do business in Connecticut shall make contracts of insurance on property therein only through constituted and licensed resident agents.

DELAWARE. Section 62 of the Act of 1901, to re-enact and revise the insurance laws of Delaware, is a copy of the Pennsylvania Resident Agents' Law, which see on a following page.

FLORIDA. The legislature in 1903 adopted the following substitute for Chapter 4674 of the Acts of 1899:

Section 1. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall reinsure or enter into any contract to indemnify any fire insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this state against loss by fire to property located in this state.

Sec. 2. That all policies or contracts of indemnity against loss by fire to property located in this state issued or entered into by any fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall be issued and countersigned by a local agent, who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact a fire insurance business herein, and such local agent shall receive on each policy the full and usual commission allowed and paid by such company or association to its agents on business written or done by them for it: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to policies of reinsurance issued to another fire insurance company regularly authorized and transacting a general fire insurance business in this state, nor to policies of insurance on the rolling stock of railroad companies doing a general freight and passenger business.

Sec. 3. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall request or permit anyone acting as its agent and residing in this state to divide or offer to divide, directly or indirectly, the commission due to or received by any such agent with any other agent or broker or other person not a resident of this state.

Sec. 4. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall be permitted to appoint or employ as its agent or representative any person or persons who have divided or offered to divide, directly or indirectly, his or their commissions or the profits of his or their business with any person or persons not a resident of this state, but shall immediately withdraw and cancel any such commission of authority to act as its agent in this state as may be held by any person or persons upon information that such person or agent has divided or offered to divide his or their commission with any person or persons not a resident of this state.

Sec. 5. That renewal of license to transact the business of fire insurance in this state for companies or associations shall only be issued after the secretary or manager of such company or association so desiring to renew license to do business in this state shall first have made oath that no policy or contract of insurance covering property located in the state of Florida has been issued, written, or placed during the twelve months preceding, except by resident local agents of such company or association in Florida duly commissioned, and that said local agent has received the full, entire, and usual commission due and allowed its agents, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief none of its agents or representatives in this state has divided or offered to divide his commission or other profits with any non-residents of this state, and that such company or association has not reinsured or entered into any contract to indemnify any fire insurance company or association not authorized to transact business in this state against loss by fire to property located in this state, and until and after such company or association shall have complied with all other laws of this state in respect to the admission of companies of other states or foreign countries.

Sec. 6. That whenever the board of insurance commissioners shall have received information that any fire insurance company or association has violated any of the provisions of this act they are authorized, at the expense of such company or association, to examine by themselves or their accredited representative, at the principal office or offices of such company or association located in the United States of America, or in any foreign country, and also at such other offices or agencies of such company or association as they may deem proper, all books, records, and papers of such company or association, and may examine, under oath, the officers, managers, and agents of such company or association as to such violation or violations. The refusal of any such company or association to submit to such examination or to exhibit its books and records for inspection shall constitute a forfeiture of its license, as hereinafter provided for.

GEORGIA. Law passed by the Legislature in 1897.

This law is nearly the same in phraseology as the Alabama law preceding, and prescribes the same conditions as to filing affidavit, examinations, and penalty for violations. The following is the first section:

Section 1. . . . Fire insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the State of Georgia, but legally authorized to do business in this State, through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State, shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of insurance in Georgia; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property of railroad companies and other common carriers. [See Cyclopaedia of 1896-97, page 294, for the text of the entire law.]

HAWAII. Act of April 28, 1903:

No insurance company or corporation licensed to do business in this territory shall accept any application for insurance, nor shall it write, issue, or deliver any policy of insurance covering a risk located within this territory, except through a duly appointed agent of such insurance company or corporation who is a bona fide resident firm or corporation of the territory, resident herein and licensed as agent of such insurance company or corporation by the commissioner to write and solicit insurance for such insurance company, corporation, or association. The license of such insurance company or corporation which shall violate this section shall be revoked by the commissioner, and such organization shall not be again licensed to do business in this territory until it shall have paid into the treasury of the territory the sum of \$500 as a license fee. This section shall not apply to the acceptance of or effecting of reinsurance.

IDAHO. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact the business of fire, accident, surety, liability, and workmen's collective insurance, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon any property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of the community in which said risk is located, and being a regularly licensed and duly commissioned agent to transact insurance business therein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this State from issuing policies at its principal or department offices covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such companies by duly authorized agents, who are residents of the county and State in which said property is located, which agents shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. No provision in this section is intended to apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of common carriers, nor the property of such common carriers used or employed in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

ILLINOIS. Section 261, Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 261. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company legally authorized to transact business in the State of Illinois to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance upon property situated or located in the State of Illinois, except through legally

authorized agents in the State of Illinois, and the writing, placing, or causing to be placed, of any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Illinois. Approved and in force March 11, 1869.

INDIANA. Act approved March 9, 1891.

The law is similar to that of Illinois printed above.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1739. . . . No such company shall write, place, or cause to be written or placed any policy or contract for insurance upon property situated or located in this State except through its resident agent or agents.

KANSAS. Section 47 of Article 1 of the Insurance Laws.

Section 47. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business by the superintendent of insurance is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation, who is a nonresident of the State of Kansas, from issuing or causing to be issued any policy or policies of insurance on property located in the State of Kansas.

KENTUCKY. Sections 15 to 18 of the General Revenue Act of 1902.

Section 15. Every insurance company, other than life insurance companies and assessment casualty companies, not organized under the laws of this state, but writing policies or contracts of insurance on property located in this state, or doing business therein, shall, on July first of each year, or within thirty days thereafter, return to the auditor of public accounts, for deposit in the insurance department, a statement under oath of all premiums received for the twelve months preceding on policies or contracts of insurance written by the local resident agents, and shall give the amount of premiums received by each local agency and the losses paid thereon, and shall at the same time pay into the state treasury a tax of two dollars upon each one hundred dollars of premiums received; and shall also make a statement in detail under oath of all premiums received for the twelve months preceding on policies or contracts of insurance covering property located in this state, written either at the home offices, branch offices, by brokers or by nonresident agents or by reinsurance of companies not authorized to do business in Kentucky, and also make statement in detail of the losses paid under such policies, and shall at the same time pay into the state treasury the tax of two dollars upon each one hundred dollars of premiums so received; if not paid within thirty days, a penalty of five dollars additional of each one hundred dollars of the gross premiums shall attach. Said statements of insurance written by other than authorized local agents duly licensed by the state of Kentucky shall show each policy written, its number, the assured, date, expiration, amount, rate, and premium and the kind and location of the property insured.

Section 16. Any company or association, as contemplated in this section, failing or refusing to make such report and to furnish all the data and information as required in sections 12, 14, 15, and 16 of this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined one thousand dollars for each offense.

Sections 17 and 18 apply the law to "all mutual assessment companies, associations, individual firms, underwriters, or Lloyds not organized under the laws of Kentucky, but having resident members doing business therein."

LOUISIANA. Section 1 of Act of 1902.

Any insurance company, corporation, or association authorized to do business in this state, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a nonresident of the state of Louisiana, to issue or cause to be issued any policy or policies, or contracts of insurance, or cover on any risk or property located in the state, or upon the lives or health of any person or persons residing in the state of Louisiana.

MAINE. Sections 72 and 73 of the Revised Statutes Relating to Insurance, as amended by Chapter 95 of the laws of 1895.

Section 72—III. . . . Upon receiving the papers herein enumerated the commissioner may, if he deems it advisable, grant a license authorizing a company to do insurance business in this State by constituted agents resident therein, subject to its laws until the third day of next July, etc.

Section 73. The commissioner may issue a license . . . to any resident of this State to act as an agent of any foreign insurance company which has received a license to do business in this State as provided in Section 72, etc.

MARYLAND. Section 126 B, Article 23, Code of Public General Laws, enacted 1900.

126 B. No corporation or association authorized to transact business in this State, and no partnership or individual, resident or nonresident, shall write any policy of insurance, or assume any liability in the matter of insurance upon any property, real or personal, situate in this State, unless such policy, certificate, or other evidence of liability assumed by said corporation, association, or individual shall have been, previous to delivery, written and signed or countersigned by an officer or agent, resident in this State, authorized by law to sign such policy or contract; provided, however, that policies issued to railway corporations insuring the rolling stock and other movable property of said road, and those insuring the liability of such railroads as common carriers, shall be subject to the requirements that they shall be signed by the resident agent in cases only where more than one-half the trackage of the roads operated by such railway companies is situate in the State of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 77 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894

Section 77. Foreign insurance companies, upon complying with the conditions herein set forth applicable to such companies, may be admitted to transact in this commonwealth by constituted agents resident therein any class of insurance authorized by the laws of the commonwealth, subject to all general laws now or hereafter in force, relative to the duties, obligation, prohibitions, and penalties of insurance companies, and subject to all laws applicable to the transaction of such business by foreign insurance companies and their agents; provided, that no provision of law which by its terms applies specifically to domestic life insurance companies shall hereby become applicable to foreign life insurance companies.

MICHIGAN. Section 161, Compilation of the Insurance Laws of Michigan.

Section 161. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in the State of Michigan, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, except through a duly licensed agent in this State, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance in the State of Michigan, in or through any such legally authorized company outside of the State of Michigan.

In an act to prohibit reinsurance in unauthorized companies, passed in 1899, the following clause appears in Section 2: "Pro-

vided, also, that nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing any insurance company which has lawfully issued a policy of insurance through its resident agent upon property within the state from reinsuring said risk or any portion thereof in any authorized company without having said policy of reinsurance signed by a local agent in the state.

MINNESOTA. Section 76 of Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1895.

The section is a copy of Section 77 of Chapter 522 of the acts of 1894 of Massachusetts, *ante*.

MISSISSIPPI. Section 84 of act approved March 5, 1902.

Section 84. Foreign fire insurance companies legally authorized to do business in this State through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this State shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through such resident agents as are regularly commissioned by them and licensed to write policies of fire insurance in this State. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

MISSOURI. Section 2912d of the Revised Statutes as amended in 1897.

Section 2912d. Foreign companies admitted to do business in this State shall make contracts of insurance upon property or interest therein only by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents, who shall countersign all policies so issued. Any such insurance company which shall violate any provision of this section shall suffer a revocation of its authority by the superintendent of insurance to do business in this State, in addition to the penalty prescribed in Section 5917, such revocation to be for the term of one year.

MONTANA. An act approved March 6, 1899, is nearly similar in phraseology to that passed by South Carolina, which see.

NEBRASKA. Act approved March 24, 1899.

Section 1. Whenever an application is made by a company, corporation, association, partnership, or person, whether of this State, another State, or from a foreign country, for authority or license to transact and do the business of fire insurance within this State, such company, corporation, association, partnership, or person shall, as a prerequisite to being granted authority or license to transact such business of fire insurance, in addition to the other conditions now required by law, first file with the State insurance commissioner and insurance department of this State a sworn statement of return in such form and detail as shall be prescribed by the insurance commissioner, signed by the president, vice-president, secretary, or manager, and in case of a foreign company, corporation, association, partnership, or person said sworn statement and return shall be signed by the authorized manager or trustee, resident in the United States, that it, they, or he have not now and will not directly or indirectly by way of reinsurance or otherwise write any fire insurance upon any property situate in this State, in whole or in part, except under a policy which shall be regularly issued and duly countersigned by its legally authorized agent, resident within the county or State where such property insured or to be insured is situated, such agent having been duly licensed by the State insurance commissioner.

The act was amended in 1903, so as to apply also to accident, burglary, liability, plate glass, and steam boiler insurance.

NEVADA. Act approved March 6, 1901.

The text of the act is the same as that of Oregon, which see on a following page.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Act approved March 11, 1899.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or contract of insurance upon any property situated or located in this State except by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, and no such company or association shall, by its officers, agents or managers, not residents of this State, write policies upon property within the State upon policy blanks previously countersigned by an agent in this State. Mutual companies writing all policies at their home office are excepted.

NEW JERSEY. Section 80 of an Act to provide for the Regulation and Incorporation of Insurance Companies. Approved April 5, 1902.

Section 80. No fire insurance company of another state or foreign country may transact business in this state except through duly constituted and appointed agents resident herein, who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this state and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued. This section shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states or property received for shipment from one state to another while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

NEW MEXICO. Law of 1905. A Resident Agents' Act was passed in 1901. An Act creating an insurance department was passed in 1905, and Section 22 of that act regards resident agents, and reads as follows:

No fire insurance company, society, association, or partnership not incorporated under the laws of this territory, but legally authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this territory except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this territory, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the territory may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this territory.

NORTH CAROLINA. The North Carolina legislature, in 1897, adopted the Georgia resident agents' law with additional sections, [see Cyclopedica for 1897-1898], but in 1903 it passed an act amended in 1905 of which the first two sections are as follows:

Section 1. Every fire insurance company authorized to do business in the State is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State to issue or cause to be issued, except through a licensed agent, any policy of insurance on property located in this State.

Section 2. Any person, agent, firm, or corporation licensed by the Insurance Commissioner to act as a fire insurance agent in this State is hereby

prohibited from paying directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of any policy covering on property in this State, to any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this State or to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed by the Insurance Commissioner as a fire insurance agent. Provided, that any fire insurance agent licensed in the State may pay a commission not exceeding five per centum of any premiums collected by him to a licensed non-resident broker. The insurance commissioner is authorized to license a non-resident as a broker when he shall make application therefor on a proper blank of the department and make affidavit that he will not during the fiscal year place directly or indirectly any fire insurance on any property located in North Carolina except through licensed resident agents of the State. The fee for said license and seal shall be three dollars.

Section 3 provides for the punishment of violations of the act, and Section 4 empowers the insurance commissioner to examine persons and send for papers in reference thereto.

The act of 1897 provided that "no provision of this section is intended to do or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers."

NORTH DAKOTA. Act passed by the Legislature of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business therein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and make a record of the same on books provided for that purpose and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in the State, and the agents be paid the commission thereon.

Section 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid; provided, no provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit, while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

OHIO. Section 2745a of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2745a. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or agent legally authorized to transact business in Ohio to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or renewal of policy contract for insurance upon property situated or located in the State of Ohio in or through any such legally authorized company, outside of the State of Ohio, and the writing, renewal, placing, or causing to be written or placed any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Ohio.

OREGON. Act approved February 18, 1899.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or association, doing business in the state of Oregon, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance on property situated or located in the state of Oregon, except through or by the duly authorized agent or agents of such insurance company or association residing and doing business in this state; provided, that this act shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers. At the time of the filing of the annual statement of every such company with the insurance commissioner, there shall be attached thereto the affidavit of the president, manager, or chief executive officer of the United States that this section has not been violated.

PENNSYLVANIA. Act approved May 8, 1899.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, or place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or duplicate policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this State except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State; and that no person shall pay or forward any premiums, application for insurance, or in any manner help or aid in the placing of any fire insurance or effect any contract of insurance upon real or personal property within this commonwealth directly or indirectly with any insurance company or association not of this State or which has not been authorized to do business in this State, unless such person or persons shall first secure a license from the insurance commissioner of this State as now provided by law. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such companies by agents who are residents of this State, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. Provided, however, that no part in this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers, nor to the property of such common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 6, Chapter 182.

Section 1. Foreign companies admitted to do business in Rhode Island shall make contracts of insurance only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Act approved February 9, 1900.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned by any company doing business in this State, who shall countersign all policies so issued, and receive the commission thereon

when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in the State. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State; provided, that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State, regularly commissioned to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 1 of Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1895.

Section 1. No corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this State, nor incorporated by the laws of this State, shall write or cause to be written any policy of insurance on property located in this State, except through a duly authorized agent of such corporation, who shall reside within this State, and who shall be licensed by the auditor of State according to law.

It is provided by subdivision 1 of said section that any company violating the provisions of this act shall have its authority to do business revoked for not less than ninety days and cannot be readmitted until it shall have paid all taxes and penalties due on said conviction.

Subdivision 2 is as follows:

When notice of the violation of the first section of this act is received by the auditor of State of South Dakota, it shall forthwith be his duty, in person or by deputy, to visit the office of such company or companies where such contract of insurance may have been written or made and demand an inspection of the books or records of such company or companies. Any company or companies refusing to exhibit it or their books and records for his inspection shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of the first section of this act, and the penalties provided in this act shall immediately be enforced against such company or companies by the auditor of State.

TENNESSEE. An Act passed in 1899 is nearly similar in phraseology to the Florida law, printed on a preceding page.

TEXAS. Act passed in 1903.

Section 1 of the act is as follows:

Section 1. Any fire, fire and marine, marine, tornado, rent, accident, casualty, liability, health, elevator, disability, plate glass, burglary, bonding, title, surety, or fidelity insurance company, legally authorized to do business in this State, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation that is a nonresident of the State of Texas to issue or cause to be issued, to sign or countersign, or to deliver or cause to be delivered any policy or policies of insurance on property, person, or persons located in the State of Texas, except through regularly commissioned and licensed agents of such companies in Texas; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies or other common carriers; provided, further, that upon oath made in writing by any person that he cannot procure insurance on property through such agents in Texas, it shall be lawful for any insurance company not having an agent in Texas to insure property of any person upon application of said person upon his filing said oath with the county clerk of the county in which such person resides.

Section 2 provides that the insurance commissioner shall require each company before a license is issued to it to file an affidavit that it has not violated any provisions of the act. The following sections authorize the insurance commissioner to examine companies which he has reason to believe have violated the act and prescribes revocation of license and of the right to do business in the State for twelve months thereafter, as the penalty.

UTAH. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No insurance company or association (other than life) not incorporated under the laws of this State shall make, write, or place any policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character binding in law upon any person or property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved by an agent resident in this State regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business in Utah for said company, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the regular commission thereon, and also to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance written hereon. This section shall not apply to reinsurance policies nor insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations when such railroad lies partially within and partially without the State of Utah, or to property in transit while in the possession and custody of common carriers.

VERMONT. Section 4182, General Laws. Title, License to Foreign Companies.

Section 4182. If the [insurance] commissioners are satisfied with such copies and statements, and that the company has complied with the provisions of this title, they shall grant a license authorizing it to do insurance business, by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents only, until the first day of April thereafter. Such license may be renewed annually on the first day of April, so long as the company complies with the requirements aforesaid, and the commissioners regard the company as safe and entitled to public confidence. This shall not be construed to prohibit residents of this State from procuring insurance at the home office of any foreign company.

VIRGINIA. Chapter 224, Acts of 1896.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that fire insurance companies, not incorporated by the laws of the State of Virginia, but legally authorized to do business in this State, shall make contracts of insurance on property hereia only through regularly constituted resident agents of such companies in Virginia, and the writing, placing, or causing to be written or placed, any policy of fire insurance in contravention of this act is hereby declared to be a violation of the laws of this State providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies permitted to do business in Virginia.

Section 2 provides a penalty of from \$100 to \$500 for a violation of this act, and a revocation of license for ninety days. Section 3 requires the State auditor to examine into the truth of any charge of a violation of the law as aforesaid, and if necessary allows him to examine the books of the accused company. Section 4 provides for his expenses in making the examination. Section 5 is as follows:

Section 5. When Annual License to Issue.—Renewal of privilege to transact the business of fire insurance in this State by companies not incorporated by the laws hereof shall only issue after the secretary or manager of

such company or companies so desiring to renew license to do business in Virginia shall first have made oath that no policy or policies of insurance covering property in the State of Virginia have been issued during the twelve months preceding, except by resident agents of such company in Virginia, duly commissioned, and until and after such company or companies shall have complied with other laws heretofore adopted by this State and now in force in respect to the admission of companies of other States and countries.

The Virginia law was amended by act of 1902 to apply to "Accident, Health, Employers' Liability, Steam Boiler, Plate Glass, Surety, and Burglary insurance companies," and it was also provided that this act "shall not apply to railroad companies and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce."

WASHINGTON. Act approved March 15, 1899.

Section 1. No license shall hereafter be issued to any fire insurance company, corporation, or association, permitting said fire insurance company, corporation, or association to do business in this State until such fire insurance company, corporation, or association shall file with the insurance commissioner of this State its written agreement that it will not accept any application for fire insurance upon, nor will it write, issue, or deliver any policy of fire insurance covering any property located or situated within the State of Washington, except through a citizen of this State, resident herein, and who shall be a duly appointed agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association and licensed by the insurance commissioner of this State as agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association to solicit and write fire insurance.

Sec. 2. Any fire insurance company, corporation, or association holding a license issued by the insurance commissioner of this State, prior to the date that this act shall take effect, shall, within sixty days after this act shall take effect, file with the said insurance commissioner a like written agreement as that prescribed by Section 1 of this act, as a condition precedent for the continuance of the business of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association in this State, and if such fire insurance company, corporation, or association shall fail so to do within said time, said insurance commissioner shall forthwith revoke the license of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association.

Sec. 3. No fire insurance company, corporation, or association licensed to do business in this State shall accept any application for fire insurance upon, nor shall it write, issue, or deliver any policy of insurance covering property located or situated within this State, except through a duly appointed agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association, who is a citizen of this State, resident herein and licensed as agent of such fire insurance company, corporation, or association by the insurance commissioner of this State, to write and solicit insurance for such fire insurance company, corporation, or association. The license of any such fire insurance company, corporation, or association which shall accept any application for insurance upon, or which shall write, issue, or deliver any policy covering any property located or situated in this State, in violation of this section, shall be revoked by the commissioner of this State.

Sec. 4. No fire insurance company, corporation, or association, the license of which shall be revoked for violation of this act after its passage, shall be again licensed to do business in this State until it shall have paid into the State treasury the sum of \$500 as a license fee.

WEST VIRGINIA. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy,

upon property situated or located in this State, except after said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on all property located in this State.

Section 6. No parts of sections 1 or 2 of this law shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad companies or property while in transit and in the custody of railroad corporations, nor to the property of such corporations while used or employed by them in their business as common carriers.

WISCONSIN. The Reinsurance Act of 1899 contains the following resident agents sections:

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this State, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an individual agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact fire insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, and enter such policy, duplicate policy, or contract and payment of premium upon his records, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this State, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this State, provided that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this State, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid, and make the entries thereof hereinbefore provided. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers, nor to the property of such common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

Sec. 3. Whenever the commissioner of insurance shall have or receive information that any fire insurance company or association, not incorporated under the laws of this State, has violated any of the provisions of section one of this act, he is authorized, at the expense of such company or association, to examine, by himself or his accredited representative, at the principal office or offices of such company or association located in the United States of America, or in any foreign country, and also at such other offices or agencies of such company or association as he may deem proper, all books, records, and papers of such company or association, and may examine under oath the officers, managers, and agents of such company or association as to such violation or violations. The refusal of any such company or association to submit to such examination or to exhibit its books and records for inspection shall be presumptive evidence that it has violated the provisions of the first section of this act, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed and imposed by this act.

WYOMING. Act of 1903.

Section 1. No fire insurance company, society, assurance association or corporation of another state or foreign country shall transact business in this State except through duly constituted and appointed agents, resident herein, who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this State and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued.

Section 2. This statute shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states, or property received for shipment from one state to another, while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

RESULTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITING IN THE UNITED STATES. The following general statement of the fire insurance business by joint stock companies in the six years from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, is compiled from the New York fire insurance reports. The statistics cover, practically, all the principal joint stock companies doing business in the United States, and are for December 31 of each year named:

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Number of companies.....	161	146	145
Assets (not including assets held abroad),....	\$310,996,869	\$320,416,864	\$340,397,418
Liabilities (excepting scrip and capital),....	147,559,576	164,424,291	176,247,136
Premiums received,.....	146,442,520	163,506,207	175,504,023
Total receipts,.....	158,289,099	175,588,073	221,165,304
Losses paid,.....	92,472,967	96,363,508	97,950,790
Dividends paid (American companies only),..	6,286,826	6,304,328	6,554,571
Total disbursements,.....	155,102,232	163,907,522	177,791,167
Amount of risks in force,.....	21,324,812,172	23,259,215,350	24,421,574,530

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of companies,.....	149	144	158
Assets (not including assets held abroad),....	\$363,866,175	\$379,947,859	\$421,619,369
Liabilities (excepting scrip and capital),....	186,498,422	199,569,641	214,821,075
Premiums received,.....	196,532,868	212,391,692	223,019,881
Total receipts,.....	213,694,274	238,466,650	243,375,212
Losses paid,.....	96,834,019	131,095,628	108,171,784
Dividends paid (American companies only),..	7,124,425	7,534,605	7,761,801
Total disbursements,.....	182,218,555	222,068,865	208,395,889
Amount of risks in force,.....	26,000,229,813	27,850,972,854	30,133,594,784

RETALIATORY OR RECIPROCAL LAWS. Thirty-two States inflict retaliatory penalties on the companies of other States or of other States and countries. New York appears to have originated this kind of legislation as far back as 1865, and in 1896 extended its scope so as to include the companies of other nations.

The following is a record of the retaliatory or reciprocal laws in force:

ALABAMA. Section 20, Chapter 614, Acts of 1897.

The section is a copy of the Tennessee law of 1895, for full text of which see below.

CALIFORNIA. Section 622, Part 3, Article of the Political Code.

Section 622. When, by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing business in such other State or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions imposed upon insurance companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind must be imposed upon the insurance companies of such other State or country doing business in this State. And whenever under this section any deposit of securities shall be made in this State, such deposits must be made in stocks or bonds of the United States Government, or in those of the State of California, which said securities must be estimated at not exceeding their par value nor their market value.

* The figures for 1902-3-4 are premiums written; other years, premiums received.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2913, Chapter 173, of the General Statutes.

Section 2913. When any other State shall impose any obligation, prohibition, or restriction upon insurance companies, corporations, or associations of this State, or their agents transacting business in such other State, the like obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions are hereby imposed on similar companies, corporations, and associations of such other State, and their agents transacting business in this State; and such companies, corporations, and associations of other States and their agents shall pay all penalties to the insurance commissioner of this State and make deposits with the State treasurer.

Section 2901 of the same chapter makes the same provision regarding the payment of fees and taxes.

Section 3801 of Chapter 241 applies the retaliatory provision specifically to surety companies.

DELAWARE. Section 25 of the Act of 1901 to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware.

Section 1. That whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of insurance companies incorporated by this State and having agencies in such other State, or of the agents thereof, any deposits of securities in such State for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise greater than the amounts required for such purposes from similar corporations of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then, and in every such case, all companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this State shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposit for a like purpose with the treasurer of the State of Delaware, and pay said treasurer for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such State upon companies of this State and agents thereof.

GEORGIA. Section 13 of the General Insurance Act.

The section is nearly an exact copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

ILLINOIS. Sections 29 and 55 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

The two sections are similar to the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*, except that the first, which applies to fire insurance companies, is made to apply to "any other kingdom or country" as well as "any other State of the United States," and reciprocal fees are made payable to the insurance superintendent, and the second applies solely to life insurance companies "of any other State of the United States."

INDIANA. Section 3 of act approved March 3, 1877, "Regulating Foreign Insurance Companies."

Section 3. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this or other States, or their agents, greater than are required by the laws of this State, then the same obli-

gations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall in like manner, for like purposes, be imposed upon all insurance companies of such States and their agents. All insurance companies of other nations under this section shall be held as of the State where they have elected to make their deposit and establish their principal agency in the United States.

Section 14 of the assessment companies act of March 9, 1883, as amended in 1889, applies the retaliatory provision to assessment companies, as follows:

Section 14. When any other State or government shall impose any obligation upon such corporation, association, or society of this State or their agents transacting business in such other State or government, the like obligations are hereby imposed on similar corporations, associations, or societies of such other State or government and their agents or representatives transacting business in this State.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1736. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed or would be imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing or that might seek to do business in such other State, or upon their agents therein so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatever kind shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State doing business in this State or upon their agents here.

KANSAS. Part of Section 20 of Article 1 of the Insurance Laws.

Section 20. . . . Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State or government shall require insurance companies organized under the laws of this State applying to do business by agencies in such other State or government, or of the agents thereof, any deposit of security in such State for the protection of policy-holders therein or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required for such purposes from insurance companies of other States by the then existing law of this State, then and in every case all companies of such States or governments establishing agencies in this State shall make the same deposit for a like purpose with the superintendent of insurance of this State, and pay to said superintendent for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other States or governments upon the companies of this State and the agents thereof.

KENTUCKY. Section 637 of Article 4 of the Kentucky Statutes.

Section 637. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions, or requirements are imposed upon insurance companies organized or incorporated under any general or special law of this State, and transacting business in such other State, or upon the agents of such insurance company, greater than those imposed upon similar companies by the laws of this State, or when such laws of other States shall require insurance companies of this commonwealth to deposit money or security for the benefit or protection of citizens of such other States, or when the laws of any other State, or the officers thereof, shall prohibit companies of this commonwealth from transacting business in said State, without a special examination of said companies, or a computation of their liabilities by the officers of said State, the same taxes, fines, penalties, deposits, examinations, obligations, and requirements shall be imposed upon all insurance companies doing business in this State which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such State and upon their agents,

LOUISIANA. Section 12 of Article 3 of Act 105 of 1898.

When, by the laws of any other state, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon companies organized under the laws of other states, and their agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state and their agents, doing business in such state, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such states and their agents, doing business in this state, as long as such laws remain in force. Every company organized under the laws of any other state and admitted to transact business in this state, and each agent of every company shall pay the same fees to the secretary of state as such other state may require of similar companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this state, or upon the agents of such companies transacting business in such other state.

MAINE. Chapter 155, Laws of 1901.

Section 1. When, by the laws of any other state or country, any fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this State upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this State and their agents, the same fines, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or country and their agents doing business in or applying for admission to this State.

MARYLAND. Section 138, Insurance Laws.

Section 138. . . . When by the laws of any other State any deposit of money or securities is required, or taxes, fines, or penalties or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in such other State, or upon the agents of such insurance companies, greater than those required or imposed by the laws of this State, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, and deposits, obligations, and prohibitions shall be imposed upon all agents or insurance companies of such State doing business in this State instead of those prescribed by the laws of this State.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 85 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 85. When by the laws of any other State any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this commonwealth upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this commonwealth and their agents doing business in such State, the same taxes, fines, etc., shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State and their agents doing business in this commonwealth, so long as such laws remain in force.

MICHIGAN. Act Approved May 17, 1899.

Section 1. Whenever by the existing or future laws of any State an insurance corporation of this State, or agent thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other State for the protection of the policyholders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees or otherwise, greater than the amount required by the laws of this State from similar corporations of such State establishing or heretofore having established an agency or agencies in this State, the insurance companies of such State shall be and they are hereby required to make a like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this State, and to pay the commissioner of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees and otherwise, a rate equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other State upon similar corporations of this State and the agents thereof.

MINNESOTA. Section 84 of Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1895.

The section is a copy of the Massachusetts law, *ante*, except that the words "or nation" are interpolated after those of "any other State."

MISSOURI. Section 5932, Laws of Missouri.

Section 5932. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States or of any foreign country shall require of or impose upon companies not organized under the laws of such State or country any further or greater licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, or securities, statements or certificates of authority, or require any other duties or acts or inflict any greater fines or penalties than are by the laws of Missouri imposed or inflicted upon or required of companies not organized under the laws of this State, then it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the insurance department of this State to require from every company of such other State or country transacting or seeking to transact the business of insurance in this State the payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines, or penalties, and the making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the doing of all acts which by the laws of the State or country in which the company was organized are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, or duties required by the laws of this State of companies of other States.

MONTANA. Section 506 of the Laws.

The section is nearly the same as the Kansas retaliatory section, *ante*, but omitting the words "or government" after "any other State."

NEBRASKA. Laws of 1905 supplemental to Chapter 25, Revised Statutes of 1866.

Whenever the existing or future laws of any other state of the United States, or the rules and regulations of the insurance department of any such state shall require of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this State any deposit of securities in such State for the security of the policy-holders, or any payment of taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or require any other duties, examinations or acts than are by the laws of this State required of such companies organized under the laws of such other state, then the auditor of public accounts shall immediately require from every insurance company of any and every character whatever of such other state transacting or seeking to transact business in this State, the like payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines or penalties, and the like making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the like doing of all acts which by the laws or rules of the insurance department of such other state, are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, examinations, or duties required by the laws of this State of the companies of such other states.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section I of Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1891.

Section 1. If any State shall by its laws deny any insurance company or citizen of this State any rights or privileges which are granted to insurance companies and citizens of that State, then this State shall in like manner deny to insurance companies and citizens of that State all such rights and privileges, and they shall be subject to all the restrictions and penalties as prescribed by that State to insurance companies and citizens of this State; and if by the laws of any State the insurance commissioner or other official shall have power to revoke the license of any company of this State or foreign State for writing insurance upon any person or property of that State, other than through or by a citizen of that State, then the insurance commissioner of this State is empowered to revoke the license of any insurance company of that

State or any foreign insurance company licensed to do business in this State that shall write for or through any agent of that State, directly or indirectly, upon any person or property of this State; except the same be written through a duly authorized agent, who shall be a citizen of this State.

In addition to the above, Section 1 of Chapter 100 of the Laws of 1895 is as follows:

Section 1. . . . When, by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, additional to or in excess of those imposed by this State upon companies not organized under the laws of this State and their agents doing business in this State are imposed upon insurance companies of this State and their agents doing business in such State or country, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or country and their agents doing business in this State, so long as such laws remain in force.

NEW JERSEY. Section 66. General Insurance Act of 1902. This act was amended by the legislature of 1904 to read as follows:

When by the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of moneys or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions or restrictions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon insurance companies of such other state or foreign country or their agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or foreign country, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions continue in force, the same excess taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all such insurance companies of such other state or foreign country doing business within this state, and upon their agents here; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse to accept as conclusive the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state as to the results of any examination he shall cause to be made of the assets and liabilities, method of conducting business and other affairs of any insurance company of this state, the said commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse to accept as conclusive any and all similar certificates made in or by, or by any department or officer of, such state or foreign country where the acceptance of the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state is refused as aforesaid, concerning any and every insurance company thereof; and if any insurance company of this state shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any other state or foreign country by reason of such refusal of conclusive acceptance of any such certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, or if any insurance company of this state authorized to transact its business in this state, after complying with all the laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions of any other state or foreign country, or of any department or officer thereof, over and above such as would be met and fulfilled by the conclusive acceptance of such certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any such other state or foreign country, then and in every such case every insurance company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is refused or denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact its business as aforesaid, shall be refused and denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state, and any license or authority to it or them theretofore given shall be, by the commissioner of banking and in-

insurance of this state, revoked and annulled; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, and authority to any insurance company of this state to transact or to continue to transact its business in such other state or foreign country, if it shall be determined by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, whose determination thereupon shall be final and conclusive, that such refusal or denial of license, permission, privilege, or authority as last aforesaid, is unreasonable or unfair, then the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state to each and every such company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is so refused or denied as last aforesaid, and any license or authority to it or them theretofore given shall be by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this date revoked and annulled.

NEW MEXICO. Section 33, Chapter 46, of the Laws of 1882.

The section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

NEW YORK. A retaliatory law was adopted as early as 1865, appearing as Chapter 694 of the acts of that year. It is embodied in Section 33 of the insurance law of 1892, and is as follows:

Section 33. Reciprocal Requirements.—If by the existing or future laws of any State an insurance corporation of this State having agencies in such other State, or the agents thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other State for the protection of the policy-holders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required by this chapter from similar corporations of such other State by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all insurance corporations of such State, establishing or heretofore having established an agency or agencies in this State, shall be and they are hereby required to make the like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this State, and to pay the superintendent of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other State upon the insurance corporations of this State and the agents thereof.

The provisions of this section applied only to companies of other States. The Legislature of 1896, in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Prussian government upon American life insurance companies which had done business therein, causing their withdrawal from that country, adopted the following additional retaliatory provisions, which were made an amendment and addition to the above Section 33 of the insurance law:

Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent of insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State, after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said superintendent, and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government of such country, then and in every such case the superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign government and licensed to do business in this State, and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such country.

Efforts to repeal the last section, relating to foreign countries, made in the sessions of 1897, 1899, and 1900 failed.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 11 of the insurance law approved March 6, 1903:

Section 11. When, by the laws of any other state or nation, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of moneys or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions, of whatsoever kind, shall be imposed upon all such insurance companies of such other state or nation doing business within this state and upon their agents here: Provided, that nothing herein shall be held to repeal or reduce the license fees, taxes, and other obligations now imposed by the laws of this state or to go into effect with the companies of any other state or nation unless some company of this state is actually doing or seeking to do business in said state or nation.

NORTH DAKOTA. Section 49 [Section 3133 R. S.] of the Insurance Laws.

Section 49. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States or foreign country shall require of insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, or of the agent thereof, any deposits of securities in such State for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license or fees greater than the amount required for such purposes from similar companies of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency in this State, shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposits for a like purpose with the State treasurer of this State, and to pay to the commissioner of insurance an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payment imposed by the laws of such other States upon the companies of this State and the agents thereof.

OHIO. Section 282 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 282. . . . When by the laws of any other State or nation any taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this State doing business in such State or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State or nation doing business within this State and upon their agents here.

OKLAHOMA. Section 29 of Article 1, and Section 20 of Article 3 of Chapter 44 of the Laws.

Section 29 is substantially the same as the Delaware retaliatory section, except that this section is made applicable in addition to "any other kingdom or country." Section 20 is nearly similar to the Delaware section, but is made applicable solely to life insurance companies.

PENNSYLVANIA. Part of Section 53 of the Insurance Laws creating an insurance department as amended.

Section 53. When by the laws of any state greater fees are charged the insurance companies of this State for authority to do business in said state than are required by the law of this State to be paid by

the companies of other states authorized to do business herein, the Insurance Commissioner shall exact from the companies of said state the same amount of fees for similar service which are exacted from the insurance companies of Pennsylvania by the laws of the state aforesaid.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 23, Chapter 181 of the General Laws.

Section 23. Whenever by the laws of any other state of the United States any fees, charges, taxes, deposits of money or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or on the agents of such insurance companies, so long as such laws continue in force, the like fees, charges, taxes, deposits and obligations shall be imposed on all insurance companies doing business in this State which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such other state and on their agents.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 43 of the Insurance Law.

Section 43. When by the laws of any State or Territory any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or capital requirements, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed, or would be imposed, on insurance companies of the State, doing or that might seek to do business in such State or Territory, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such State or Territory doing business within this State, or upon their agents here.

TENNESSEE. Section 20 of the Insurance Act of 1895.

Section 20. Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of the insurance companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this State, or the agents thereof, any deposit of securities in such State, for the protection of policy-holders or otherwise, greater than the amount required for similar purposes from similar companies of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then and in every such case all companies of such States establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this State shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposit for a like purpose with the treasurer of this State, and to pay into the treasury of this State for taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the law of such State upon companies of this State and the agents thereof.

TEXAS. Article 2948 of the Revised Civil Statutes.

Article 2948. Whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States shall require of life or health insurance companies incorporated by this State any deposit of securities in such other State before transacting insurance business therein, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such State shall, before doing any insurance business in this State, be required to make the same deposit of securities with the treasurer of this State.

VERMONT. Sections 4215 and 4217 of the General Laws.

Section 4215. When by the laws of another State or nation a deposit of money or securities is required to be made with the treasurer or other officer of such other State or nation by life insurance companies of this State doing business therein, the same deposit of money or securities shall be made with the treasurer of this State by the life insurance companies of such other State or nation doing business in this State.

Sec. 4217. If another State or country imposes or requires of a domestic insurance company or its agents doing business therein taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions exceeding those imposed by this State upon or required of foreign insurance companies doing business herein, an insurance company organized under the laws of such other State or country

and its agent doing business in this State shall be subject to taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions similar to those so imposed in such other State or country, and the same shall be imposed, required, and enforced, as like taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions are under the laws of this State.

WEST VIRGINIA. Part of Section 2, Chapter 34, of the Code, as amended.

When, by the laws of any other State, any deposit of money or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed or would be imposed on insurance companies of this State doing, or that might seek to do, business in such other State, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State doing business within this State, or upon their agents here.

WISCONSIN. Section 272, Compilation of Insurance Laws of Wisconsin.

Section 272. Whenever the laws of any other State of the United States shall require of life, fire, accident, or inland navigation insurance companies, organized under the laws of this State, and doing business in such other State, any deposit of securities for the protection of their policy-holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required by the laws of this State for the same purpose from similar companies organized under the laws of such other State, and doing business in this State, then all such companies of such other States doing business within this State shall make the same deposit with the State treasurer, and shall pay him the same sum for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, as a condition to the issue of a license to them, as is required to be paid by the laws of such other State.

WYOMING. Section 33 of the Insurance Laws.

This section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section.

RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in July, 1900, with the following officers: President, C. H. Beach; vice-president, H. Bull, Jr.; second vice-president, C. A. Morgan; third vice-president, G. H. Smith; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Newcomb. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1905 are: President, Robert L. Spencer; vice-president, James Gallivan, Jr.; second vice-president, G. H. Smith; third vice-president, Arthur O'Leary; secretary and treasurer, James W. Cook, Providence.

RHODE ISLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. 1856-1906. The insurance department was established in 1856, and was composed originally of a board of three commissioners. In 1863 the law was amended making the State auditor *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The auditor is elected by the legislature annually. The board of three commissioners from 1856 to 1863 were John R. Bartlett, William R. Watson, and Samuel A. Parker. The commissioners who have served since 1863 are as follows:

James C. Collins,	1863-1868	William C. Townsend,	1889-1890
James M. Spencer,	1868-1882	Elisha W. Bucklin,	1890-1891
Samuel H. Cross,	1882-1887	Albert C. Landers,	1891-1899
Elisha W. Bucklin,	1887-1888	Charles C. Gray,	1899-
Almon K. Goodwin,	1888-1889		

RHODE ISLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1848. John R. Freeman, president; Roscoe L. Colman, secretary.

RHODES, EDWARD E., mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born of American parentage in Newark, N. J., February 21, 1868. He began his business career with the Mutual Benefit, and entered the mathematical department in 1886. He was made assistant mathematician in 1902, and actuary in 1905, and was appointed to his present position in May, 1905, to succeed Bloomfield J. Miller. ✓

RHODES, STEPHEN H., president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Franklin, Mass., November 7, 1825. He was educated in the public schools and engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business until he became interested in life insurance. He was mayor of Taunton, Mass., three years, a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1870 and 1871, and the following year he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Massachusetts. He succeeded Mr. Clark as insurance commissioner in 1874, and was reappointed in 1877. Mr. Rhodes resigned in 1879 to accept the presidency of the John Hancock. ✓

RICE, JOHN F., general agent of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., February 9, 1864. He was educated at the Milwaukee Academy, and entered the fire insurance business at an early age. He was three years in the Chicago local agency of E. M. Teall & Co., and afterward special agent of the Fire Insurance Association of London. For two years he was assistant manager for the Union of San Francisco until 1891, when he was appointed assistant U. S. manager of the Prussian National. In March, 1897, Mr. Rice was placed in charge of the Eastern department of the company, with headquarters at New York.

RICHARDS, ELLIS G., United States manager for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of Edinburgh, was born at Worcester, Mass., December 16, 1848. After a public school education he was a bookkeeper eight years in a manufacturing establishment. He entered the fire insurance business in 1874 in the office of the New England general agency of the Commercial Union at Boston. He was in the service of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with headquarters at Worcester, Mass., from November, 1874, to April, 1877, then special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania Fire, under Foster & Scull of Boston, until May, 1881, when he became special agent of the Queen for New England. He remained in charge of the New England business of that company until his appointment to the secretaryship of the National Fire of Hartford, April 6, 1887. He was elected a member of the board of ✓

directors of the National in 1895, and in December, 1896, he was elected to the vice-presidency, in addition to the secretaryship. In November, 1899, he accepted the position of manager for the United States of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, with headquarters in New York, beginning his duties in that position on January 1, 1900.

RICHARDS, FRED E., president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., is a native of Camden, Me. He entered public life in 1873 as a member of the legislature of Maine, representing his native town, and was re-elected a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the executive council, and in 1871 was appointed by Governor Connor State land agent. In 1878 and 1879 he was a trustee of the insane hospital. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Davis State bank examiner, to which office he was twice reappointed by Governor Robie. He resigned in 1888, having served nearly three full terms. In 1886 he opened a banking house in Portland, and has since been the local fiscal agent of the Maine Central and other railroad companies, and of several large business corporations. When the Portland National Bank was organized, in 1889, he was elected president, and still fills that position. Mr. Richards became connected with the Union Mutual Life in 1881 as a member of the board of directors. He served as a member of the finance committee, and always took an active interest in the management of the company. On the death of President DeWitt he was unanimously elected to be his successor, and began his administration November 1, 1893.

ROBERTS, HARVEY E., was born at Elbridge, N. Y., May 25, 1861. After a high school education he entered the house of Marshall Field & Co., at Chicago, where he was engaged seven years. He came to New York to represent the Chicago *Investigator*, and had charge of its New York office four years. After one year's experience as business manager for the Philadelphia *Insurance Advocate* he became half owner of the *Surveyor* of New York and a member of the firm of Hall & Roberts, its editors and publishers. He retired from insurance journalism in 1903, to accept a position with the Interstate Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and was elected second vice-president of the company. In 1906 he resigned this position, returned to New York and established the H. E. Roberts Co., to do a general insurance business.

ROBERTS, JAMES SAUL, secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Liverpool, England, May 6, 1859. He was educated in a private academy, and began his insurance career at an early age in one of the branch offices of the Prudential Assurance Company of London. He became cashier of the Manchester branch office in 1879, and in June, 1880, resigned to accept a position with the Metropolitan Life in New York. Mr. Roberts has filled various positions at the

home office of the Metropolitan, and in 1898 was appointed assistant secretary. He was advanced to his present position in October, 1901.

ROBINSON, HENRY SEYMOUR, vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and graduated from Yale college in the class of 1889. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, and practiced law as a member of the law firm of Robinson & Robinson until 1905, when he was elected secretary and general manager of the trust department of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford. He was elected to his present position in October, 1905. He is a member of the common council and board of finance of Hartford.

ROBINSON, JOHN H., ex-president of the Vermont Life Insurance Company of Burlington, was born in Ontario, Canada, February 18, 1861. His insurance experience began when he was eighteen years old, with the Canada Life Insurance Company. A few years later he was in Wisconsin as the State agent of the Manhattan Life, and in 1885, being then but twenty-four years old, he joined the field force of the Michigan Mutual Life as its State agent for Michigan. In the autumn of 1891 he was invited to Vermont to take the management of the Vermont Life Insurance Company, which had just been resigned by Mr. Hart. He was elected vice-president and manager, his services beginning December 1st. On the reinsurance of the Vermont Life by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in March, 1900, Mr. Robinson was appointed manager for the States of New York and New Jersey for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company.

ROBSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, supreme secretary of the Royal Arcanum, was born near Royal Oak, Talbot County, Md., November 7, 1843. He learned the printer's trade in the office of his father, who was editor and publisher of the Easton, Md., *Star* nearly forty years. Mr. Robson's early vocation was journalism. He was a reporter successively on the Norwich, Conn., *Bulletin*, *Norwich Advertiser*, *New Haven Palladium*, *Boston Post*, and *Boston Transcript*, and in 1873 became official stenographic reporter for the Boston city government, in which capacity he continued for fifteen years. In the meantime he became interested in the Royal Arcanum, and in 1889 he relinquished all other business to devote his entire time to the order, and is now serving his twenty-eighth year as supreme secretary.

ROCHESTER-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Organized 1872; capital, \$500,000. Eugene Satterly, president; H. F. Atwood, secretary.


✓ **ROLLINS, CHARLES E.**, insurance journalist, was born at Holderness, N. H., August 31, 1845, and in early youth worked on a farm and in a country store. He went into the insurance business as a local fire and life insurance agent at Lawrence, Mass., in 1866, and continued until 1869, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he was a local agent from 1869 to 1875. In August of the latter year he located in Chicago. He purchased the *Herald*, a monthly insurance journal, in 1876, and changed its name to the *Argus*, of which he continues to be proprietor and publisher.


✓ **ROSS, ROBERT F.**, insurance journalist, was born in Pocomoke City, Maryland, October 9, 1851. He received a public school education, and at the age of fifteen was an apprentice in a printing office in his native city. In 1868 he removed to Baltimore and became connected with the business department of the *Gazette* of that city, and entered insurance journalism in 1873, becoming connected with "*The Avalanche*" of Philadelphia. Again later he purchased the *Expositor*, which was discontinued in 1875, and from 1878 to 1883 he was associated with Mathew Griffin in the publication of the *Insurance Age*, and "*Daily Stockholder*," a financial paper. Later he associated in the publication of a journal in Boston devoted to electrical matters, and known as "*Modern Light and Heat*," and in 1905 established the *Expositor*, at Newark, N. J.

✓ **ROTH, HENRY**, secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, was born of German parentage at Baltimore, January 16, 1858. He received his education at parochial schools and Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's business college at Baltimore, graduating from the latter in 1871. He entered the service of the Mutual Life as a collector and solicitor in 1875, and was afterward promoted to bookkeeper in the office of the company, and in 1886, at the early age of twenty-eight, was elected to the responsible post of secretary.

✓ **ROTHERMEL, S. A.**, former secretary of the Traders of Chicago and late president of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, is a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Freeport, Ill., when a boy, and obtained his first employment as office boy in a local insurance agency in that city. He went to Chicago in 1866, and was for a time a special agent of the Teutonia of Cleveland, which was burned up in the Chicago fire of 1871. After some years' residence at Elgin, Ill., in a mercantile business, Mr. Rothermel returned to Chicago and to the fire insurance business. He found a place with the Traders Insurance Company, and has been with it since. In 1889 he was appointed assistant secretary of the company. The next year he formed a partnership with Robert J. Smith, secretary of the Traders, to transact a local agency business. Mr. Rothermel was elected president of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association after the death of President Ayars in August, 1893, and continued in office until the reorganization of the asso-

ciation in 1894. January 15, 1901, he was elected secretary of the Traders, to succeed R. J. Smith, deceased, and is at present engaged in the local agency business in Chicago.

ROWE, JOHN SCOFIELD, secretary of the liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 6, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and Little Rock University. After graduation from the Grand Rapids Business College he entered the insurance business. He obtained his experience in liability insurance under the late George Munroe Endicott, and was auditor and superintendent of agencies of the United States branch of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation from 1891 to 1902, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the liability department of the Aetna Life, being promoted to the position of secretary, February 14, 1905. 

ROW, SAMUEL H., Michigan State agent for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Sharon, Washenaw County, Mich., March 10, 1840. When a youth he worked on a farm, and was also a district school teacher. He enlisted in the Twentieth Michigan Infantry in 1862 and saw service two years, reaching the rank of first lieutenant. After the war he went to Lansing, Mich., where he was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State two years, member of the school board two years, and member of the city council two years. He was deputy Secretary of State of Michigan from 1867 to 1871. In the latter year he was appointed the first commissioner of insurance of Michigan, and organized the department. Mr. Row was commissioner twelve years. During the time he was twice president of the national convention of insurance department officials, and several years the chairman of the convention committee on uniform blanks, during which he devised the balance sheet form of annual statement for life insurance companies, and his annual reports were distinguished for their intelligent and lucid discussion of a wide range of insurance subjects. When his last official term expired he accepted an offer from the Western Union to serve it at the Chicago headquarters. One year later he took the Michigan State agency for the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston, and when that company was reinsured by the National Fire of Hartford he transferred his services to the latter company in the same capacity. Mr. Row was one of the first advocates of a standard policy of fire insurance for Michigan, and was on the state commission to prepare the original policy. He has now associated with him in the Michigan field his son, Mr. Charles Row, as joint state agent. 

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE of London. Uberto C. Crosby, New York city, resident manager for the United States; Richard D. Harvey, assistant manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool. Cecil F. Shallcross, manager for the New York department; Frederick W. Day, assistant manager. Law Brothers of Chicago, managers for the western department. Field & Cowles of Boston, managers for the New England department. Milton Dargan of Atlanta, manager for the southern department. Rolla V. Watt of San Francisco, manager for the Pacific department.

ROYAL UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Chartered 1886. Frank D. Jackson, president; Sidney A. Foster, secretary.

ROYCE, PHILANDER C., secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in 1838 at Plainfield, Ill. He obtained his early education there, and in 1860 graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. After leaving college he taught school, and in 1863 was elected superintendent of city schools and principal of the high school at Joliet, Ill. Two years later he entered the fire insurance business, having accepted the local agency at Joliet of the Hartford Fire and other companies. In 1866 he began field work as special agent for the Merchants of Chicago. In May, 1872, Mr. Royce again entered the service of the Hartford and became a special agent of its Western department. This position he held until called, in August, 1876, to fill the office of secretary of the Girard Fire and Marine of Philadelphia. In 1881 he once more returned to the Hartford Fire as assistant secretary, and in June, 1886, he succeeded Mr. Whiting as secretary. Mr. Royce has served four years as a member of the Hartford common council and was president of the board for one year, and has served two years in the board of aldermen. In April, 1895, he was also elected a member of the board of school visitors.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1885. Arthur W. Clapp, president; B. Taft, secretary.

RUSSELL, JOHN NEWTON, JR., secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Boonville, Mo., June 5, 1864. He received a high school and business college education, and began his business career in life insurance. He engaged in both office and field work, and was secretary of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of Denver for six years, and on the reinsurance of that company he became assistant superintendent of agents of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles. He was appointed superintendent of agencies of the company in 1905, and was elected to his present position in 1906 following the amalgamation of the Conservative Life with the Pacific Mutual. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, and a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is also Colorado State Secretary of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

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SACKETT, ROBERT EMORY, secretary of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, was born at Pittsford, N.Y., of American parentage, November 11, 1852. He was educated in a country school and the preparatory department of Olivet College. For a time he was a farmer, then went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and engaged in the retail grocery business. Later he took a position in the office of the Blair land and railroad interests at Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he remained until 1880, when he became assistant cashier of the W. A. McHenry Bank at Denison, Ia. After two years he resigned this position to take charge of the land grants of the different railroads represented by the Blair interests, with headquarters at Sioux City, Ia. He next engaged in the real estate and insurance business, after which he was elected clerk of the courts at Sioux City, Ia., which position he held until he became connected with the Iowa Life Insurance Company as secretary in 1894. He was connected with that company until its reinsurance in the National Life Insurance Company in May, 1900, when he became secretary of the National Life, and on January 31, 1906, was elected to the office of vice-president.

SAFETY FUND LAW OF NEW YORK. This law, which permits the accumulation by a fire insurance company of New York, from its net profits, of a fund, one-half of which may be deposited with the insurance department to be held for the protection of the unearned premiums of the company and to serve as a second capital in case its capital and assets are swept away by a great conflagration, the other half to be retained by the company for the payment of losses, was enacted by the State Legislature in its session of 1874 (passed April 16) on the suggestion of Insurance Superintendent Chapman. It is now embodied in Sections 130, 131, and 132 of Chapter 690 of the laws of 1892 (the revision). The following companies have funds accumulated under the provisions of this law:

Companies.	Deposited with the Insurance Dept.	Guaranty Surplus Fund.
Buffalo German,	\$200,000	\$200,000
Continental,	600,000	600,000
German-American,	750,000	750,000
Germania Fire,	500,000	500,000
Glen Falls,	200,000	200,000
Home,	1,500,000	1,500,000
Niagara Fire,	250,000	250,000
United States Fire,	21,304	.....
Westchester,	300,000	300,000
Williamsburg City Fire,	280,000	280,000

Surplus fund laws are in force in three other States, the provisions thereof being similar to those of the law of New York, which was the first to enact legislation of this character. The States and their laws are:

Minnesota, Chapter 18, laws of 1876, re-enacted by Section 98 of the general law of 1895.

Rhode Island, Sections 26 to 32, inclusive, of Chapter 156 of the Public Laws.

Wisconsin, Sections 1909 to 1913, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes.

SALAMANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY of St. Petersburg, Russia. Albert Willcox & Co., United States managers, New York city.

SALVAGE CORPS. [See Fire Patrols and Salvage Corps in the United States.]

SANBORN, MOORE, former vice-president and agency manager of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Tamworth, N. H., April 15, 1860. He received a common and high school education, and studied for the ministry, which he entered at the age of twenty, holding pastorates in the South and West until 1889, when ill health forced him to retire from the ministry. He then took up life insurance, being a solicitor for the New York Life in Georgia and Florida, and later agency director in Nova Scotia. He was appointed manager at Detroit for the Massachusetts Benefit Life in 1893, being later called to the home office as assistant superintendent of agents. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of agents and third vice-president of the American Union Life, and in 1900 was elected third vice-president and superintendent of agents of the Security Life of Binghamton. This connection he resigned in 1903 to become one of the vice-presidents and agency manager of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and was the editor of this company's agency paper, *The Security Socius*. Mr. Sanborn is a life member of the American Unitarian Association of Boston, and active in the affairs of the Unitarian church. He severed his connection with the company on May 1, 1905, and re-entered the ministry.

SANDERS, GEORGE WHITE, actuary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, December 7, 1845. He was graduated from the Indiana University in 1869, with the degree of A.B., and three years later received A.M. from the same institution. After graduation, until March, 1875, Mr. Sanders was engaged in civil engineering in the South and West. The latter year he entered the office of the Michigan Mutual at Detroit, and in January, 1891, was appointed its actuary. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

SAN FRANCISCO LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1895, "to promote the general interests of life insurance throughout the State of California." The officers and executive committee elected at the first meeting were: Henry K. Field, general agent of the New England Mutual Life, president; John Landers, manager of the Manhattan Life, vice-president; Clarence M. Smith, general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life, secretary; Dr. F. A. Archibald, general agent of the Union Central Life, treasurer. The officers last elected were William C. Levitt, president, and J. W. Hicks, secretary. The association withdrew from the national body and is at present dormant.

SAN FRANCISCO, MANAGERS OF PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENTS AT. The Pacific coast department managers of other State and foreign companies at San Francisco at the time this volume was ready for the press were:

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Ætna,	Boardman & Spencer.	Mercantile, Mass.,	Christiansen, Edwards & Goodwin.
Agricultural, N. Y.,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Michigan F. & M.,	C. A. Henry & Co.
American, Mass.,	C. J. Stovel.	Milwaukee Mechanics,	L. L. Bromwell.
American, N. J.,	Gordon & Hoadley.	National, Conn.,	McNear & Wayman.
American Central,	Christiansen, Edwards & Goodwin.	National Standard,	G. A. Honey & Co.
Assurance Co. of		New Hampshire,	G. H. Tyson.
America,	Carl A. Henry & Co.	New York Fire,	C. J. Stovel.
Austin Fire Ins. Co.,	C. G. Yates.	New Brunswick,	C. J. Stovel.
American, Pa.,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Nassau Fire,	C. J. Stovel.
Buffalo German,	C. J. Stovel.	North River,	C. J. Stovel.
Camden,	E. W. Potter.	North German,	T. H. Ankele.
Citizens,	Palache & Hewitt.	N. Y. Underwriters,	Mann & Wilson.
Caledonian American,	T. J. Conroy.	National Union,	None.
Colonial,	McNear & Wayman.	Niagara, N. Y.,	W. J. Landers.
Com. Union, N. Y.,	C. F. Mullins.	Northwestern Nat.,	W. W. Hutchison.
Continental, N. Y.,	Arthur G. Nason & Co.	Orient,	Wm. Macdonald.
Concordia,	Dickson & Thieme.	Pennsylvania Fire,	Russell W. Osborn.
Connecticut Fire,	Benj. J. Smith.	Phenix, Brooklyn,	A. C. Olds.
Delaware,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Phenix, Conn.,	G. H. Tyson.
Dutchess, N. Y.,	C. J. Stovel.	Phila. Underwriters,	Gutte & Frank.
Equitable, R. I.,	Wm. J. Dutton.	Providence-Wash.,	J. F. D. Curtis.
Fire Associat'n, Phila.,	Gutte & Frank.	Pelican,	W. Irving.
Franklin,	Geo. F. Grant.	Queen City,	Lee S. Frudenfelt.
German-Alliance,	Geo. H. Tyson.	Queen, N. Y.,	Rolls V. Watt.
German-American,	Geo. H. Tyson.	Rochester German,	T. J. Conroy.
German Fire,	Gutte & Frank.	Springfield F. & M.,	Geo. D. Dornin.
German of Peoria,	Duncan & Rehisch.	Spring Garden,	Edward S. Brown & Sons.
German, Freeport,	C. H. Ward.	Philadelphia,	Christiansen, Edwards & Goodwin.
Germania, N. Y.,	W. H. Breeding.	St. Paul F. & M.,	Mann & Wilson.
Harvard Fire & Marine,	C. J. Stovel.	Teutonia, N. O.,	None.
Glens Falls,	Ed. E. Potter.	Traders, Chicago,	R. W. Osborn.
Globe & Rutgers,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Union, Pa.,	Gutte & Frank.
Hanover, N. Y.,	Cesar Bertheau.	United Firemens',	Cotton, Bell & Co.
Hartford Fire,	Palache & Hewitt.	Victoria, N. Y.,	Ed. E. Potter & Geo.
Home, N. Y.,	H. L. Roff,	Westchester Fire,	M. Mitchell.
Indemnity, N. Y.,	J. D. Coleman.	Williamsburgh City,	Ed. E. Potter.
Ins. Co. of N. Am.,	W. H. Lowden.	Western Underwriters	C. H. Ward.
Kings County,	James D. Bailey.	Asso.,	
	Frank J. Devlin.		

FOREIGN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Aachen and Munich, Alliance, London, Atlas, London, Atlas-Manchester, Austrian Phoenix, Baloise, British America, British & For. Marine, Caledonian, Commercial Union, Frankfort Marine, Hamburg-Bremen, Helvetia Swiss, La Foncière, Law Union & Crown, Liv. & Lon. & Globe, London Assurance, London & Lancashire, L'Univers, Marine, New Zealand, N. Brit. & Mercantile, North German,	Cesar Barthélemy, G. F. Mullins, Frank J. Devlin, Frank J. Devlin, Dickson & Thiemé, Syz & Co., H. T. Lamey, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Thomas J. Conroy, C. F. Mullins, Voss, Conrad & Co., None, Syz & Co., Mann & Wilson, Cotton, Bell & Co., Chas. D. Haven, W. J. Landers, Wm. Macdonald, Mann & Wilson, Geo. W. McNear, Clinton Folger, Tom C. Grant, Walter Speyer.	Northern, Norwich Union, Ocean Marine, Palatine, Phoenix, London, Prussian National, Royal, Royal Exchange, Rhine & Moselle, Scottish Union & Nat., Standard Marine, State, Sun, London, Svea, Swiss Marine, Scotch Underwriters, Thames & Mersey, Transatlantic Fire, Union, Western, Toronto, Welshman, Yang Tze,	Frank Hunter, W. H. Fowden, H. M. Newhall & Co., C. F. Mullins, W. Irving, T. W. Letton, Rella V. Watt, Dickson & Thiemé, Syz & Co., T. J. A. Tiedemann, J. B. F. Davis & Son, Wm. Macdonald, G. A. Henry & Co., Edw. Brown & Sons, Syz & Co., Thomas Conroy, None, None, Cotton, Bell & Co., H. T. Lamey, Gutter & Frank, Balfour-Guthrie Co.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ætna Life, Columbian National, Connecticut Mutual, Equitable, N. Y., Fidelity Mutual, Germania, Home Life, Manhattan, Massachusetts Mutual, Metropolitan, Mutual Benefit, Mutual Life, National, Vt., New England,	E. H. L. Gregory, Danl. MacCabe, A. K. P. Harmon, A. M. Shields, James S. Osborne, W. A. Jacobs, Frank Sperling, John Landers, C. T. M. Parker, Frederick F. Taylor, Pickering & Stiles, W. L. Hathaway, G. M. Stolp & Son, Henry K. Field.	New York Life, Northwestern Mutual, Peas Mutual, Phoenix Mutual Life, Provident Savings, Prudential, Prov. Life & Trust, Security Trust & Life, State Life, Indianapolis, Travelers, Union Central, Union Mutual, Washington,	Charles A. McLane, Clarence M. Smith, E. H. Hart, Jas. D. Wiggins, Carl C. Gross, R. S. Boyer, Vail & Eldridge, Frank McLaughlin, Geo. W. Phelps, A. F. Bridge, R. L. Stephenson, W. C. Leavitt, Howard Perrin.
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CASUALTY, SURETY, AND LIABILITY COMPANIES.

Ætna Life, Ætna Indemnity, American Surety, Casualty Co. of Am., City Trust, Phila., Cont'l Casualty Co., Emp. State Surety Co., Employers' Liability, Fidelity and Casualty, Fidelity and Deposit, Frankfort Ac. & P. G.,	E. H. L. Gregory, The Paul Nippert Co., Henry W. Lobb, Willard O. Wayman & Co., Ed. E. Potter, W. H. Betts, J. C. Hayborn, Chas. J. Okell & Co., Chas. J. Bosworth, H. A. Wagner, Voss, Conrad & Co.	Federal Union Ins. Co., Hartford Steam Boiler, Lloyds Plate Glass, Metropolitan Casualty, National Surety, New York Plate Glass, Preferred Accident, Standard Life and Acc., Travelers, U. S. Casualty, U. S. Fidelity & Guar.,	Duncan & Rehnack, Mann & Wilson, Christensen, Edwards & Goodwin, Mann & Wilson, Frank L. Gilbert, Boole Sloan & Co., Thomas Godwin, Clarence F. Briggs, A. F. Bridge, W. Irving, Borland & Johns.
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SAN FRANCISCO UNDERWRITERS' FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Underwriters' Fire Patrol of San Francisco.]

SERGEANT, FRANK W., president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Candia, N. H., March 7, 1860. He obtained his education in the schools of that village and at Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1882 he entered the mercantile business in Boston, where he remained a short time. He then

spent a brief time in the office of the master mechanic of the New York and New England Railroad. On October 25, 1882, he entered the employ of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, beginning as office boy and working his way through all the departments to his present position to which he was elected in 1905.

SARGEANT, WILLIAM HENRY, secretary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Springfield, Mass., October 5, 1868. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, serving in various capacities in the different departments. He was appointed inspector of agencies in 1900, assistant secretary in 1903, and was elected to his present position in January, 1905. ✓

SCHEDULE RATING. [See Universal Mercantile Schedule.]

SCHEDULE, UNIVERSAL MERCANTILE. [See Universal.]

SCHERMERHORN, WINFIELD SCOTT, insurance journalist, was born at Burlington, N. J., March 11, 1863. He was graduated from the Boys' High School, Burlington, N. J., Farnum State School, Beverly, N. J., and from Pierce Business College, Philadelphia. After graduating he was an accountant for ten years. In January, 1893, he purchased the "Daily Telegram," of Camden, N. J., conducting it with success, and subsequently he became the advertising manager of the "Insurance News," leaving the "News" to accept a position with a shoe and leather magazine in its advertising department, where he remained until December, 1898, when he again returned to the "Insurance News," to become its editor and manager. On October 31, 1901, he purchased the "Insurance News," thereby becoming its publisher as well as its editor.

SCHERR, ARNOLD C., state auditor of West Virginia, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, August 21, 1849. He removed to this country when quite young, and was educated in the common schools and commercial college, and entered mercantile pursuits, later being engaged in the manufacture of woollens. In 1870 Mr. Scherr was elected sheriff of Grant County, W. Va., re-elected in 1872, and again elected sheriff in 1880 for a term of four years. He was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1879, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884, and a member of the Republican state committee for ten years. He was elected to his present position in 1900. ✓

SCHUMANN, HUGO, president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1842. After three years' business experience in Germany, ✓

from 1857 to 1860, he came to the United States. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the army, and served until he was wounded, when he received an honorable discharge. His connection with the Germania Fire Insurance Company dates from 1863. Four years after he entered the service he was elected secretary of the company. In 1886 he was made vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Garrigue, in 1891, he succeeded to the presidency.

SCOTT, EDWARD W., former president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, was born at Lockport, N.Y., October 7, 1845, and entered the life insurance business in 1870. He became connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society as its superintendent of agencies in 1872, and was elected a vice-president of the company in 1884, holding that position until February, 1896, when he resigned. In December of that year he was elected president of Provident Savings, which position he occupied until 1906. His business abilities are also recognized in other directions, being a director in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York and other financial institutions. He received some years ago a decoration from one of our foreign governments for introducing life insurance into the Spanish-American countries. He has been an extensive traveler in foreign lands, having been three times around the globe, and possesses an extended acquaintance at home and abroad. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Merchants' Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, and the Suburban Riding and Driving Club. He is also a member of the New England Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the Municipal Art Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and other institutions. He resigned as president of the Provident Savings in 1906.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Edinburgh, Scotland, was chartered in 1824. J. A. Cook is its manager at the Edinburgh office, and J. K. Macdonald secretary. It commenced business in 1880 in the United States, with headquarters in Hartford, and does here a fire insurance business exclusively. In Great Britain it also insures lives and grants annuities. The United States trustees are Messrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, John R. Redfield, and Meigs H. Whaples, Hartford. The American representatives of the company are: James H. Brewster, manager; M. Lewin Hewes and Henry J. Houge, agency superintendents; T. J. A. Tiedemann, general agent, San Francisco.

SCOVELL, CHARLES WOODRUFF, manager for western Pennsylvania for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Springfield, August 16, 1862. He graduated from the Western Union College of Pennsylvania,

class of 1883, and the college conferred the degree of A.M. on him in 1886. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, and University of Berlin, Germany, and engaged in the practice of law at Pittsburgh in 1886. He entered the life insurance business in 1887 accepting the appointment as manager for western Pennsylvania of the Provident Savings Life. He was president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association from 1901 to 1903, and was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at the annual meeting in 1905. He was secretary of the Allegheny County Bar Association, president of the alumni association of Western Union College, and secretary of the board of trustees, and has been also secretary of the Pittsburgh Art Society. He is a member of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce and board of trade, and of several social clubs.

✓ SCUDDER, SILAS D., fire underwriter and banker, was born of American parents at Vellore, Madras Presidency, in India, January 1, 1862. He was educated in schools in England, Germany, and America, and was graduated from Kornthal University near Stuttgart, Germany, in 1878. He was a clerk in the Bank of Montreal in New York city, and afterwards was engaged in the banking and insurance business on his own account in Minnesota. Because of ill health he removed to Texas, organizing at San Antonio in 1889 the Alamo Fire Insurance Company, of which he was secretary and manager until its absorption by the Germania Fire insurance Company of New York in January, 1895. Mr. Scudder was then appointed Texas manager for the latter company. On March 1, 1897, he was promoted to the management of the Germania's Southern department with headquarters subsequently in New York city, and in line of promotion with the official staff of that company. His early banking experiences induced Mr. Scudder to again interest himself in that business. On January 1, 1902, Mr. Scudder was elected treasurer of the North American Trust Company, New York; and when that institution consolidated with The Trust Company of America, in 1905, he was elected treasurer of the enlarged concern. On January 1st, 1906, Mr Scudder resigned the last mentioned position in order to organize the French-American Bank of Paris and New York, of which institution he has been selected the American representative and manager, with offices in the Hanover Bank Building, 5 Nassau Street, New York.

SEABOARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Texas. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. B. Adoue, president; J. H. Langbehn, secretary.

SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Liverpool, England. Chubb & Son, New York, attorneys.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1900; capital, \$200,000. This company reinsured in 1906.

✓ **SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. F. A. Rothier, president; A. Benus, secretary.

✓ **SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1883; capital, \$100,000. S. F. Gilman, president; M. C. Hirsch, secretary.

✓ **SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY**, New Haven, Conn. Organized 1841; capital, \$500,000. C. S. Leete, president; H. C. Fuller, secretary.

SECURITY LIFE AND ANNUITY COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated under the laws of Virginia. Organized 1902. John Worthington, president; Henry C. Brown, secretary.

SECURITY LIFE AND ANNUITY COMPANY of Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1901. J. Van Lindley, president; Geo. A. Grimsley, secretary.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION. At the annual meeting held in Binghamton in August, 1905, officers were elected as follows: President, R. H. Matthews, Texas; vice-president, Mrs. M. H. Westcott, Binghamton; second vice-president, C. W. Cole, Kentucky; third vice-president, L. P. Liles, Alabama; secretary and treasurer, A. B. Howe, Binghamton, N. Y.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Binghamton, N. Y. Organized 1886. Chas. M. Turner, president; A. B. Howe, assistant general manager; C. H. Jackson, agency secretary. Assets, \$3,637,838.46; surplus, \$520,984.72; insurance in force December 31, 1905, \$51,010,771.00.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1895. W. A. Lindly, president; H. D. Brooks, secretary.

SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, was incorporated in 1871, and began business in 1895. Capital, \$500,000. This company was purchased by the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company in 1906. W. C. Baldwin, president.

✓ **SEWARD, GEORGE F.**, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, was born at Florida, N. Y., November 8, 1840. He was educated at the S. S. Seward Institute at Florida and at Union College, Schenectady. He was appointed United States consul at Shanghai, China, in 1861, and in 1863 he was made consul-general in China, with a general charge of all consulates in

that empire. In 1867 he was sent to Siam as a special representative of the United States to arrange certain questions then pending between the two governments. In 1869 he was appointed United States minister to Corea, that being the first diplomatic appointment of the government to Corea. In 1876 he was appointed minister of the United States to China, and served in that capacity until the close of 1880, when he was superseded because his views were at variance with those of the government on the question of Chinese immigration. In 1881 he published a work entitled "Chinese Immigration in Its Social and Economical Aspects." In 1887 Mr. Seward was elected vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and on the death of Mr. Richards, the president, in 1892, he was elected president. He has contributed various articles to the reviews and other publications on the affairs of Eastern Asia and other economical questions. He is chairman of the committee on taxation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, an LL.D. of Union College, and has received decorations from France and Denmark for services in the East.

SEXTON, WILLIAM, Pacific Coast fire underwriter, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born October 24, 1832. He had a common school education, went to sea as a sailor, and arriving in California many years ago became a miner. In 1868 he was in possession of a local insurance agency in San José, Cal., and was representing the *Ætna* and *Phoenix* of Hartford. He was eight years a special agent on the coast for the Fireman's Fund, ten years assistant manager in the Pacific department of the Lion Fire, and in 1891 succeeded to the general management of that company, as well as of the Imperial for the Pacific States. In June, 1894, Mr. Sexton resigned and entered the service of the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco as general adjuster. Mr. Sexton has found time before his insurance career to serve the people as a public functionary, and has been justice of the peace, sheriff, and chief of the police, as well as a representative in the California legislature. ✓

SHALLCROSS, CECIL F., manager at New York of the Royal Insurance Company, was born in the county of Cheshire, England, November 28, 1872. He received an English school education. After spending six months in a merchant's office in Liverpool, he became connected with the Liverpool branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, in February, 1891, in which office he remained until he entered the service of the Royal at the head office of the company in March, 1893. In October, 1896, he went out to the Royal's office in Calcutta, India, and in December, 1899, came to New York, where he was appointed manager on May 1, 1900. ✓

SHAW, CHARLES A., former president of the Hanover Fire Insurance company of New York, is a native of Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., where he was born November 8, 1839. Mr. Shaw

comes of Scotch ancestry, being descended on the maternal side from the Wallaces of Renfrew and Stirling. He was educated at the district schools and Whitestown Seminary, and his first vocation in life was that of a teacher. He went to the front in 1863 as a private of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and served to the end of the war. In October, 1866, he entered the office of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and during the time he has been with the company, he has passed through various positions of trust, being appointed assistant secretary in April, 1884, and second vice-president in January, 1896, elected vice-president January 19, 1899, appointed secretary February 16, 1899, and elected president in May, 1900. Mr. Shaw is a past master of his lodge of Masons, and was president of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans in 1901, and has served on the executive committee of the national council of administration of the G. A. R. He was elected secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in May, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905. In June, 1905, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply of New York city, to obtain an additional supply of pure and wholesome water, and resigned the presidency of the Hanover Fire in May, 1906, to devote his time to the work of the board of water supply.

SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Topeka, Kan.
Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. H. P. Dillon, president; J. W. Going, secretary.

SHEPLEY, GEORGE L., fire insurance agent, president of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., of Rhode Island; president of Starkweather & Shepley, of New York, and surviving member of Starkweather & Shepley, was born at Dover, N. H., October 11th, 1854. He was educated in the common schools of Providence, and entered the insurance business at the age of 17 as a broker and member of the firm of Shepley & Eddy, which became in 1879 Starkweather & Shepley; in 1887 Mr. Starkweather died. In 1890 an office was opened in New York city, and in December, 1904, one in Boston, Mass. In 1895 the Rhode Island business was incorporated under a special charter under the name of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., and the business of the New York office was incorporated under the New York law under the name of Starkweather & Shepley. They represent in Providence, R. I., the Liverpool & London & Globe, Aetna, Hartford, Scottish Union & National, and many other offices, and they have been general agents for the Hamburg-Bremen since 1875. They are attorneys for the New England Lloyds of Rhode Island. The Boston office holds the general agency for New England of the Michigan Commercial. They have extensive connections in London and Paris, and represent directly as sole attorneys for the United States and Canada, many foreign offices for surplus lines. Mr. Shepley was a member of the military staff of Gov. Dyer from which position he acquired the rank of Colonel. He is a prominent Mason, has received the 33d degree, is much

interested in outdoor sports, being a member of numerous yacht, sporting, political, and social clubs in Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Hartford, and Montreal. In 1902 Col. Shepley served as lieutenant-governor of the state of Rhode Island, and is now vice-president of the Insurance Association of Providence. He is vice-president of the Manufacturers Trust Company of Providence, and is a director in a large number of manufacturing and other enterprises in New England.

SHIPLEY, SAMUEL R., former president of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, of Quaker parentage, January 8, 1828. He was educated at a Friends' academy at Chester County, Pennsylvania, and at an early age became partner of a large importing house in Philadelphia. As a member of the firm he made a number of journeys abroad in connection with the business. Having accumulated a sufficient fortune he retired from mercantile pursuits in 1863. He was one of the founders of the insurance company, and was elected its first president—a position he occupied until 1906. He is also connected with various financial and charitable institutions of his native city. He retired as president of the company in January, 1906.

SIMMONDS, ALBERT PRICE, life underwriter, received a public school education and prepared for Yale at the Leal School, graduating therefrom in the class of 1896 "S." He was born at Baltimore, Md., October 27, 1875. After graduation he became an instructor and then journalist, becoming business manager of the *Surveyor*, New York. He also engaged in electrical railway work. He began his insurance career as general agent in New York for the Union Central Life of Cincinnati, and later became superintendent of agents of the Inter-State Life of Indiana, and in February, 1901, was elected third vice-president of that company. In April, 1904, he resigned his official connection with that company and accepted the general agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Buffalo. He is a member of the Sons of the Confederacy, Underwriters' Club, Sagamore Lodge F. & A. M., Philadelphia Cricket Club, The Park Club, and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is also a director in the Fowler Trust Association and other financial institutions.

SKANDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Stockholm, Sweden, was organized in 1855, and entered the United States for reinsurance business in May, 1900, making a deposit with the New York and Ohio departments. Cecil F. Shallcross, manager and attorney in the United States.

SKILTON, DEWITT C., president of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Plymouth, Conn., January 11, 1839. In 1855 he removed to Hartford and became a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. In October, 1861, he entered the insur-

ance business as a clerk of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. In 1862 he went to the war as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He returned the following year and resumed his desk in the office of the Hartford. In December, 1867, he was elected secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company; in August, 1888, vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Kellogg, in February, 1891, succeeded him as president. Mr. Skilton was secretary of the National Board from 1881 to 1883, vice-president from 1884 to 1890, and was elected president in May, 1891, and was re-elected in 1892 and 1893, declining a re-election in 1894. He is a member of the committee which prepared the New York standard policy.

✓ SLOCUM, CHARLES M., former assistant manager of the United States branch of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia in 1858, and in 1877 entered the office of Louis Wagner, a local agent of that city. In 1882 he was bookkeeper in the United Firemen's Insurance Company, and in 1883 a special agent of that company. In 1888 he was the New England special agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, in 1890 the New England special agent of the Phoenix of London, in 1897 assistant manager of the Eastern Department of the Aachen and Munich, and in 1902 the assistant manager of the United States branch of that company. He resigned the assistant managership of the Aachen and Munich in 1903, and is at present an adjuster and special agent, with headquarters in New York.

i SMITH, ARTHUR L. J., insurance journalist, is a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born May 31, 1860. He is the grandson of William Loughton Smith, representative from South Carolina in the first five Congresses of the United States, and son of William Wragg Smith, a distinguished botanist and entomologist. He received his high school education at Astoria, N. Y., and after service as court reporter on the New York daily papers, entered the office of the *Spectator* in September, 1877, when seventeen years old. For nine years following he had charge of the statistical work of that journal, being sub-editor the latter part of that period. In 1888 Mr. Smith became one of the proprietors of the *Spectator* and its business manager and associate editor. He is a member of the Riding and Driving Club, and Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the Underwriters' Club, and the Society of American Authors, of New York city.

SMITH, CHARLES J., insurance journalist, was born at Brighton, England, in 1841, and came to the United States in 1865. He was educated at a private school at Brompton, and began his business life as a shorthand reporter upon the Brighton *Pulpit*. After coming to this country he was first employed as a proofreader on the New York *Sun*, and subsequently for three years was city editor of that paper. In 1869 he started the New York daily *Star*.

and was its managing editor until 1876. After a year upon the New York *Express* as city editor, he established in 1877 the *Insurance Record*, of which he continues to be the proprietor. Mr. Smith entered the service of the Mutual Life of New York as one of the official staff at the home office in 1885, and resigned in 1905. He is at present editor of the *Vigilant*.

SMITH, HARRY ALEXANDER, assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Massachusetts May 24, 1869. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., and was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1890. For a short time he was local agent in Rochester, N. Y., then special agent in New York State for the National Fire of Hartford, later State agent, and in January, 1900, was elected assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Smith at the time of his election to an official position with the National was first vice-president of the Underwriters' Association of New York State, an organization in which he had held important official position for several years. He is also vice-president of the Mechanics & Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., and of the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling, W. Va. ✓

SMITH, THOMAS H., fire insurance adjuster, Chicago, Ill., is a native of the State of Maine, and was born December 12, 1847. After an academic and high school education he entered business in a private banking office in Bangor, Me., with which was associated a large local insurance agency. In 1873 he went west for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and was with that company for more than twenty years, first at Kansas City, Mo., later at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1875 till December 31, 1894, at Chicago, during the last five years of the time giving his attention to its losses. Mr. Smith was president of the Illinois State Board and has been closely identified for many years with the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, serving a term as vice-president and for many years on the executive committee. He has also been vice-president and is still a director of the Society of the Sons of Maine in Illinois. Since leaving the service of the North British and Mercantile he has been engaged in independent adjusting in Chicago and the West. ✓

SMITH, WILLIAM SIMEON, actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Suffield, Conn., September 30, 1837. He was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1860, and his early vocations were those of printer and teacher. Mr. Smith was connected with the Kentucky insurance department from 1870 to 1876; was assistant actuary of the Columbia Life of St. Louis in 1876 and 1877, and was deputy insurance commissioner of Massachusetts from 1877 to 1894. In the latter year Mr. Smith resigned the office in which he had earned ✓

distinction to accept that of actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life. He is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

SNOW, ELBRIDGE G., president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born at Barkhamsted, Conn., January 22, 1841. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute, New York, and studied law in Waterbury, Conn., but gave up a prospective career at the bar to enter the insurance business as a clerk in an agency office in that place. In 1862 he joined the office force of the Home in the city of New York, and was some years afterward made state agent of the company for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. Here he also organized the firm of Hollis & Snow, local agents. In 1885 Mr. Snow was recalled to New York as assistant secretary, and in 1888 he was elected to a vice-presidency of the company, and in 1904 president, succeeding John H. Washburn, resigned.

SOMMERS, HENRY CANTINE, editor of the *Insurance Record*, was born in New York city November 22, 1861. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1881 and from Columbia Law School in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and practiced law in New York five years. He entered the field of daily journalism in 1889, and in 1894 was one of the founders of *Insurance Opinion*, but in 1898 sold his interest in that paper, and in December, 1899, assumed his present position.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized in February, 1900. Capital, \$200,000. E. Studwick, president.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Columbia, June 21, 1899. The following officers were elected: John B. Reeves, Charleston, president; Allen Jones, Columbia, vice-president; A. H. Walker, Columbia, secretary. At the annual meeting at Isle of Palms, Charleston, July 10, 1905, the following officers and executive committee were elected: O. E. Johnson, Charleston, president; P. T. Hayne, Greenville, vice-president; F. B. McIntosh, Columbia, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee, William Goldsmith, Jr., Greenville; P. T. Hayne, Greenville; J. B. Reeves, Charleston; John Laird and S. M. Griss, Yorkville.

SOUTH CAROLINA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1906. In South Carolina the comptroller-general is charged with limited duties of insurance supervision. Since the insurance law was passed in 1876 the comptrollers-general have been Johnson Hagood, John Bratton, W. E. Stoney, John S. Verner, W. H. Ellerbe, James Norton, L. P. Epton, D. P. Derham and A. W. Jones, the present incumbent of the office. The term is for two years.

SOUTH DAKOTA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1890-1906. After the state was organized the state auditor was

charged with the duties of insurance supervision, his term being two years, and his election by the people. L. C. Taylor was the first official, from November 2, 1889, and was succeeded in 1893 by J. E. Hipple, and he in 1897 by H. E. Mayhew. The State Legislature of 1897 established a department of insurance with an official in charge styled commissioner of insurance. His term is for two years. J. H. Kipp was appointed to the office in 1897, but in March, 1898, was removed by the governor on a charge of malfeasance, and Thomas H. Ayers, the governor's private secretary, was appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily. In a few days he turned over the commissioner-ship to L. C. Campbell. F. G. King succeeded him, and he was succeeded by Howard C. Shober. The present commissioner is John C. Perkins, appointed in 1903.

SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montgomery, Ala. Organized 1906. Wilmer L. Moore, president; P. C. Wadsworth, vice-president and general manager; Frank Orme, secretary.

SOUTHERN UNDERWRITERS of Greensboro, N. C. Organized in 1903. Retired in 1906.

SOUTH-EASTERN TARIFF ASSOCIATION. The first meeting of this association was held at New Holland Springs, near Gainesville, Ga., on August 16, 1882. At that meeting about thirty companies were represented, and promise of co-operation was received from about seventeen others. Captain Edward S. Gay, the present manager for the Insurance Company of North America, was the temporary chairman, and the following permanent officers were chosen at that time: President, Clarence Knowles (then special agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency); vice-president, Peter F. Pescud (then a special agent of the Commercial Union); secretary, Thomas Peters (then a general adjuster in Atlanta, Ga.). The operations of the association first covered the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and its object was stated to be "to organize and maintain local boards; to establish and enforce adequate rates and uniform commissions, and inculcate sound principles of underwriting." Subsequently it extended its jurisdiction over Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Mr. Knowles remained president of the association until June, 1888, at which time Major Livingston Mims was elected. He was in office until 1894, when he was succeeded by Thomas Egleston. His successor in 1896 was Samuel Y. Tupper, who retired in 1898 and was succeeded by Captain Edward S. Gay. The present incumbent of the presidency is Harry C. Stockdell, who was elected in 1900. Thomas Peters continued in office as secretary until May, 1886, when he was succeeded by Charles C. Fleming, who was continued as secretary until he resigned to accept service with the German-American in March, 1891. Mr. Fleming was succeeded by Samuel Y. Tupper, who served until 1894, when he

resigned to take the management of the Queen for the South, and Mr. Fleming returned to the secretaryship.

The most important work of the association has been the enforcement of an adequate tariff and uniform commissions, which latter legislation has been vigorously prosecuted throughout the Southern territory under the authority of the association for the past eight years. The association has jurisdiction now over the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, the first-named having repealed its anti-compact law in 1902. There being anti-compact laws in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the companies act independently of each other in making rates.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting was held at Hot Springs, Va., May 16, and 17, 1906. President Dexter presided, and in his address referred to the fact that the meeting was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the association, and briefly reviewed conditions and action taken in respect thereto in the several states under the jurisdiction of the association. The president recommended that the special committee appointed to consider cotton forms and rates be continued, and also recommended that consideration be given at the meeting to the question of the publication of a new general tariff. Referring to the competition of non-board companies, the president said the past year had offered an intense situation in that respect, and some provision should be made for handling the situation, and discussing conditions in respect to co-operating companies the president recommended that the rule adopted in 1904 providing for co-operating membership be repealed and that the roster of the association consist of only one class, and that of full membership.

The president's address was referred to the usual committee of fifteen, which was appointed by the chair as follows: Henry E. Rees, Edward S. Gay, Thomas Egleston, Jordan T. Thomas, William E. Chapin, A. T. Lumby, B. R. Stillman, J. H. Burger, C. F. Low, H. C. Stockdell, S. Y. Tupper, S. J. Whyte, Milton Dargan, James Wyper, and Holmes Cummins.

The recommendations contained in the president's address were for the most part adopted in the report of the committee which was adopted. The following rule in respect to membership was adopted:

Such members applying for full membership on or before July 1, 1906, shall be required to terminate their agency contract in force May 15, 1906, in accordance with the rules as soon as possible, and not later than May 15, 1907, and that no further contracts of that nature be made by them after the adoption of this rule.

No action was taken regarding incorporated agencies in North Carolina, and the subject of cotton risks was referred to the executive committee with power to take any necessary action. It was decided to discontinue the permanent cotton committee, but no action was taken respecting rates on dwelling risks, and it was decided to make no change in the iron-safe clause. The question of a revision of the general tariff was left to the executive com-

mittee, as was also the matter of non-board competition. The executive committee was directed to make an additional pink slip charge in rates of two per cent. in all cities in South Carolina adopting the new firemen's benefit law there. The following rule was adopted in respect to non-recording agencies:

Resolved, That no member of this association shall be permitted to write at any head office department, general agency, or branch office any risk except those located in the city in which such office is located and its immediate vicinity, it being the purpose of this resolution to require all risks located remote from such offices to be written through regularly commissioned recording agents issuing policies, and that if any such arrangements are now in effect members shall be required to discontinue them forthwith.

A resolution was adopted giving the association charge of tornado insurance business, and it was voted to refer all sprinkled business in competition with mutuals and other non-association companies, to the committee of nine companies.

A committee was appointed to prepare a history of the association, and a resolution was also adopted authorizing the executive committee to test in the Supreme Court of the United States the constitutionality of the Alabama act of 1897, providing for an addition of 25 per cent. to a loss payment when a member of a rating organization.

The report of Secretary Fleming showed the expenditures for the year amounted to \$174,237.73, an increase of \$8,781 over the previous year.

The following officers and executive committee were elected: President, Milton Dargan; vice-president, Dan B. Harris; secretary, Charles C. Fleming; assistant secretary, Jos. S. Paine, Jr.; executive committee, resident members: B. H. Abrams, F. C. Calkins, Ed. E. Paschall, W. F. Pattillo, W. R. Prescott, C. W. Phillips, W. L. Reynolds, J. F. Stockdell; associate: Lloyd D. Batte, Alabama; Wm. Douglas, Florida; Edgar S. Wilson, Georgia; N. J. Heyward, North Carolina; E. H. Chisholm, South Carolina; S. E. Bickford, Virginia.

The following force operates under direction of the association:

Special Agents—David B. Taylor, R. S. Rust, Jr., E. K. McDowell, J. P. Orme, Jas. R. Parker, J. W. Harris.

Inspection Department—F. E. MacKnight, Chief Inspector; Inspectors: L. L. Hunnicutt, W. R. Wilson, W. D. Glenn, W. E. Finch, W. D. Cates.

Sprinkler Department—H. E. Burdette, Secretary to Committee. Inspectors: Thos. S. Mauldin, J. P. Benjamin, I. G. Hoagland, J. C. Prioleau.

STAMPING CLERKS.

H. M. Holliday, Atlanta, Ga.	W. C. Barker, Mobile, Ala.
A. H. Howell, Augusta, Ga.	E. B. Young, Montgomery, Ala.
A. C. Murdock, Columbus, Ga.	Ernest R. Schoen, Tampa, Fla.
F. A. Williams, Macon, Ga.	J. F. Flowers, Charlotte, N. C.
R. S. Holliday, Rome, Ga.	E. B. Cobb, Wilson, N. C.
J. A. Hershbach, Savannah, Ga.	W. C. Rader, Alexandria, Va.
Geo. D. Reynolds, Birmingham, Ala.	Jno. C. Curd, Lynchburg, Va.
Edgar S. Wilson, Jr., Huntsville, Ala.	Carv P. Carr, Roanoke, Va.
E. K. McDowell, Jacksonville, Fla.,	J. R. Parker, Columbia, S. C.,
acting stamp clerk.	acting stamp clerk.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

E. A. Young, Richmond, Va.

J. N. Harris, Norfolk, Va.

✓ SOUTHERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lynchburg, Va. Organized 1904; capital, \$250,000. J. G. Payne, president; Holmes Cummins, secretary. Cash capital, \$108,456. Assets December 31, 1905, \$226,538; liabilities, \$20,888; net surplus, \$97,194.

✓ SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, La. Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. Robert Dickson, president; Scott McGehee, secretary.

SOUTHERN LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1903; capital, \$200,000. E. P. Wharton, president; A. W. McAlister, manager; David White, secretary.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Athens, Ga. Organized 1847. Billups Phinzy, president; A. E. Griffith, secretary.

✓ SOUTHERN STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1895. Bonded capital, \$100,000, represented by stockholders notes, and cash capital, \$100,000. B. D. Heath, president; A. W. McAllister, secretary.

• SOUTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Dallas, Tex. Organized 1903; capital, \$100,580. W. A. Childress, president; Thomas Scurry, secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, in June, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Almon Robeson, San Antonio; vice-president, Edwin Chamberlain; second vice-president, L. L. Marks; third vice-president, Dick Oliver; secretary, W. H. Watlington, San Antonio; treasurer, H. H. Furlow.

SPECIAL AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST was organized at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1903, with the election of F. J. Alex. Mayer, president; Frank L. Hunter, secretary and treasurer. The headquarters of the association are in Portland, and the purposes of the association as set forth in the constitution are the "fostering of good and correct practices, upholding the honor of the profession, promotion of good fellowship, and the extension of knowledge of advanced methods in underwriting." Three meetings are held yearly; one in Seattle in June, one in Spokane in September, and in Portland in December, which is the annual meeting. The association started with a membership of thirty-one special agents. At the third annual meeting held in December, 1905, officers were elected as follows: President, John W. Gunn; vice-president, Charles R. Thompson; secretary and treasurer, P. E. Gerould.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held at Roanoke, November 28, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. H. Steiner, Equitable Life; vice-president, J. D. Gregory, Pennsylvania Mutual; secretary, C. E. Kregloe, Sun Life; executive committee, H. H. Pattie, C. I. Lunsford, A. E. Becker, and the officers.

SPENCER, GEORGE W., of Boardman & Spencer, general agents of the Aetna of Hartford for the Pacific Coast, was born at Philadelphia September 17, 1843, but passed his boyhood and received his education at New London, Conn. In 1859 he returned to Philadelphia, and was engaged in the stove and hollowware manufacturing business until 1862, when he entered the army and served until the close of the war with the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Until 1868 he engaged in the dry goods business in Philadelphia and in the provision business in New York, when he went to California and entered the office of the Aetna Insurance Company at San Francisco. He remained with the Aetna until 1880, and then accepted the management of the insurance department of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., representing the London and Lancashire, and later the Manchester, Caledonian and American of Newark, N. J., which position he retained until August, 1896. He was then appointed general agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, in connection with George C. Boardman, under the firm name of Boardman & Spencer. ✓

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated April 24, 1849, and organized April 9, 1851. The charter authorized fire, marine, and tornado insurance. The original capital was \$150,000. The amount was increased at different times, making the company's present capital stock \$2,000,000. Business was commenced in June, 1851, and at first embraced fire and marine lines. The latter was discontinued in 1861. The Chicago disaster involved the company in the loss of \$550,000, and the Boston loss was \$260,000. The company's premium receipts during its first year of business were \$38,695.28. The net cash premiums for 1905 were \$3,788,136.

Edmund Freeman was chosen its first president, and William Conner, Jr., its first secretary. Mr. Freeman held his office until April, 1874, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Dwight R. Smith, who remained until his death, April 15, 1880. Jarvis N. Dunham succeeded Dwight R. Smith in 1880, and died December, 1891. He was succeeded by Andrew J. Wright. Mr. Wright died March 14, 1895, and was succeeded by the assistant secretary, A. W. Damon.

The company's present officers are: A. W. Damon, president; Charles E. Galacar, vice-president; W. J. Mackay, secretary; F. H. Williams, treasurer. Western department, Chicago, Ill., A. J. Harding, manager; A. F. Dean, assistant manager; William A. Blodgett, second assistant manager. Pacific Coast department, San Francisco,

Cal., George D. Dornin, manager; George W. Dornin, assistant manager; John C. Dornin, second assistant manager. It has agencies in all prominent localities throughout the United States.

The present board of directors consists of F. H. Harris, J. L. Pease, M. S. Southworth, Homer L. Bosworth, W. D. Kinsman, W. A. Harris, A. W. Damon, Charles E. Galacar, Joseph Shattuck, Jr., A. G. Harding of Chicago. The company's financial strength, as exhibited year by year since 1880, will appear from the subjoined comparative exhibit:

Date.	Capital.	Assets.	Net Surplus.
Dec. 31, 1880,	\$1,000,000	\$2,082,585.00	\$361,948.00
" 1881,	1,000,000	2,255,808.00	431,117.00
" 1882,	1,000,000	2,395,288.00	378,866.00
" 1883,	1,000,000	2,525,633.00	400,945.00
" 1884,	1,000,000	2,562,510.00	236,374.00
" 1885,	1,000,000	2,803,437.00	410,542.00
" 1886,	1,000,000	3,044,915.00	679,821.00
" 1887,	1,250,000	3,099,904.00	*473,986.00
" 1888,	1,250,000	3,200,142.00	617,992.00
" 1889,	1,500,000	3,410,983.00	*520,509.00
" 1890,	1,500,000	3,604,148.00	655,350.00
" 1891,	1,500,000	3,631,969.00	601,300.00
" 1892,	1,500,000	3,751,504.00	584,710.00
" 1893,	1,500,000	3,505,495.00	362,421.00
" 1894,	1,500,000	3,581,152.00	512,710.00
" 1895,	1,500,000	3,845,145.00	614,609.00
" 1896,	1,500,000	4,105,375.00	885,430.00
" 1897,	1,500,000	4,507,277.00	1,350,900.00
" 1898,	1,500,000	4,774,658.39	1,596,569.40
" 1899,	1,500,000	4,906,939.06	1,685,092.34
" 1900,	1,500,000	5,155,623.47	1,818,143.41
" 1901,	2,000,000	5,808,887.43	*1,287,195.28
" 1902,	2,000,000	6,027,413.06	1,512,070.50
" 1903,	2,000,000	6,282,402.00	1,620,490.00
" 1904,	2,000,000	6,446,898.00	1,574,986.00
" 1905,	2,000,000	7,156,531.72	2,024,000.40

SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1835; capital, \$400,000. Clarence E. Porter, president; Edward L. Goff, secretary.

SPRINKLER INSURANCE IN 1905. Sprinkler insurance covers loss or damage caused by the accidental discharge or leakage of water from automatic sprinklers installed in factories and other buildings. The business is specifically written by three casualty companies, which reported as follows for 1905:

	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
Empire State Surety.....	\$2,404	.....
Maryland Casualty.....	69,848	28,646
United States Casualty.....	27,110	7,864
Total.....	\$99,362	\$36,510
Total 1904.....	87,190	15,268

* Net surplus capitalized.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Trenton, N. J. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. W. C. Lawrence, president; I. W. Rogers, secretary. ✓

STANDARD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1884; capital, \$250,000. D. M. Ferry, president; E. A. Leonard, secretary.

STANDARD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Liverpool, England. D. Humphreys & Son, Norfolk, Va., attorneys.

STANDARD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1892. Henry Brooks, president; Edwin I. Atlee, secretary.

STANDARD POLICY. [See Policy Forms, Fire.]

STANDEN, WILLIAM T., actuary of the Capital Life Insurance Company of Colorado, at Denver, was born in London, England, on June 7, 1852, coming to the United States immediately after the completion of his education. He entered the office of D. Parks Fackler, and there studied the science of life insurance mathematics. He was actuary of the United States Life from 1886 until January, 1906, and has been and still is consulting actuary for several American and Canadian companies. Some years ago he was the unanimous choice of the Canadian companies for the position of superintendent of insurance of the Dominion, now held by Hon. William Fitzgerald. Mr. Standen is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, but is perhaps best known through his many contributions to current insurance literature, among such contributions being notably his essay on "The Effect of Occupation and Habits on Life Insurance Risks," delivered at the World's Fair Auxiliary Congress in Chicago in 1893; and "The Training and Functions of an Actuary," an address made at a banquet of the Actuarial Society, and very highly commended by the press of both continents. ✓

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Louisville, Ky. Organized 1903; capital, \$200,000. Florian Cox, president; A. G. Langham, vice-president; E. J. Watkins, secretary.

STARNES, PLEASANT M., former president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, is a native of Illinois, where he was born forty years ago, from Scotch-English ancestry. He was educated for the bar, to which he was admitted in Iowa, where he practiced some years, making insurance law a specialty. Subsequently he organized the National Life and Trust Insurance Company of Des Moines, of which he was first general manager and then president. When this company was ✓

merged with the National Life of the U. S. of A., in May, 1903, Mr. Starnes became its vice-president and general manager, and on the resignation of Mr. Phelps in February, 1904, as president, he succeeded him. He resigned the presidency in 1906.

STATE DWELLING HOUSE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$15,000. Solon A. Carter, president; O. Morrill, secretary.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool. Was established in 1891 and does a fire insurance business exclusively. Its manager and secretary is Mr. Albert H. Heal. In 1897 the State began an agency business in the United States and is now under the management of J. H. Brewster at Hartford. The company has \$200,000 on deposit with the Connecticut insurance department for the benefit of all policy-holders in the United States. Its assets in the United States are \$416,575, and its liabilities \$113,973.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA, THE, Omaha. Organized 1903; capital, \$100,000. James E. Boyd, president; A. J. Love, secretary.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. J. H. Windsor, president; Theo. F. Grefe, secretary.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1894, and reorganized as a legal reserve company in 1899. A. M. Sweeney, president; Wilbur S. Wynn, secretary.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1855. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theo. P. Bogert, secretary and assistant treasurer.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of Worcester, Mass. Chartered 1844. A. G. Bullock, president; Henry M. Witter, secretary.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION, Rome, Ga. Organized 1898. Thompson Hiles, president; C. S. Sparks, secretary.

STATEMENTS, ANNUAL, LATEST DATES FOR FILING. The following table exhibits the latest dates for filing annual statements in the several States and Territories, as reported

to the Cyclopedia by the insurance department officials thereof to May 1, 1906 (changes were possible after that date):

States and Territories.	Fire Insurance Companies.	Life Insurance Companies.	(a) Foreign Insurance Companies.	Assessment Companies.	(c) Domestic Insurance Companies.	All other Insurance Companies.
Alabama.....	March 1 ⁽²⁾	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Arizona.....	March 31	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
Arkansas.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
California.....	March 10	March 10	May 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	March 10
Colorado.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Connecticut.....	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 31
Delaware.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Dist. of Columbia.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Florida.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Georgia (c).....	March 2	March 2	.....	March 2	.....	March 2
Hawaii.....	April 15	April 15	.....	April 15	.....	April 15
Idaho.....	April 1	April 1 ⁽⁵⁾	April 1	.....	April 1
Illinois.....	Feb. 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Feb. 1
Indiana (d).....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Iowa.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Kansas.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Kentucky ⁴	Feb. 10	March 10	.....	March 1	.....	Feb. 10
Louisiana.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Maine.....	Jan. 31 ⁽¹⁾	Jan. 31 ⁽¹⁾	March 1	.....	Jan. 31 ⁽¹⁾
Maryland.....	March 1	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
Massachusetts ¹	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 15
Michigan.....	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Minnesota ²	Feb. 1	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15
Mississippi.....	March 1	March 1	.....	Feb. 15	.....	March 1
Missouri.....	Feb. 1	March 1	.....	Feb. 1	.....	Feb. 1
Montana.....	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15
Nebraska.....	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Nevada.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
New Hampshire.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 1 ⁽⁵⁾	Feb. 1
New Jersey.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
New Mexico.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
New York.....	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
North Carolina.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
North Dakota.....	Feb. ⁽³⁾	Feb. ⁽³⁾	Feb. ⁽³⁾	Feb. ⁽³⁾
Ohio.....	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	(d)	.....	(d)
Oregon.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Pennsylvania.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
South Carolina.....	March 31	March 31	.....	March 31	.....	March 31
South Dakota.....	March 1	March 1	May 1	March 1	.....	March 1
Tennessee.....	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	.....	Feb. 1 ⁽⁶⁾	Feb. 1 ⁽⁶⁾
Texas.....	March 1	March 1	May 1 (d)	March 1	.....	March 1
Utah.....	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28
Vermont.....	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	.....	Feb. 28	Aug. 14 (d)	Feb. 28
Virginia.....	March 31	March 31	March 31	March 1	.....	March 31
Washington.....	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	.....	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
West Virginia.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 31	March 1	Jan. 31	March 1	.....	Jan. 31
Wyoming.....	March 1	March 1	.....	March 1	.....	March 1

¹ Commissioner may, on application, give till February 15. ² Commissioner may, for good cause, extend the time to March 1. ³ First Monday in February. ⁴ Commissioner may extend time 60 days. ⁵ Surety companies in Tennessee file statements in January, April, July, and October, showing assets and liabilities.

(a) When time for filing is specially designated for this class of companies. (b) Home office statement only; statement of the United States business must be filed the same as that of United States companies. (c) Besides filing an annual statement with the comptroller-general March 2, semi-annual statements of condition must be filed with the governor not later than March 1 and August 30. Annual statements of the amounts of premiums received in the state for the year ending April 30 must be filed on or before July 1. (d) Semi-annual statements from fire and life companies were abolished by act of the legislature in 1903. (e) For surety companies. (f) Fraternal orders have until March 1. (h) No time for filing by this class of companies designated by law. (i) Domestic life companies have until March 1 to file. (j) Foreign fire companies. (k) Mutual fire companies of Vermont have until August 15.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Rome, Ga. Organized 1898; re-incorporated 1905. C. R. Porter, president; A. C. Wadsworth, secretary.

STATE SECURITY LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY of Concord, N. H. Organized 1903. Lyman Jackman, president; Fred W. Cheney, secretary.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE. [See tabular matter under the respective captions of Fire, Life, Industrial, Marine, Plate Glass, Surety, etc., Insurance.]

STEVENS, BENJAMIN F., president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Boston, Mass., March 6, 1824. He received a mercantile education in his native city, and afterward was for a period of three years an officer in the United States navy. On his return home in 1847 he was offered the position of secretary in the New England Mutual, which he accepted, and all the years of his life since have been devoted to that company. He was elected vice-president in 1864, and president in 1865. Mr. Stevens is an enthusiastic and devoted student of Bostonian and New England history, an accomplished antiquary, and has written and published a number of valuable historical monographs.

STEVENS, WILLIAM H., president of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., was born at La Fargeville, N. Y., May 3, 1859. He was educated at Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1880. He studied law, and has been in the service of the Agricultural Insurance Company continuously since leaving college, holding meanwhile various positions of trust on municipal boards and in church and charitable organizations.

STEWART, ALEXANDER N., special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn for the Middle Department, was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1855. He began in the fire insurance business in Reading, Pa., when a youth of seventeen years, and in 1885, became assistant to Frank Williams, special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn. Three years later he was himself appointed special agent of

the company for the Middle Department, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Mr. Stewart has been an active member of the Middle Department Association, and was for eight years on the executive committee, four years of which he served as chairman. He was also elected second and first vice-president of the association, and in 1894 was chosen president.

STEWART, WILLIAM PETER, for five years actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and for many years instructor of agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Bath, Maine, February 14, 1843. He was educated at a graded school, taking two year courses in one. His earliest vocations were those of artist and inventor. He has been a professional life insurance actuary in general since 1868 and has been all these years distinctly identified with the work of instructing agents, giving them every facility for the highest possible attainment in their profession. One of his pupils was the first insurance superintendent of North Carolina. Some two hundred and fifty life agents bear his certificate of proficiency. Prof. Stewart was the first to publish the tontine investment plan, now in wide use by companies, the principle involved being adopted under many different titles. He has traveled for the Mutual Life, meeting its agents in different localities for the purpose of specific drill and advancement. In this character he has been all over this continent and several times abroad, making one trip around the world, of 35,000 miles. Prof. Stewart is an honorary life member of the Physicians' Club of Chicago, also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He prepared The Evolution of the Science of Life Insurance in twelve graphic charts, which were a feature of the Mutual Life's exhibit at the Exposition in Paris. He is also the author of several agents' text-books. His published public addresses cover a wide range of subjects, and have been collected under the titles of "Abstract Identities" and "Concrete Identities."

STILLMAN, BENJAMIN R., secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Adams, N. Y., March 31, 1852. He graduated from the high school at Oswego, N. Y., in 1868, and entered an insurance office in that city as clerk, receiving his appointment as the result of a competitive examination. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of Shepard & Stillman, but soon after was appointed special agent and adjuster of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, remaining with it in that capacity until the business of that company was purchased by the Sun Fire Office of London, when he was retained by it in a similar capacity and served also as assistant general agent. In 1884 he was appointed general agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company at the home office, with jurisdiction throughout the eastern, middle and southern states, and in 1891 he accepted the assistant secretaryship of the National Fire, serving in that capacity until

January, 1900, when he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Stillman was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1889, was prominently identified with the organization and earlier work of the New England Bureau of United Inspection, and was one of the original trustees of the Boston Insurance Library Association.

✓✓ ST. JOHN, HOWELL W., actuary of the *Ætna* Life Insurance Company, was born at Newport, R. I., in April, 1834. He was graduated from Yale College as a civil engineer, and pursued his profession in the South and West until October, 1867, when he was appointed actuary of the *Ætna* Life. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society, and was elected its president in 1893 and 1894. Mr. St. John is also a corresponding member of the French Institute of Actuaries, and a member of the American Mathematical Society.

ST. LOUIS LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
[See Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis.]

✓ ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Paul, Minn. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. C. H. Bigelow, president; A. W. Perry, secretary.

ST. PAUL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION BUREAU AND ASSOCIATION. At the annual meeting, held in January, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, E. E. Hughson; vice-president, A. W. Ferry; treasurer, W. H. Hart; secretary and manager, G. W. LaBrande. Directors, Paris Fletcher, John Townsend, C. H. Day, Val J. Rothschild, A. A. Doolittle, P. C. Weed, J. A. Rogers, W. H. Howard.

ST. PAUL TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, St. Paul, Minn. Organized 1889; capital, \$250,000. Frederick G. Ingersoll, president; Charles A. Oberg, secretary.

STOCKDELL, HARRY C., general agent of the Southeastern department of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, was born May 1, 1854, in Woodford County, Kentucky. As early as 1869 he was clerk in the insurance office of J. W. Cochran & Son, who were then general agents of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia for the entire South. In 1875 he moved to Atlanta, Ga., and held a position with Low, Putnam & Low, who were then general agents for the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, which was composed of several local New Orleans companies which issued joint policies. His first service in the field was as special agent of the Georgia Home, and following in similar service with the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company of Virginia, the Insurance Company of North America, under Capt. Edward S. Gay, manager, and the Queen Insurance Company of England, until, in

1882, he was appointed special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn. On January 1, 1885, he was made general agent of the Southeastern department of the Phenix, which position he has held since that time. At the annual meeting of the South Eastern Tariff Association in April, 1900, he was unanimously elected president of the association, and he was re-elected in 1901. He served as an alderman in the general council in the city of Atlanta during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886. During that time he was chairman of the Board of Fire Masters. In this position he aided very largely in the establishment of a paid fire department, and it was through his influence that the present efficient chief, Capt. W. R. Joyner, was put in charge. In December, 1892, Mr. Stockdell was again elected to the city council to serve as councilman from the Second Ward, and for the years 1893 and 1894 was chairman of the finance committee of the city government. In 1902 he was elected a member of the board of water commissioners, and served as chairman of the finance committee of the board. He is president of several business institutions and social clubs, having been the organizer and first president of the Capital City Club. He has devoted very much of his spare time to Masonry, and has the honor of having received every degree in both the York and Scottish rites — being at this time a thirty-third degree Mason.

STOKES, HENRY B., president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company since June, 1890, is a son of Henry Stokes, who was president of the company from 1861 to 1886. Mr. Stokes had been connected with the company's clerical department from his boyhood, and the five years preceding his father's retirement in 1886 he had been second vice-president of the company, having in charge its financial interests. He continued in the office until 1890, when he was elected to succeed the late Mr. McLean as president. R

STONE, JOHN THEODORE, president of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city November 21, 1859, and educated in its public schools and the Baltimore City College. In 1874 he began business life as a clerk. He was assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Baltimore from 1891 to 1895, and secretary and treasurer of the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore from 1895 to 1898, which company he organized, and as secretary and treasurer actively managed. In 1898 the Maryland Casualty Company was organized by him and on its incorporation in February, 1898, Mr. Stone became its president. He is also president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of the United States. ✓

STONEWALL INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized 1866; capital, \$150,000. John B. Davis, president; John Gaillard, secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1850; capital, \$200,000. A. R. Pierson, president; C. A. Garthwaite, secretary.

SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of fire insurance agents in places contiguous to Boston, Mass., adopted a permanent organization in May, 1895. It holds regular meetings the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, and the annual meeting in January. The organization was prompted by the attempt made in 1894 by the Fire Underwriters' Union to cut down commissions and brokerage in its territory. All agents of stock fire insurance companies doing business in the district covered by the association, and who are not members of the New England Insurance Exchange or the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, are eligible to membership. The officers are: President, Herman Bird, Cambridge; vice-president, A. L. Whittemore, Dorchester; secretary and treasurer, Arthur S. Pevear, Cambridge. Executive committee, Charles Liffier, Roxbury; C. Willis Gould, Chelsea, and C. G. W. Capen of Dorchester.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE of London was established as the Sun Fire Office April 7, 1710, in London, and is the oldest purely fire insurance company in the world, having had an experience of 192 years. In the olden time it kept, like the other fire insurance offices, an engine of the crude hand form, with thirty men, called "watermen," to take it to fires in property insured by the company. The water-men were clothed in blue livery, and were assisted in the saving of goods by twenty able-bodied porters, the entire force wearing silver badges with the mark of the Sun. This device of the Sun, wrought in lead, was nailed on houses insured by the company, and continues to be the trademark of the company to this day. In the course of many years the Sun Fire Office grew to be a great and prosperous corporation, but its affairs were kept profoundly secret, until the requirements of its American connection impelled the directors to publish its accounts.

The Sun was admitted to New York August 1, 1882, depositing \$700,000 with the insurance department at Albany, and in a few months it had spread its business into all the important states of the Union. The arrangements were made by Mr. F. B. Relton, then secretary of the company, who had been with it nearly half a century. He had purchased for the company the plant and business of an American company, the Watertown Fire Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., and taken its manager, Mr. Uri S. Gilbert, to be manager of the United States branch of the Sun, with headquarters at Watertown. A few years afterward Mr. J. J. Guile was sent over from the home office to assist Mr. Gilbert. That excellent underwriter died suddenly in 1886, and Mr. Guile was appointed to succeed him. He removed the United States branch to New York. The first report made by the company to the New York insurance department, which was in 1883, of the business of the preceding year, showed United States assets of \$1,095,229, with a premium income of \$390,373.

In 1891, by special act of Parliament, the charter of the Sun Fire Office was amended so as to add to its privileges the power to do all kinds of insurance, and the name it had borne for 180 years was changed to the Sun Insurance Office.

At the annual general meeting of the company in London, in June, 1905, the directors submitted a report of the business of 1904. The premiums received were \$6,530,900, with losses of \$3,989,883, and the net sum assured in force was stated to be \$2,900,000,000. Total assets January 1, 1904, were \$13,887,376. The capital of the company is \$12,000,000, of which \$600,000 is paid up.

The chairman of the Sun is Frederick Henry Norman, and the board of directors is composed of leading business men of London.

The United States assets of the Sun at the close of 1905, as well as its income and expenditures, will be found in the table below:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Total Income.	Total Expenditures.	Assets.
1882.....	\$390,973	\$164,154	\$390,976	\$312,467	\$1,095,229
1883.....	1,078,610	620,995	1,114,821	1,033,104	1,475,784
1884.....	1,219,960	782,913	1,271,034	1,242,787	1,477,933
1885.....	1,161,758	799,387	1,223,870	1,262,779	1,712,361
1886.....	1,076,640	715,618	1,135,078	1,130,180	1,666,681
1887.....	970,059	718,095	1,040,156	1,037,514	1,811,043
1888.....	1,102,064	647,089	1,161,071	1,012,768	1,926,203
1889.....	1,211,377	795,101	1,284,169	1,212,406	1,956,331
1890.....	1,455,218	765,351	1,520,967	1,243,539	2,222,725
1891.....	1,755,176	1,122,748	1,826,344	1,723,459	2,510,368
1892.....	2,157,562	1,376,272	2,244,353	2,113,456	2,671,250
1893.....	1,981,608	1,589,308	2,083,836	2,278,564	2,449,543
1894.....	2,169,913	1,144,052	1,661,531	1,690,537	2,433,165
1895.....	2,066,403	910,626	1,682,668	1,416,341	2,479,448
1896.....	1,557,676	795,480	1,655,134	1,351,937	2,641,519
1897.....	1,615,850	819,007	1,715,267	1,410,600	2,728,128
1898.....	1,579,258	904,642	1,678,263	1,506,011	2,724,972
1899.....	1,405,683	1,057,497	1,502,335	1,627,350	2,616,935
1900.....	1,480,473	1,057,923	1,571,867	1,655,345	2,595,075
1901.....	1,815,095	1,031,790	1,900,203	1,720,705	2,716,457
1902.....	1,996,430	991,990	2,092,741	1,716,730	2,902,199
1903.....	2,022,549	1,007,983	2,128,445	2,033,156	2,911,882
1904.....	2,329,817	1,706,763	2,084,665	2,759,262	3,195,440
1905.....	2,396,977	1,132,126	2,528,498	2,546,746	3,139,168

The resident manager of the Sun is J. J. Guile, A. M. Thorburn being secretary, and W. F. Bingham, assistant secretary. H. N. Kelsey is the manager for the Western department, with headquarters at Chicago.

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New Orleans, La., was incorporated in November, 1855, under the name of Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and began business in January, 1856, and has done and is now doing a general fire, river, and marine business, and is operating in the Southern States. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, all paid up. Assets of the company Dec. 31, 1905, \$1,175,967.41; net surplus to policy-holders, \$828,774.49; net surplus over and above liabilities, \$328,774.49. The name of the company was changed from Sun Mutual Insurance Company to Sun Insurance Company on November 19, 1898. The officers of the company are Charles Janvier, president; R. E. Craig, vice-president; Fergus G. Lee, second vice-president; Wm. P. Maus, secretary.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1862. Samuel Nieman, president; R. B. Eckelmann, secretary.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE. [See Insurance Departments, and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE, STATE AND NATIONAL. [See Insurance Departments.]

SURETY AND FIDELITY INSURANCE. This kind of insurance, the guaranteeing of the fidelity of employes of corporations and public officials holding places of trust, and the giving of bonds for executors and administrators of estates, was barely transacted fifteen years ago, but has had a rapid growth within a few years. Its use has become general throughout the United States, and new companies to do this class of business are constantly forming. The New York state insurance department makes a distinction between surety and fidelity insurance, and requires companies to make separate reports of the business done in each kind. Defining it generally, surety insurance is going on the bond with administrators and executors of estates, and fidelity insurance giving bond guaranteeing the honesty of employes and public officials, and becoming pecuniarily responsible therefor.

The following tabular statement shows the premiums and losses in 1905 of the surety and fidelity companies reporting to the New York insurance department:

COMPANIES.	FIDELITY INSURANCE.		SURETY INSURANCE.	
	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
Aetna Indemnity,	\$57,202.70	\$6,352.99	\$242,373.79	\$88,422.59
American Surety,	785,139.82	179,729.52	810,195.08	170,327.60
Bankers Surety, .....	.....	.....	152,426.71	112,711.73
Empire State,	50,200.91	2,284.78	215,668.37	61,553.50
Employers Liability,	64,109.39	5,873.02	.....	.....
Federal Union Surety, .....	.....	.....	187,217.64	35,964.34
Fidelity and Casualty,	229,965.70	57,270.48	.....	.....
Fidelity and Deposit,	1,027,688.23	375,747.83	336,496.03	114,543.28
Illinois Surety,	10,996.34	183.17	13,528.56	.....
Metropolitan Surety,	12,197.50	70.00	77,605.87	164.38
National Surety,	590,614.11	169,843.02	495,176.27	259,360.46
Peoples Surety,	2,716.47	45.00	7,907.78	92.54
Title Guarantee and Trust, .....	.....	.....	487,056.63	78,584.03
Totals,	\$2,830,831.26	\$797,409.81	\$3,025,652.73	\$921,724.45

The American Bonding Company of Baltimore, Md., in 1905 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$628,119.43, and paid net losses of \$125,329.88. The two kinds of business were not reported separately.

The American Fidelity Company of Montpelier, Vt., in 1905 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$48,821.58, with no losses reported. The two classes of business were not reported separately.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty of Baltimore in 1905 received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$1,902,808.10, and paid net losses of \$857,369.43. The two kinds of business were not reported separately.

SURETY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of Chicago was organized in December, 1903, with the following officers: President, Perry L. Wickes; secretary, Edwin M. McKinney. At the annual meeting, held in January, 1906, officers were elected as follows: President, Pere L. Wickes, Jr.; vice-president, Charles S. Craine; acting secretary and treasurer, A. R. Sexton; chairman of executive committee, C. M. Haven.

SVEA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited) of Gothenburg, Sweden. Weed & Kennedy, New York city, United States managers. M. L. Duncan, New York manager of agencies. Edward Brown & Sons, San Francisco, Pacific Coast managers.

SWITZERLAND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Zurich (marine business). Jacob Bertschmaan, New York, attorney.

SYRACUSE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in November, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, Pancoast Kidder, Mutual Life; first vice-president, Charles F. Whitney, Provident Savings Life; second vice-president, C. H. Tennant, Prudential; secretary and treasurer, Arthur C. Boshart, Mutual Life. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in November, 1905, are: President, S. G. Landon; vice-president, J. H. H. Young; second vice-president, George E. Brainard; secretary and treasurer, L. C. Willson; executive committee, Pancoast Kidder, C. H. Tennant, George N. Cooper, Charles L. Behm, J. H. H. Young, George F. Hadley, O. B. Herrick, and F. P. Allen.

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TALBOT, WALTER LE MAR, second vice-president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1870. He received a public school education and began his insurance career when eleven years of age as office boy with the Fidelity Mutual, passing through various stages of promotion to his present position. He is a member of the vestry and rector's warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Annunciation of Philadelphia. Member of Art Club of Philadelphia; director Philadelphia Casualty Company, and a director Juvenile Association of Philadelphia.

TARBELL, GAGE E., second vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and a member of its board of directors, was born at Smithville, Chenango County, N. Y., September 20, 1856. After being educated at the Clinton Liberal Institute he taught school for one year and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and practiced the profession for four years. In 1884 he became manager of the Southern New York department of the Equitable, with headquarters at Binghamton, N. Y. Early in 1888 Mr. Tarbell was made general agent for Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, with headquarters at Milwaukee. In 1889 he received a partnership interest in the Northwestern department with headquarters at Chicago. In 1891 he was given sole charge of the affairs of the company in Illinois, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan, with the title of resident secretary. In September, 1893, he was elected third vice-president of the society, and in May, 1899, was promoted to the second vice-presidency.

TATLOCK, JOHN, president of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Williamstown, Mass., March 12, 1867, and is the son of the Rev. Dr. John Tatlock, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church. He was prepared for college at Park Institute, Rye, N. Y. Like his father, and his great-uncle, Professor Tatlock of Williams College, Mr. Tatlock was a graduate of that seat of learning, his class being that of 1882. After his graduation he accepted the position of astronomer of the Washburne Observatory at Madison, Wis., resigning therefrom to become professor of astronomy at Beloit College. In January, 1889, he was appointed actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, and in March, 1889, was appointed assistant actuary of the Mutual Life. Mr. Tatlock has been a frequent contributor to the scientific and literary periodicals of the time. His services to science have been recognized abroad as well as in his own country. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical

Society of London and of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Actuarial Society of America, the New York Mathematical Society, and other scientific associations. In 1887 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He was elected secretary of the Actuarial Society of America in May, 1899. In the fall of 1899 he was appointed Associate Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was general secretary of the fourth International Congress of Actuaries, which met in New York in September, 1903. Mr. Tatlock was elected an associate of the Institute of Actuaries of England in March, 1904. He was elected president of the Washington Life Insurance Company on December 30, 1904.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.
[See Cyclopedica of 1898-99 for account of a movement to introduce bills in the State legislatures to discriminate in taxation against the insurance companies of foreign countries.] The discriminatory tax now exists only in Kansas.

TAXATION OF PREMIUM RECEIPTS by States and Territories (not including taxes on assessment companies and fraternal orders). The following table has been prepared from the statements made by the insurance departments in response to inquiries in behalf of the Cyclopedica of Insurance, to April 1, 1906 (changes were possible after that date):

- Alabama*—1 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums; all insurance companies.
- Alaska—none.
- Arizona—2 per cent. on gross premiums.
- Arkansas—2½ per cent. less losses and commissions.
- California*—2 per cent. on premiums, less losses paid and return premiums; life insurance companies one per cent. gross premiums received in State.
- Colorado—2 per cent. on gross premiums.
- Connecticut*—2 per cent. on gross premiums by companies of foreign countries; United States companies reciprocal provisions.
- Delaware*—1½ per cent. on gross premiums.
- District of Columbia—1½ per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, of all companies except mutual fire companies.
- Florida—2 per cent. on gross premiums, except local companies.
- Georgia*—1 per cent. on gross premiums, except that premiums on canceled fire and marine policies are deducted.
- Hawaii*—2 per cent. on net profits above actual expenses and amounts paid to policy-holders.
- Idaho—2 per cent. on premiums less losses and return premiums.
- Illinois—Tax on net receipts same as other personal property, but cities may lay not exceeding 2 per cent. on gross receipts for fire departments. Illinois companies are exempt from taxes on premium receipts.
- Indiana*—3 per cent. less losses.
- Iowa*—Fire, fidelity, and casualty companies 2½ per cent. on gross premiums by companies of other states and foreign countries. Life companies 2½ per cent. on gross premiums.
- Kansas*—4 per cent. on gross premiums by foreign fire companies, and 2 per cent. on gross premiums of companies of other states and \$50.00; also other state and foreign fire companies pay 2 per cent. on gross premiums in cities having fire apparatus worth \$1,000.
- Kentucky*—2 per cent. on gross premiums, fire and miscellaneous companies

* Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

- deduct return and reinsurance premiums; fraternal assessment companies 1 per cent. gross premiums.
- Louisiana***—No per cent. tax. Companies are charged specific amounts for licenses, graded according to amount of gross premiums received on Louisiana business. Fire companies deduct return and reinsurance premiums; municipalities may collect the same license as the State.
- Maine***— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less return and reinsurance premiums in authorized companies.
- Maryland***— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of gross premiums received in State less reinsurance in authorized companies.
- Massachusetts***—2 per cent. on gross premiums of other State and foreign companies other than life, with deductions for reinsurances and return premiums; one-quarter of one per cent. on the net value of all policies held by Massachusetts policy-holders in life companies.
- Michigan***—3 per cent. on gross premiums of fire companies less return premiums; 2 per cent. on gross premiums of all other companies.
- Minnesota***—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances and return premiums; 2 per cent. additional on gross premiums of fire companies in St. Paul and Minneapolis to maintain fire patrols.
- Mississippi***—2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums by all but life companies, which pay 2 per cent. on the gross amount of their first year's premiums, and one-tenth of one per cent. on renewals thereafter issued.
- Missouri***—2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; stipulated premium companies 1 per cent.; 5 per cent. on excess lines by agents, and 2 per cent. on premiums placed with unauthorized companies.
- Montana***—Same as personal property tax on excess of premiums over losses and ordinary expenses incurred within the State.
- Nebraska***—2 per cent. on gross premiums, all companies except fire and assessment and fraternal associations; fire companies taxed locally; gross premiums assessed as personal property.
- Nevada***—None.
- New Hampshire***—2 per cent. on gross premiums of fire and fidelity and casualty companies, less reinsurances and return premiums; all others 1 per cent. on gross premiums.
- New Jersey***—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less returned premiums, by all except life companies; life companies no taxes.
- New Mexico***—2 per cent. on gross premiums, all companies.
- New York***—Reciprocal and 2 per cent. on gross premiums received by non-State fire companies for fire departments. Foreign fire and marine companies pay as franchise tax a sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent. on gross premiums. New York fire and all life and casualty 1 per cent. on gross premiums. Foreign life companies 1 per cent. on gross premiums.
- North Carolina***— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums.
- North Dakota***— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums.
- Ohio***— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums of all companies, less return premiums paid and reinsurance premiums received. Fire companies pay in addition one-half of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for maintaining the department of state fire marshal.
- Oklahoma***—Same as personal property tax.
- Oregon***—2 per cent. less returned premiums and losses paid in the State.
- Pennsylvania***—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances in authorized companies and return premiums.
- Rhode Island***—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances and return premiums.
- South Carolina***— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, fire companies one-tenth of 1 per cent. additional on gross premiums for fire inspection.
- South Dakota***— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums of fire and life companies.
- Tennessee***— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums.
- Texas***— $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums of fire and other companies; $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums of life and accident companies.
- Utah***— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums.
- Vermont***—2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances, cash dividends paid to policy-holders, and return premiums.

* Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. 625

Virginia—Life, health, and sick benefit insurance companies 1 per cent. on gross premiums. All other companies $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums.
Washington—2 per cent. on net premiums.
West Virginia*—One-fourth of a mill on each dollar written by fire companies; $\frac{1}{2}$ mills on each dollar written by life companies; one-tenth of a mill by all other companies.
Wisconsin*—Fire and marine companies 4 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance, actual losses, less reinsurance losses, and return premiums; casualty and surety companies 2 per cent. on gross premiums.
Wyoming*— $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on gross premiums.

For other taxes, including license fees for companies and agents, fees for filing statements and other papers, and for summary of all legal requirements, consult "Statutory Requirements," published by *The Insurance Journal*, Hartford, Conn.

TAYLOR, GEORGE W., Boston fire underwriter, was born in Nottingham, England, December 13, 1852, and came to this country in his youth. His first connection with insurance was as a local agent at Lexington, Mass., in 1875-76. In the latter year he accepted the appointment of New England special agent for the North British and Mercantile, serving until 1888. The following two years he was general agent for the London and Lancashire, and from 1890 to 1892 assistant United States manager of that company. In 1893 he organized and put in the field the Commonwealth Mutual of Boston. Mr. Taylor was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1886. He is also general agent in the New England states of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, and is engaged in general fire insurance business as agent and broker at 141 Milk Street, Boston. ✓

TAYLOR, JOHN M., president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Cortland, N. Y., February 18, 1845. He entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1864, graduating with the class of 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 at Pittsfield, Mass., and practiced law there until 1872, meantime filling the offices of clerk in the district court, town clerk, and various other public positions. In August, 1872, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual, and was elected secretary in 1878, and vice-president in 1884. Mr. Taylor is the author of a very entertaining and valuable memoir of Maximilian and Carlotta of Mexico, and of a history of colonial days in Massachusetts and Connecticut entitled "Roger Ludlow, the Colonial Law Maker." He was elected president to succeed President Jacob L. Greene in 1905. ✓

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Nashville, in October, 1899, with the following officers: Thomas Hart, president; James E. Beasley, N. A. Crocket, Edward Maynard, vice-presidents; Sol Moyses,

* Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting held at Nashville, in September, 1904, the following officers were elected: Irvine K. Chase, Nashville, president; H. B. Cowan, first vice-president; D. A. Fisher, second vice-president; R. F. Johnson, third vice-president; Sol Moyses of Chattanooga, secretary-treasurer. W. E. Walker is chairman of the executive committee. The association did not hold a meeting in 1905 and the above officers hold over.

TENNESSEE FIELD CLUB was organized in 1906 by special agents in the Tennessee field, with the following officers: President H. B. Hart, Memphis; vice-president, Charles R. Frizzel, Nashville; secretary, Will A. Stone, Memphis; treasurer, Verner M. Kline; executive committee, A. F. Bolling, V. M. Kline, C. M. Benjamin, W. A. Drennen, and S. B. Kennedy.

TENNESSEE, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1906. The bureau of insurance in Tennessee was created in 1876, the State treasurer, who is appointed for a term of two years, being made insurance commissioner *ex officio*. The officials who have exercised the duties of the office are:

William Morrow,	1876-1877	Atha Thomas,	1887-1888
M. T. Polk,	1878-1882	Manse F. House,	1889-1893
Atha Thomas,	1883-1884	Ed. B. Craig,	1893-1901
J. W. Thomas,	1885-1886	Reau E. Folk,	1901-

Reau E. Folk is the present State treasurer, elected in 1901, and Leigh Thompson is the deputy in charge of the insurance bureau.

TENNY, JOHN, manager for the Royal. [See death roll.]

TESCH, FRANK S., former deputy superintendent of insurance of Colorado, is of German-Scotch descent, and was born in Sedalia, Missouri, February 24, 1861. He received a public school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Denver for a number of years. He was deputy district attorney in Denver, and supervisor of census for the first district of Colorado. Mr. Tesch resigned in 1906 and resumed the practice of law at Denver.

TEUTONIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. E. Pape, president; J. Linxweiler, Jr., secretary.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. H. Gerwig, president; C. W. Gerwig, secretary.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1871; capital, \$250,000. A. P. Noll, president; Frank Langbehn, secretary.

TEXAS FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in 1901, and at the first annual meeting, held in July, 1901, J. B.

Hereford was elected president. The present officers elected at the annual meeting held at Galveston in June, 1906, are: President, P. P. Tucker; vice-president, George Pfouts; secretary, John W. Minor, Jr.; executive committee, I. L. Lauve, W. H. Vanwart, A. R. Phillips, Eugene Bullock, W. N. Simmons, J. V. Spearo, Leon Dargan, T. L. Monagan, and T. J. Cornelia.

TEXAS LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in June, 1901, with the following officers: President, Edward Chamberlain, San Antonio; first vice-president, A. A. Green; second vice-president, A. J. Brown; secretary, W. E. Brown, Dallas. The association has since disbanded.

TEXAS LOCAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Waco, June 15, 1891, S. P. Cross of Cameron being elected president; B. F. Weems of Houston, first vice-president; C. M. Guinard of Galveston, second vice-president; W. V. Fort of Waco, third vice-president, and J. D. Kerfoot of Dallas, fourth vice-president; P. L. Downs of Temple, secretary, and J. L. Lee of Belton, treasurer. This organization existed a few years, but finally lapsed for want of interest in it by its members. It was revived and reorganized at Waco in July, 1898, by a meeting of local fire insurance agents resident in Texas, taking the new name of the Local Underwriters' Association of Texas. Officers were elected as follows: Walter V. Fort of Waco, president; Charles L. Dexter of Dallas, first vice-president; J. W. Osment of Palestine, second vice-president; Charles L. Conroy of San Antonio, third vice-president; Stark West of Waco, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting held at San Antonio in 1906 the following officers were elected: President, W. L. Foster, Fort Worth; vice-presidents, W. H. Crouch, F. W. Pinkston; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Filley, Fort Worth.

TEXAS, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1906. The insurance department of Texas was organized in 1876, becoming operative September 1 of that year. The title of the official is commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics, and history, his term of office being for two years. The commissioners have been as follows:

V. O. King,.....	Sept. 1, 1876—Jan. 26, 1881
A. W. Spaight,.....	Jan. 25, 1881—Jan. 31, 1883
H. P. Brewster,.....	Jan. 31, 1883—Dec. 26, 1884
H. P. Bee,.....	Dec. 30, 1884—Jan. 21, 1887
L. L. Foster,.....	Jan. 21, 1887—May 3, 1891
J. E. Hollingsworth,.....	May 15, 1891—Jan. 10, 1895
A. J. Rose,.....	Jan. 10, 1895—Aug. 1, 1897
Jefferson Johnson,.....	Aug. 1, 1897—Aug. 1, 1901

W. J. Clay is the present commissioner.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool, England. H. K. Fowler, New York, resident manager.

THOMSON, CLIFFORD, insurance journalist, was born at Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., April 15, 1834. After leaving

school his experiences for a score of years were — like those of most Americans who have their own way to make in the world — varied and interesting. He learned the printer's trade, was a miner in California, lived among the Indians in northwestern Minnesota, worked on the New York *Tribune* doing reporter's work up to 1861, when he enlisted from the *Tribune* editorial rooms for the war and longer, fighting five years in the cavalry, and rising from private to the rank of major on the staff of General Pleasanton. He received the Congressional medal of honor for "distinguished services" at Chancellorsville, and was twice brevetted for "gallantry," and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Army and Navy Club. In 1866 he was on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, and then on that of the *Evening Mail*. He was four years in the internal revenue service with General Pleasanton, when United States commissioner of internal revenue, and finally, in 1877, he was called to the *Spectator*, of which he became editor and part proprietor, and so, after twenty-seven years in the harness, remains.

THOMSON, JOHN L., vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city October 19, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and began his business life in 1855 in a wholesale grocery and sugar refining establishment. In 1864 he entered the office of the Pennsylvania Fire as a clerk, was promoted to assistant secretary in 1877, to secretary in 1881, and to vice-president September 1, 1890. Mr. Thomson was secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, and is president of the Fire Insurance Patrol of the city of Philadelphia.

THORBURN, ALFRED M., secretary of the United States branch of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in 1859, at Newark, New Jersey. In 1875 he entered the employ of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, and in 1886 was appointed assistant secretary of that company. In August, 1893, he resigned to accept his present position. He has also held the office of secretary of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters since 1894.

TITLE GUARANTY & SURETY COMPANY, Scranton, Pa. (surety department). Organized 1901; capital \$1,000,000; paid in, \$792,000. L. A. Watres, president; D. B. Atherton, secretary.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000. Edgar J. Levey, president; C. H. Burdett, secretary.

TITLE INSURANCE. Companies have been organized within the past ten years in the larger cities of the United States to guarantee the titles of property to purchasers or owners thereof. In the state of New York there are several of these companies: The Title Insurance Company of New York,

organized 1901, cash capital, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company of the City of New York, capital, \$4,000,000; Title and Guarantee Company of Rochester, cash capital, \$150,000; Buffalo Abstract and Title Company, capital, \$260,000; United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity, New York, cash capital, \$1,000,000; Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty, White Plains, capital, \$500,000. In other states are the following companies, all incorporated since 1885: Massachusetts Title Insurance Company of Boston; Conveyancers' Title Insurance Company of Boston; California Title Insurance and Trust Company of San Francisco; Minnesota Title and Trust Company of Minneapolis; St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Company of St. Paul, Minn.; Real Estate Title Company of Trenton, N. J.; West Jersey Title and Guarantee Company of Camden, N. J.; Kentucky Title Company of Louisville; Louisville Title, Louisville, Ky.; Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Scranton, Pa.

TOLEDO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sandusky, O. Organized 1848; capital, \$100,000. J. J. McKelvey, president; James E. Melville, secretary; John McKelvey, vice-president and manager.

TOLEDO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. This association was organized May 10, 1902, with the following officers: G. W. Farley, president; A. K. Wylie, first vice-president; Charles Skene, second vice-president; Thomas J. Stewart, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1906, are: President, E. L. Briggs, Prudential; first vice-president, C. E. Holt, Mutual Life; second vice-president, Wm. H. Filler, Metropolitan; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Crook, Provident Life & Trust.

TORREY, MORRIS W., secretary and actuary of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city November 20, 1870, of Revolutionary stock on both sides of his family. In 1887, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the office of David Parks Fackler, the actuary, and in 1891 became his managing clerk. He resigned in 1893 to enter the actuarial department of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, of which company he became assistant actuary in 1895. In 1898 he resigned to become actuary of the Manhattan Life, and in 1905 was elected secretary as well as actuary.

TRADERS' AND MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1848. C. C. Hutchinson, president; E. M. Tucke, secretary.

TRADERS' AND TRAVELERS ACCIDENT COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1887. James J. Phelan, president; Henry Spratley, secretary.

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1872; capital, \$500,000. This company was placed in the

hands of a receiver in 1906 following the San Francisco conflagration.

TRADESMEN'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1886. Does an assessment business. George Merrill, president; E. S. Johnson, secretary.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hamburg, Germany. Adolph Loeb, Chicago, Ill., manager for the United States.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1897. E. M. Coffin, president; J. L. Mabie, secretary. Amended its articles of incorporation April 15, 1905, changing its name to the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and established a guarantee fund of \$200,000.

TRAVELERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pine Bluff, Ark. Organized 1904; capital, \$173,150. John F. Rutherford, president; E. B. Bloom, secretary.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn., was chartered in 1863, as an accident insurance company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. In 1866 it secured an amendment to its charter authorizing it to procure and issue policies of life insurance. In 1889 it commenced issuing employers' and general liability contracts, and, in March, 1899, the issuance of special health and health policies, providing indemnity for loss of time occasioned by sickness. Its capital stock at the present time (1906) is \$1,000,000; assets, \$48,960,000; excess security to policy-holders, \$6,335,000. The officers are: Sylvester C. Dunham, president; John B. Linger, vice-president; John L. Way, second vice-president; John E. Morris, secretary; Louis F. Butler, assistant secretary; E. V. Preston, general manager of agencies; Stanley Scott, secretary life department; Jos. L. Howard, assistant secretary life department; Bertrand A. Page, secretary accident department; Walter G. Cowles, secretary liability department; George E. Black, H. A. Giddings, assistant superintendents of agencies; Dr. J. B. Lewis, medical director; H. J. Messenger, actuary; Edward Morriss, assistant actuary; Wm. Bro Smith, counsel; Levi L. Felt, comptroller of accounts.

TREZEVANT, JOHN TIMOTHEE, Southwestern department manager for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Scottish Union and National, Lion, Philadelphia Underwriters, Orient, and other prominent fire insurance companies, is the descendant of a refugee French Huguenot family which settled in South Carolina in 1685. He was born at Memphis, Tenn., October 18, 1842. The civil war began when he was at school. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the four years of the conflict, participating in many of the great battles, and being twice badly wounded. At first a civil engineer, after the return of peace he found in 1868 his best vocation in insurance. For ten years he was

located at Little Rock, Ark., as a local agent and secretary of a local fire insurance company. He has been for 30 years a member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, and Southwestern department manager at that point for Northern and foreign companies 30 years. Colonel Trezevant is largely interested in the social and business affairs of the city of Dallas, and is director of City National Bank and Trust Company of Dallas; Fidelity Real Estate and Trust Company; president of the T. and C. Insurance Company, and of Dallas Golf and Country Club. He has been prominent in the councils of all the Texas fire underwriting organizations, both as committeeman and officer, and was the first president of the Association of Underwriters for Texas, which was organized in 1882.

TRI-CITY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized by the life insurance agents in the cities of Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport, January 16, 1903. The association is inactive at present.

TRIMINGHAM, R. N., secretary of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, is a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, and became a resident of Chicago in 1856. He was employed in the agency office of A. C. Ducat ten years, and was with Fred. S. James nearly as long. When the Underwriters' Exchange was organized in 1880 Mr. Trimingham was appointed secretary, and he succeeded to the secretaryship of the late Fire Underwriters' Association when that body absorbed the Exchange in 1885. Upon the reorganization of that body in 1894, as the Underwriters' Association, Mr. Trimingham was continued as secretary. In January, 1906, the Chicago Board of Underwriters succeeded the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Mr. Trimingham continues as secretary of the Chicago Board.

TRULL, S. FRANKSFORD, secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. [See death roll.]

TRUSTS, LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

TRYON, GEORGE H., second assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1866. He received a public and high school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He was engaged successively in local agency and field work, and was New York State agent of the National when called to the home office and appointed an assistant secretary in May, 1904.

TUPPER, SAMUEL Y., Southern department manager of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Charleston, S. C., May 18, 1856, and is the son of the late Samuel Y. Tupper, an eminent citizen and for more than a quarter of a century a prominent underwriter of Charleston. The younger Tupper was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1875, and immediately began the study of fire underwriting in his father's office, where the advantages for a sound and extended education were unusual. In

1877 he was admitted to partnership in the business. In 1884 Mr. Tupper became special agent in the Southeastern department for the Phenix of Brooklyn, of which his father had long been agent and a director. The reputation gained in this service led to his election as secretary of the South Eastern Tariff Association in 1891. After three years in this important and exacting field of labor, he declined a re-election by the association in June, 1894, to accept the management of the Southern department of the Queen, with headquarters at Atlanta. He continued, however, on the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association, of which he was made chairman, and at the annual meeting of the association in 1896 he was unanimously elected president, serving until May, 1898.

✓ TURNBULL, JAMES ARCHIBALD, former secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, 1869, and received his education in private schools and Yale University, graduating from the latter in the class of 1892. He entered the office of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company immediately after graduation. In 1899 he became connected with the Connecticut General, was appointed actuary in 1900 and elected secretary in May, 1901. He resigned in May, 1905. He is at present agency manager for the company for central New York.

TURNBULL, THOMAS, assistant secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, is a native of Scotland. In early life he was engaged in the foreign dry goods and commission trade in the city of Philadelphia. Afterward he was in the wholesale tea trade in Philadelphia and New York as a member of the firm of Merritt & Turnbull. In 1869 he began his insurance career with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, as special agent in New York and the New England States. In 1876 Mr. Turnbull entered the service of the Hartford Fire as general agent for New York State, and in June, 1886, he was invited to the company's office in Hartford to take the office of assistant secretary.

TURNER, GEORGE WEBSTER, Pacific Coast manager for the Northwestern National of Milwaukee, is a native of San Francisco, born in 1860. He entered the insurance business in 1882 as a clerk with the Commercial Insurance Company, was afterward an insurance broker for some years, and then went into the service of the Anglo-Nevada as solicitor and collector, besides filling various other positions, and left that company to take the management of the Northwestern National as general agent in February, 1889.

TURNER, HENRY R., general agent for New England of the City of New York Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Norwich, Conn. His early insurance experience was with the Thames of Norwich, afterward in New York with the Yonkers and New York Fire, and later with the Fairfield Fire of Connecticut,

first as general agent and afterward as secretary. He entered the service of the Niagara in 1880, and for fourteen years was its general agent for New England, excepting Connecticut. In September, 1894, he resigned to accept the New England special agency for the Greenwich, with headquarters at Boston. Mr. Turner was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1888. He is a director of the First National Bank, the West Newton Savings Bank, and chairman New England Bureau of United Inspection. He was appointed to his present position in 1905. Mr. Turner died February 18, 1906.

TURNER, PAUL, special agent of the German-American of New York for the Middle Department, was born in November, 1857, and entered the insurance business in the old agency office of Gegan Bros. & Allmand in Baltimore about 1872. Later he was a special agent under Joseph Selby, then Southeastern manager of the Western of Toronto. Leaving the field in 1881 he engaged in the local agency business in Baltimore, in which he continued until 1890, when he went again into the field as special agent of the Royal Insurance Company, which position he resigned in October, 1896, to become special agent of the German-American. Mr. Turner was elected president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1904, and was chairman of the General Loss Committee which handled the losses of the Baltimore conflagration.

TYSON, GEORGE H., Pacific Department manager for the German-American, Phoenix of Hartford, German Alliance, and New Hampshire Fire Insurance Companies, was born in 1863 in Denmark. His parents were pioneers in California in 1849, and Mr. Tyson was born while they were on a visit to the old country. He has lived in California since childhood. He began his business life as an office boy with the Fireman's Fund in 1879, and filled the positions of clerk, counterman, special agent, adjuster, and assistant secretary, successively, in that company. In May, 1891, Mr. Tyson was appointed Pacific Coast Department manager for the German-American, and in 1897 the German Alliance Insurance Company was also placed in his hands. In 1901 he was appointed Pacific Coast manager for the Phoenix of Hartford and New Hampshire Fire. He is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Club, and the Bohemian Club, and of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, and was secretary of this association in 1891. Mr. Tyson is a prominent member of the Masonic order, a stockholder in numerous local enterprises, and a director of the Chas. Nelson Company, and the Globe Mutual Building and Loan Society and the Scandinavian American Savings Bank of San Francisco.

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"UNAUTHORIZED" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

At the National Convention of Insurance Department Officials in September, 1902, the committee on unauthorized insurance reported a list of fire insurance companies transacting business in different states without licenses therefrom and through correspondence. [For List of Companies see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1904-5.]

The list was not claimed to include all unauthorized companies, as policies of some companies have appeared from time to time, and several of the companies have discontinued operations as a result of action taken by the postal authorities and by the authorities of some of the states. The post-office department in 1904 issued fraud orders against several companies, and as a result of investigations the headquarters, such as they were, particularly of the companies operating from Chicago, were closed and the managers and promoters arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for varying terms. A bill drafted by a special committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, to extend the existing postal fraud law to specifically embrace "wild-cat" or unauthorized insurance companies within its provisions, was introduced in the last two sessions of Congress but was not passed. The practice of the post-office department has been not to take action against such concerns unless furnished with complete evidence and data, but in 1905 the department issued an order directing post-office inspectors to take the initiative in securing evidence where fraud was suspected or known.

UNDERHILL, JOHN QUINCY, vice-president and treasurer of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., February 19, 1848. At the age of twenty-one years he obtained a position as a bookkeeper in the office of the Westchester, and in 1876 was appointed superintendent of agents. He was elected secretary three years afterward, and vice-president in 1892, retaining the secretaryship until 1897, when he resigned the secretaryship and was elected treasurer. He was succeeded as secretary by Morell O. Brown, for many years general agent for the Western States for the company. Mr. Underhill has twice served as president of his native village, and is active in the public affairs of New Rochelle, and was elected in 1898 Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Sixteenth New York District for the term 1899-1901.

UNDERHILL, WILLIAM WILSON, president of the United States Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city September 13, 1839. He was educated at Burlington (N. J.) College and the University of Pennsylvania, was clerk in the commis-

sion business from 1858 to 1862, and entered the service of the United States Fire in 1862, to which he has since been attached. He was assistant secretary in 1862, secretary in 1865, and was elected president in 1882, and vice-president in 1904. He was elected vice-president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in May, 1904, and 1905.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM E., insurance journalist, was born at New Orleans, La., November 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and left the high school when seventeen years old to enter an insurance agency as office boy. In 1882, when twenty-two years old, he was assistant manager of the Denver compact. He was then, successively, manager of the compacts at St. Joseph, Mo., Mobile, Ala., and Joliet, Ill. From 1889 to 1891 Mr. Underwood was manager of and edited the New Orleans *Vindicator*. From 1891 to 1893 he was the special representative of the Mutual Life of New York for its Louisiana and Mississippi department. In 1894 he purchased the *Insurance Radiator*, with which he was connected until 1899, when he again assumed editorial charge of the *Vindicator* of New Orleans. He resigned the latter position in August, 1901, and became insurance editor of the *Daily States*, New Orleans. He is now joint proprietor and editor with William De M. Hooper of *Assurance*, New York.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCIES, JOINT POLICIES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES WRITTEN BY. [For action of certain State insurance departments against "underwriters'" combinations of fire insurance companies, see *Cyclopedia* for 1898-99.]

The following is a list of the principal Underwriters' Agencies in business when the record closed:

Cincinnati Underwriters, composed of the Eureka Fire and Marine and Security insurance companies of Cincinnati.

Colonial Underwriters, guaranteed by the National Fire of Hartford.

English-American Underwriters, guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

German Underwriters, guaranteed by the Milwaukee Mechanics.

German Alliance Insurance Association, composed of the German-American and German Alliance of New York.

Hamburg Underwriters' Association, composed of the North German and Transatlantic Fire.

Keystone Underwriters, composed of German, Monongahela, Union, and German-American Insurance Companies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New England Underwriters, guaranteed by the Capital Insurance Company of Concord, N. H.

New Hampshire Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by the New Hampshire Fire.

New York Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Northwestern Underwriters, guaranteed by the Northwestern National of Milwaukee.

Pacific Underwriters, composed of the Fireman's Fund and Home Mutual of San Francisco.

Philadelphia Underwriters, composed of the Insurance Company of North America and Fire Association of Philadelphia.

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Pittsburgh Underwriters, composed of the Allemannia of Pittsburgh and the Ben Franklin, Humboldt, National, and Teutonia insurance companies of Allegheny, Pa.

Underwriters of Pennsylvania, guaranteed by the German, Armenia, and Citizens of Pittsburgh and Mechanics of Philadelphia.

United Underwriters of Chicago, composed of the Farmers and Merchants of Lincoln, Neb., German of Indianapolis, and National of Allegheny.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, NEW YORK. (A. and J. H. Stoddart, general agents.) [See New York Underwriters' Agency.]

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. The local fire insurance agents of Alabama met in convention at Montgomery, January 20, 1897, and organized this association, with the following officers: J. L. Dean, Opelika, president; J. G. Smith, Birmingham, vice-president; M. M. Sweatt, Montgomery, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Davidson and Leopold Strauss, Montgomery; R. H. Mabry, Selma; Samuel L. Cook, Anniston; J. K. Glennon, Mobile, executive committee. The officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1906, are: President, R. H. Mabry, Selma; vice-president, Henry B. Scott, New Decatur; secretary and treasurer, E. S. Moore, Birmingham; executive committee, R. F. Manly, J. E. Davidson, D. L. Batre, S. L. Crook, and W. F. Fitts.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT. January 28, 1881, a few supervising and adjusting agents, having charge of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, held a meeting, and, believing "that a thorough concert of action" and acquaintance with the views of agents relative to the best interests of underwriting were necessary, agreed to form a permanent organization, which was effected July 19, 1881. The officers elected were: President, A. J. Foster; vice-president, J. B. Kelsey; secretary and treasurer, W. C. Goodrich. Quarterly meetings are held. On May 9, 1883, a reorganization took place, creating thereby the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, the object of which is the systematic interchange of information and cooperation among field men. The membership is personal, and no company is pledged to any course of action, reliance being placed on the honor and good faith of the members to use their influence to secure the accomplishment of such measures as they may individually approve.

The territory covered by the association is Pennsylvania (except the counties of Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; New Jersey (except the counties of Camden, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, outside city of New Brunswick), Morris, Passaic (outside of cities of Passaic and Paterson), Somerset, Sussex, and Warren, and the city of Newark and townships of Belleville, Clinton, and Irvington; Delaware (entire state); Maryland (except city of Baltimore); West Virginia (counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan only).

The officers of the association since organization have been:

	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1883	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1884	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1885	J. H. Mitchell.	B. H. Wood.	W. C. Goodrich.
1886	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1887	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1888	William Muir.	Alfred Rowell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1889	Alfred Rowell.	J. B. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1890	J. B. Kremer.	E. O. Weeks.	E. R. Clemence.
1891	E. O. Weeks.	W. N. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1892	W. N. Kremer.	A. N. Stewart.	E. R. Clemence.
1893	H. O. Kline.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1894	A. N. Stewart.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1895	W. C. Goodrich.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1896	R. H. Wilson.	M. Lewin Hewes.	E. R. Clemence.
1897	James S. Catanach.	Benjamin Bevier.	E. R. Clemence.
1898	Benjamin Bevier.	Thomas C. Temple.	E. R. Clemence.
1899	Thomas C. Temple.	Wm. B. Kelley.	E. R. Clemence.
1900	C. J. Irvin.	Chas. F. Hawes.	E. R. Clemence.
1901	Chas. F. Hawes.	Edw. B. Creighton.	E. R. Clemence.
1902	Edw. B. Creighton.	L. Wiederhold, Jr.	E. R. Clemence.
1903	L. Wiederhold, Jr.	Paul Turner.	E. R. Clemence.
1904	Paul Turner.	R. C. Christopher.	E. R. Clemence.
1905	R. C. Christopher.	M. L. Ward.	E. B. Creighton.
1906	G. A. Russell.	J. Woods Brown.	E. B. Creighton.

The officers elected at the annual meeting in December, 1905: President, G. A. Russell; vice-president, J. Woods Brown; secretary, E. B. Creighton; assistant secretary, W. A. Peters; treasurer, E. B. Clemence.

The present members of the executive committee are: Louis Wiederhold, Jr., chairman; H. O. Kline, O. K. Francis, Sheldon Catlin, Wm. P. Long, A. E. Duncan, W. G. Munroe, James Westervelt, E. J. Haines, George Plyer. The territory is controlled through Local Boards and the stamping system is in effect. The following is a list of chairmen of standing committees:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Chemical Works, except New Jersey,.....	H. B. Woolman.
Coal Property, — Anthracite,.....	J. B. Kremer, Jr.
Coal Property, — Bituminous,.....	J. H. Patterson.
Conference,.....	H. O. Kline.
Constitution, By-laws, and Rules,.....	A. E. Duncan.
Electric Lighting and Power Plants,.....	G. G. Plyer.
Glass Works,.....	F. K. Patterson.
Law,.....	J. B. Kremer.
Oil and Oil Refineries,.....	H. M. Gibbs.
Saw Mill, Lumber, and Hub and Spoke Works, except New Jersey,.....	W. J. Chase.
Sprinkler Equipment, Fire Defence and Water Works:	
District No. 1. New Jersey,.....	H. E. Griswold.
District No. 2. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia,.....	John Kremer.
Whiskey Distilleries and Warehouses,.....	H. O. Kline.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. This association, which is a rating and supervising

body, having jurisdiction over the State of New York, except Long Island and the counties of New York, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland, and the city of Buffalo and Tonawanda, was organized at Syracuse September 13, 1883. The presidents of the association have been: J. H. Van Buren, 1883-84; A. M. Burtis, 1884-85; O. W. Palmer, 1885-86; C. W. Du Bois, 1886-87; W. A. Holman, 1887-88; J. J. Babcock, 1888-89; George M. Elwood, 1889-90; J. L. Kendig, 1890-91; T. E. Gallagher, 1891-92; C. L. Hedge, 1892-93; J. M. Carothers, 1893-94; C. H. Van Antwerp, 1894-95; I. H. Lindsley, 1895-96; George W. Wyatt, 1896-97; H. B. Smith, 1897-98; L. S. Morgan, 1898-99; J. T. Ryan, 1899-1900; F. W. Jenness, 1900-1901; J. M. Hodges, 1901-1902; F. W. Bauer, 1902-1903; F. E. Burke, 1903-1904; F. F. Buell, 1904-1905; F. S. Tyler, 1905-1906.

The following is a list of the companies which were represented in the association June 11, 1906.

Aachen and Munich, Aetna, Agricultural, Albany, American Central, American of New Jersey, American Insurance Company of Boston, American of Pennsylvania, Assurance Company of America, Atlas, Boston, British-American, British American of New York, Caledonian, Caledonian American, Citizens of Missouri, Commerce, Commercial Union of London, Commercial Union of New York, Concordia, Connecticut, Delaware, Dutchess, Equitable of Rhode Island, Farmers, Fire Association of Pennsylvania, Fireman's Fund, Franklin, Germania, German of Illinois, German of W. Va., German Alliance, German-American of New York, German-American of Maryland, Glens Falls, Globe and Rutgers, Hamburg-Bremen, Hanover, Hartford, Home, Home of California, Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, Law Union and Crown, Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, London Assurance, Mechanics of Pennsylvania, Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston, National Lumber, National Union of Pittsburgh, Newark, New Hampshire Fire, New York Fire, New York Underwriters' Agency, Niagara, North British and Mercantile of England, North British and Mercantile, New York, Northern of London, Norwich Union, Orient, Palatine, Pennsylvania Fire, Phenix of Brooklyn, Philadelphia Underwriters, Phenix of London, Phoenix of Hartford, Providence-Washington, Prussian National, Queen, Rochester-German, Royal Exchange, Scottish Union and National, Security, Springfield Fire and Marine, Spring Garden, Standard of New Jersey, Sun of London, Svea, Traders, Union of Pennsylvania, Union of London, United Firemen's, United States Fire, Victoria Fire, Westchester, Western of Canada, Western of Pennsylvania, Williamsburgh City.

At a meeting of the association held at Syracuse on May 8, 1906, officers and executive committee of the association were elected as follows: President, A. W. Selkirk; vice-presidents, I. L. Greene, H. P. Moore; secretary and treasurer, Charles K. Coit; executive committee, F. I. Cristfield, chairman; C. C. Greene, F. K. Locke, F. F. Buell, A. T. Lovett, R. H. M. Stuart. At a meeting on June 11, 1906, H. P. Moore, and A. G. Martin were elected vice-presidents.

The secretary's office is at 1024 Onondaga County Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The following is a list of the local boards under the jurisdiction of the association, arranged by counties:

Albany—Albany, Cohoes, West Troy.	Chemung—County Board
Alleghany—County Board.	Chenango—County Board.
Broome—Co. Board, Binghamton.	Clinton—County Board.
Cattaraugus—County Board.	Columbia—County Board, Hudson.
Cayuga—County Board, Auburn.	Courtland—County Board.
Chautauque—Northern Co. Board,	Delaware—County Board.
Southern County Board.	Dutchess—Co. Board, Foughkeepsie.

Erie—County Board.
Essex—County Board.
Franklin—County Board.
Fulton—County Board.
Genesee—County Board.
Greene—County Board.
Herkimer—County Board.
Jefferson—County Board.
Lewis—County Board.
Madison—County Board.
Monroe—County Board, Rochester.
Montgomery—County Board, Amsterdam.
Niagara—Niagara Falls, Lockport.
Oneida—Co. Board, Utica, Rome.
Onondaga—County Board, Syracuse.
Ontario—County Board.
Orange—County Board, Newburg.
Orleans—County Board.
Oswego—County Board, Oswego.
Otsego—County Board.

Rensselaer—County Board, Lansingburgh, Troy.
Saratoga—County Board, Saratoga Springs, Waterford.
Schenectady—County Board.
Schoharie—County Board.
Schuyler—County Board.
Seneca—County Board.
Steuben—Addison and vicinity, Bath and vicinity, Corning and vicinity
Hornellsville and vicinity.
St. Lawrence—County Board.
Sullivan—County Board.
Tioga—County Board.
Tomkins—County Board.
Ulster—County Board.
Warren—County Board.
Washington—County Board.
Wayne—Eastern County Board,
Western County Board.
Wyoming—County Board.
Yates—County Board.

UNDERWRITERS' BUREAU OF NEW ENGLAND. Organized 1894. The bureau has offices at 93 Water Street, Boston, and the companies composing the bureau are: Phenix, Queen, National Fire, German-American, Phoenix, Hartford; New Hampshire Fire, Springfield Fire and Marine, Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe, Ætna, Scottish Union and National, Home, North British & Mercantile, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Hartford Fire, New York Underwriters' Agency, Royal Exchange Assurance, Northern Assurance, London & Lancashire, Norwich Union Fire, Atlas Assurance.

The following is the executive committee elected at the annual meeting in 1906: Geo. P. Field, chairman; Geo. P. Sheldon, Chas. G. Smith, H. A. Smith, E. G. Richards, J. B. Knox, E. H. A. Corrae, W. B. Burpee, A. C. Adams. E. B. Cowles is treasurer, and Gorham Dana, secretary and manager. The bureau maintains the following corps of inspectors: C. M. Whitaker, H. C. Newell, J. H. Derby, G. H. Spooner, W. P. Tenney, J. W. Chapman, J. W. Davis, Benjamin Richards, Louis Harding, J. A. Robinson, G. B. Holt.

UNDERWRITERS' CLUB OF NEW YORK was organized in August, 1898, with Paul E. Rasor as president, Marshall S. Driggs, vice-president, and Harry Hall, secretary and treasurer. The club occupies rooms at 73, 75, and 77 William Street, New York, which were open for the first time for the use of the members on November 3, 1898. The membership is over 700 and represents all classes of down-town business men of New York, principally those engaged in the fire, life, and casualty insurance business. At the annual election in October, 1905, the following governors were elected: J. W. Barley, C. E. W. Chambers, Louis Windmuller, Farnham Yardley, Harry Hall, Chas. A. Jenney, Russel A. Cowles, Ed. H. Betts, J. J. Rollins, W. C. Scheide, and Graham H. Brewer. The officers follow: Farnham Yardley, president; C. E. W. Chambers, vice-president; Harry Hall, treasurer; Russell A. Cowles, secretary.

UNDERWRITERS' FIRE PATROL OF SAN FRANCISCO. Organized April 1, 1876, with E. D. Farnsworth president, and Charles A. Laton secretary. The present officers are: John Scott Wilson, president; Bernard Faymonville, vice-president; Carus Driffield, secretary and treasurer. The directors are, in addition to the officers: F. C. Driffield, L. L. Bromwell, George W. Spencer, Carl A. Henry, and C. Mason Kinne. The patrol operates four stations.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC., Chicago. These laboratories are under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. They are supported by the stock fire insurance companies doing business in the United States, are engaged exclusively in experimental work in fire protection engineering and testing of devices and materials having a bearing on fire hazard. This plant is the only thing of the kind in the world and has grown to its present size and importance from a beginning made ten years ago in the establishment by the Western Insurance Union and the Chicago Underwriters' Association of a small room for testing electrical fittings on the second floor of one of the insurance patrol houses in Chicago. This organization, upon which the insurance interests largely depend for correct estimates of the value of fire extinguishing appliances and fire resistive materials and methods of construction, as well as for correct methods of safeguarding as far as practicable lighting and heating devices, has the support and co-operation of manufacturing companies' interested in fire proof wares and construction.

The present officers and staff of the Laboratories are: President of the corporation and chairman of the board, Henry Clay Eddy, Chicago, resident secretary Commercial Union and Palatine Insurance Companies; secretary of the corporation, W. H. Merrill, Jr.; engineering staff, William C. Robinson, chief engineer; Prof. Fitzhugh Taylor, hydraulics; H. W. Forster, chemicals, gases, and oils; Dana Pierce, electricity.

UNDERWRITERS OF GREENSBORO, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1898; capital, \$75,000. J. Van Lindley, president; A. W. McAllister, secretary and treasurer.

UNDERWRITERS' NATIONAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION. H. C. Eddy, president; W. A. Anderson, vice-president; C. M. Goddard, secretary, Boston.

UNDERWRITERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (salvage corps) of Newark was organized in July, 1879, with the following officers: President, Silas Merchant; vice-president, H. J. Pionier; secretary, F. H. Dawes; treasurer, I. H. Lindsley. The present officers are: President, J. E. Garrabrant; vice-president, Charles M. Henry; secretary and treasurer, Charles S. Dodd. Henry S. Martin is superintendent of the corps.

UNDERWRITERS' WESTERN CLASSIFICATION BUREAU was formally organized in July, 1903, by some twenty-five insurance companies for the purpose of classifying underwriting experience in the western field. The bureau disbanded as a separate organization January 1, 1906, but its work was continued by the statistical bureau of the Western Union.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London was, as its advertisements state, established in the reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714. It was originally a fire insurance office, but at the close of its first century it established a life department and has since conducted both. It is the second oldest company in England. Its general manager and secretary is Mr. Joseph Powell; its assistant manager is Mr. Herbert Lewis.

In May, 1889, the Union began business in the Pacific coast states, and in February, 1891, was admitted to New York and began an agency business under the management of Hall & Henshaw. The United States trustees are Treadwell Cleveland, William H. Wallace, and Henry H. Hall. The society has \$200,000 on deposit with the New York insurance department for the benefit of all policy-holders in the United States; \$100,000 in Ohio, \$50,000 in Oregon, \$50,000 in Virginia, and \$10,000 in Georgia. Its assets in the United States are \$1,776,110.66, and its liabilities, \$868,719. Its premium receipts in the United States since admission have been \$12,643,724.26, and its losses paid, \$7,284,029.22. The Union does a fire insurance business exclusively in the United States. Its head offices in the United States are in its own building at 35 Pine Street, New York city.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. Jesse R. Clark, president; E. P. Marshall, vice-president and secretary.

UNION, EASTERN. [See Fire Underwriters' Union.]

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. J. P. Dudley, president; C. Lee Abell, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (Marine), Bangor, Me. Organized 1862; capital, \$100,000. A. F. Stetson, president; A. W. Staples, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. Incorporated 1804; capital, \$200,000. William Muir, president; Edgar R. Dannels, secretary.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1871; capital \$100,000. A. W. Mellon, president; J. W. J. McLain, secretary.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, England. F. Herrmann, resident manager, New York.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. Organized 1875. Joseph W. Brock, president; H. W. Kemp, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1863. Edwin Barrows, president; J. T. A. Eddy, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Portland, Me. Fred E. Richards, president; Arthur L. Bates, vice-president; J. Frank Lang, secretary.

UNION, THE, an association of officials of fire insurance companies doing business in the Western and Northwestern states, often called, for sake of distinctiveness, the "Western Union," has its headquarters in the city of Chicago. The Union is now (June 1, 1906) composed of representatives of the following companies:

Aachen & Munich.
 Ætna of Hartford.
 Alliance, England.
 Alliance, Phila.
 American Central.
 Assur. Co. of America.
 Atlas of London.
 British-America, Toronto.
 British-American, N. Y.
 Caledonian, Scotland.
 Caledonian-American.
 Calumet, Chicago.
 Citizens of Missouri.
 Commercial Union, Eng.
 Commercial Union, N. Y.
 Detroit F. & M.
 Equitable of R. I.
 Federal, N. J.
 Fire Association.
 Fireman's Fund, Cal.
 Franklin Fire of Phila.
 Georgia Home.
 German Alliance.
 German-American.
 Granite State.
 Hamburg-Bremen.
 Hanover Fire.
 Hartford Fire.
 Home of N. Y.
 Home F. & M., Cal.
 Imperial Fire, Colo.
 Indemnity of N. Y.
 Indianapolis Fire.
 Ins. Co. of North Am.
 Law Union & Crown.
 Liverpool & London & Globe, England.
 Liverpool & London & Globe, N. Y.
 London Assurance.
 London & Lancashire.
 Mechanics & Traders.
 Mercantile F. & M.

Michigan F. & M.
 National Fire, Hartford.
 Newark Fire of N. J.
 New Hampshire Fire.
 N. Y. Underwriters.
 Niagara Fire.
 North British and Mercantile, England.
 North British and Mercantile, New York.
 Northern, England.
 Norwich Union.
 Orient.
 Palatine.
 Pelican Fire.
 Pennsylvania Fire.
 Philadelphia Underwriters.
 Phenix of Brooklyn.
 Phoenix of Hartford.
 Phoenix of London.
 Providence-Washington.
 Queen of America.
 Royal of Liverpool.
 Royal Exchange.
 Scottish Union & National.
 Shawnee Fire.
 Southern Fire, Lynchburg.
 Springfield F. & M.
 Star Fire.
 State of Liverpool.
 State of Nebraska.
 St. Paul F. & M.
 Sun Insurance Office.
 Sun, New Orleans.
 Svea of Sweden.
 Union of England.
 United Firemen's.
 Virginia F. & M.
 Westchester of N. Y.
 Western of Toronto.
 Western Reserve.

The Union has jurisdiction over Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ne-

braska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma Territory, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, except as modified or restricted by the laws of the respective states.

The "governing committee" is appointed by the president of The Union, and is composed of two classes, the first of members whose terms expire in September, annually, and the second of members whose terms expire in March, annually.

The following is the governing committee as constituted after the semi-annual meeting of The Union at Atlanta, Ga., in April, 1906:

Belden & Bush of the Fire Association; J. H. Lenehan of the Phenix of Brooklyn; A. J. Harding of the Springfield; Keeler & Gallagher of the Aetna; Law Bros. of the Royal, chairman; Fred S. James of the National Fire; F. C. Buswell of the Home; W. H. Sage of the German-American; Marshall & McElhone of the Fireman's Fund; C. H. Barry of the Pennsylvania; H. C. Eddy of the Commercial Union.

At the annual meeting held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 21, 1905, officers were elected for the year as follows: President, J. W. G. Cofran of Chicago; vice-president, G. H. Lermitt of Chicago; secretary, John Marshall, Jr., of Chicago.

Walter W. Dudley, late United States manager for the Manchester, is secretary of the governing committee, and Edward B. Hatch assistant secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of St. Louis. Organized 1890; capital, \$225,000. Thomas H. West, president; Isaac H. Orr, secretary.

UNITED AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1898; capital, \$100,000. John Shepeck, president; F. A. Krehla, secretary.

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia was incorporated April 1, 1860, and began business on April 2, 1861.

Officers and directors: President, Robert B. Beath; vice-president, Joseph L. Caven; secretary, Dennis J. Sweeny; assistant secretaries, William G. Wible and Henry A. Knabe; directors, Alfred Moore, Holstein DeHaven, Henry R. Tener, Geo. B. Bonnell, William Wood, Jacob E. Ridgway, James Caven, Louis Wagner, and Harry M. Rolin.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY of New York. Organized 1895; capital, \$300,000. Benjamin F. Tracy, president; Edson S. Lott, secretary and general manager.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. (surety, fidelity, and burglary insurance business). Organized 1806; cash capital, \$1,700,000. John R. Bland, president; George R. Callis, secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1824; capital, \$250,000. A. R. Pierson, president; W. W. Underhill, vice-president and secretary.

UNITED STATES GUARANTEE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1889; capital, \$250,000. Edward Rawlings, president; D. J. Tompkins, secretary.

UNITED STATES HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Saginaw, Mich. Organized 1891; capital, \$200,000. J. B. Pitcher, president; V. D. Cliff, secretary.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1850; capital, \$440,000. Dr. John P. Munn, president; A. Wheelwright, secretary.

UNITED STATES PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. Frank V. Smyth, president; H. L. Henderson, secretary.

UNITED SURETY COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. Olin Bryan, president; H. G. Penniman, vice-president; R. A. Dobbin, Jr., secretary.

UNIVERSAL MERCANTILE SCHEDULE. [A history of the origin of the Universal Mercantile Schedule appeared in the Cyclopaedia for 1893-4.]

This schedule, as its name implies, was intended to be applicable for rating the business of any section of the country, by taking into account topographical and other local features, from the standpoint of general treatment, it being held by the framers of the schedule that a risk of exactly the same construction, occupancy, fire protection and environment should rate at the same figure, no matter where it might be located.

Four underwriters were selected as a committee for the task of framing this schedule: F. C. Moore, James A. Silvey, George W. Babb, Jr., and E. G. Richards. Associated with them were sub-committees of five members each from the various rating organizations throughout the country. They corresponded freely with underwriters throughout the United States, England, and Canada, and reported the results of their canvass to two large conventions, one held in Hartford and one in New York. It is claimed, with much show of reason, that only in this way could a schedule be made approximately correct.

This schedule is now in practical and successful operation in nearly all first and second class cities throughout the United States, either in its original form or in schedules based upon its principles, and deviating in details only where it is necessary to meet local requirements.

The schedule is based upon recognition of features which constitute a standard city, *i. e.*, level land, wide streets, large water pipe system, effective fire department, good previous fire record, etc., etc., and takes as a key-rate for a building in any city, by charges for deficiencies from such a standard, the rate of a standard building in the city to be rated.

At this point charges are made for variations in the particular

building from standard construction, after which deductions are made for fire department facilities, etc.

In some important respects the schedule differs vitally from any system of rating prevailing before its adoption:

(a) In recognizing fire departments from a threefold standpoint: first, in the "key" or city rate; second, in the size of water pipes in the streets on which the building is located and its nearness to fire department buildings; third, in discriminating between the effect of water and smoke on buildings and stocks.

(b) Buildings are rated separately from stocks, in order that certain features which affect building rates and have no reference whatever to stocks may be considered in the building rate only.

(c) Exposures are treated differently with regard to buildings and stocks — obviously an important matter.

(d) Stock rates differ from building rates according to the construction of the building and the fire department, there being a greater difference between the building and its stock as a fire risk in the case of a substantial building, under good fire department protection, as compared with a poor building without protection. All other schedules have rated stocks by some uniform addition to the final building rate.


The framers of the schedule claim these important advantages for it, and they have added comprehensive alphabetical lists of different hazards of occupancy, treating all stocks, for example, as having three features — "ignitability, combustibility, and susceptibility" (or liability to damage) — the first two features increasing the hazard of the building and influencing its rate.

It is fair to concede to this schedule that it at least proceeds on correct lines, and that all systems of rating must conform to these lines, however they may differ as to detail.

Lastly, and by no means least important, the schedule, by rating the risks in all cities in different States on the same basis, tends to remove local jealousies, which often result in adverse legislation where the citizens of one State imagine they are discriminated against by insurance companies as compared with the citizens of another.

The value of co-insurance, moreover, is recognized by a deduction in rate according to the percentage carried, rather than by a charge for its absence. This important method of treating co-insurance prevents friction inseparable from either an insistence on co-insurance or a charge for its absence, the average property-owner and legislator claiming that the assured should have the right to insure for as much or as little as he pleases. The framers claim that co-insurance is a question of rate only.

UPSON, THERON, insurance commissioner of Connecticut, was born in Wolcott, Conn., in 1835, and was educated in the New Britain public and high schools. He is a veteran of the Civil War, enlisted in the First Connecticut Light Battery in 1861 and served through the war. He was appointed chief clerk of the insurance department in 1891 under Commissioner Fyler, and retained that



position until appointed commissioner in June, 1902, to succeed Commissioner Scofield, resigned. He was re-appointed for the full term beginning July 1, 1903.

UTAH ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized by the life insurance agents of the state at a meeting held at Salt Lake City in April, 1905. The following officers were elected: President, John D. Spencer; vice-president, W. G. Farrell and W. J. Deischer; secretary, Thomas W. Sloan; treasurer, Victor Wells. Executive committee, R. S. Wells, J. H. Mays, J. M. Settle, Hyrum Baird, and S. J. Stookey. These officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in April, 1906, except that D. H. Livingston was elected second vice-president in place of W. J. Deischer.

UTAH ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 18, 1900, with the following officers: President, E. W. Wilson; vice-presidents, B. H. Goddard and L. B. Rogers; secretary, Eugene M. Cannon; treasurer, E. M. Fowler. The officers elected in 1902 and re-elected in 1903 are: Hugh Anderson, president; Eugene M. Cannon, secretary and treasurer. The association did not hold a meeting in 1904 or in 1905, and the above officers hold over.

UTAH, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1884-1906. The insurance department of Utah was organized under an act approved March 13, 1884, the territorial secretary being charged with the duties of supervision. Arthur L. Thomas was the first secretary at the time the law went into effect, and was succeeded by William C. Hall, April 6, 1887, Elijah Sells, May 16, 1889, and Charles C. Richards in 1893. The new State government in 1896 put an end to Mr. Richards' term. Under the State the insurance commissioner *ex officio* is the secretary of state. J. T. Hammond served until 1905, when he was succeeded by Charles S. Tingey, the present secretary of state.

X

V

VALUED-POLICY LAWS. Twenty-eight valued-policy bills were introduced in fifteen state legislatures in 1891, nine bills were introduced in six legislatures in 1892, twenty-nine bills in seventeen legislatures in 1893, eleven bills in six legislatures in 1894, thirty bills in eighteen legislatures in 1895, ten bills in seven legislatures in 1896, nineteen bills in sixteen legislatures in 1897, four bills in three legislatures in 1898, nineteen bills in fifteen legislatures in 1899, four bills in four legislatures in 1900, twenty-one bills in eighteen legislatures in 1901, three bills in three legislatures in 1902, and thirteen bills in nine states in 1903, and two bills in two states in 1904. No bill was successful in 1891, one bill passed in 1892, six bills passed in 1893, two of which were vetoed; one bill was passed in 1895, two bills were passed in 1896, one in Mississippi being a substitute for the old law; three bills were passed in 1897, no bill was passed in 1898, four bills were passed in 1899, of which three were vetoed; two bills were passed in 1900, of which one was vetoed; two were passed in 1901, of which one was vetoed, and one bill was passed in 1903. The 1899 bills were passed in West Virginia, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. The last three were vetoed. The West Virginia bill became a law without the governor's signature, the governor writing a memorandum opposing the principle of the law. The Florida legislature of 1899 passed a new law which took the place of that of 1897, and the Washington legislature of 1899 modified the law of 1897. The Iowa legislature of 1900 passed a substitute for the act of 1897, but as the governor vetoed this substitute the old law remains, and the Louisiana legislature of 1900 passed a bill which was approved. In 1901 the legislatures of California and Colorado passed bills, and the latter was vetoed, and in 1903 South Dakota passed a bill. An attempt to repeal the Mississippi law in 1900 failed, but it was modified in 1902 and again in 1904, and in 1901 the Delaware law was modified. The Nevada bill of 1899, which was vetoed, was revived and passed in 1901, but was declared null and void by the supreme court of the state because it had not been signed on its re-passage by the presiding officers of the two houses of the legislature. Attempts in 1902 to repeal the Louisiana and Ohio laws, and in 1903 and 1905 to repeal the Missouri law, were not successful. Attempts in 1904 in Iowa, Kentucky, and South Carolina to modify the existing law failed, as did also an attempt to modify the Iowa law in 1906. Valued-policy bills appeared in the legislatures of Maryland, New York, and Virginia in 1906, but failed of enactment.

HISTORY OF VALUED-POLICY LEGISLATION.

The legislature of Wisconsin passed a valued-policy law in 1874, and was therefore the pioneer in this species of legislation. Five

years later, at the session of 1879, Ohio added a valued-policy section to its revised statutes. In the same year the State of Texas passed a valued-policy law, which was a dead letter up to a few years ago, when a decision of the courts gave judgment against the company for the full face value of the policy under the provisions of the law. In August, 1885, the legislature of New Hampshire passed the law, in company with an "anti-compact law," and the agency companies of other States and Territories doing business in the State signified their displeasure at the adoption of this kind of hostile legislation by withdrawing from the State. New Hampshire was deprived of the protection which the great fire insurance companies afforded until 1890, when the *Ætna* led most, but not all, of the companies back. Missouri passed a valued-policy law similar to the Wisconsin law, which was in force several years, but in 1889 the general insurance laws of the State were revised, and, while the valued-policy feature was retained, the section embodying it was rewritten. Arkansas, Delaware (amended in 1901), and Nebraska adopted laws in 1889, the Territory of Oklahoma in 1890, Mississippi in 1892 (amended in 1904 so as to eliminate personal property except household and kitchen furniture), Kansas, Kentucky, and Oregon in 1893, Minnesota in 1895, South Carolina in 1896, Florida (substitute in 1899), Iowa, and Washington (amended in 1899) in 1897; West Virginia in 1899, Louisiana in 1900, California in 1901, and South Dakota in 1903 (repealed 1905.)

The following is the full text of all the valued-policy laws in force in States and Territories of the United States on May 1, 1904:

ARKANSAS. (Law passed in 1889, and amended in 1899.)

Section 1. A fire insurance policy in case of a total loss by fire of property insured shall be held and considered to be a liquidated demand against the company for the full amount for which the company charges and collects premiums, provided, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property.

CALIFORNIA. (Section 2757 of the Civil Code, passed in 1901.)

2757. Whenever the insured desires to have a valuation named in his policy, insuring any building or structure against fire, he may require such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, and the value of the insured's interest therein shall be thereupon fixed by the parties. The cost of such examination shall be paid for by the insured. A clause shall be inserted in such policy, stating substantially that the value of the insured's interest in such building or structure has been thus fixed. In the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer or of fraud on the part of the insured, then in case of a total loss under such policy, the whole amount so insured upon the insured's interest in such building or structure, as stated in the policy upon which the insurers have received a premium, shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be so paid, and in case there are two or more policies covering the insured's interest therein, each policy shall contribute pro rata to the payment of such whole or partial loss. But in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount thus stated in such policy. This section shall not prevent the parties from stipulating in such policies concerning the repairing, rebuilding, or replacing buildings or structures wholly or partially damaged or destroyed.

DELAWARE. (Law passed in 1889, amended 1893, and amended and re-enacted in 1901 — Act to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware, Chapter 695, Volume 18, Laws of Delaware.)

Section 28. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be issued to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the agreed or estimated value stated in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured and the total amount of insurance in force and the true amount of loss and measure of damages subject to the proviso herein; and every such policy, when hereafter issued or renewed, shall have endorsed across the face of it the following: "It is agreed between insurer and insured that the value of the insured property is the sum of \$....., and this estimate shall be binding on both parties as to the value; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall, in case of loss, prevent the company insuring from adjusting the loss by replacing the property destroyed; and in case any owner shall effect any subsequent insurance upon any larger value than so agreed all insurance, as well as that then existing, and that subsequently obtained, shall become void."

Sec. 29. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made or issued upon real property in the State; and also the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore issued in this State; and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 30. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policies of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed as part of the costs.

FLORIDA. (Chapter 4677, Laws of 1899, substitute for the Act of 1897.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act any individual, firm, corporation, or association insuring any building or structure in this State against loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent and written in the policy; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurers, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid, and in case of partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be paid, but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount upon which a premium is paid.

Sec. 2. In case of the total loss of the property insured the measure of damage shall be the amount upon which the insured paid a premium, and, in case of partial loss, the measure of damage shall be such part of the amount upon which premiums are paid as the damage sustained in part of the insurable value of the building or structure as fixed by the agent of the insurer, and the insurers shall be estopped from denying that the property insured was worth at the time of insuring the amount of the insurable value as fixed by the agent.

Sec. 3. Any person who solicits insurance and procures applications therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party issuing a policy upon such application, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. The defendant in any action brought upon a policy or contract of insurance, hereafter made, or renewed, insuring any building or structure in this State against loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall not be permitted to defend against such action, by setting up any claim, or provision of such policy, or contract of insurance, as avoiding the provisions, or any of them, of this act, and it shall be the duty of the court, on motion of the plaintiff, or on its own motion, to strike out any plea setting up such defense.

IOWA. (Section 1742 of the Code of Iowa.) The section was adopted in 1897.

Section 1742. In any action brought in any court in this state on any policy of insurance for the loss of any building so insured, the amount stated in the policy shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the insurable value of the property at the date of the policy; provided the insurance company or association issuing such policy may show the actual value of said property at date of policy and any depreciation in the value thereof before the loss occurred, but the said insurance company or association shall be liable for the actual

value of the property insured at the date of the loss, unless such value exceeds the amount stated in the policy. And in an action upon said policy it shall only be necessary for the assured to prove the loss of the building insured and that he has given the company or association notice in writing of such loss, accompanied by an affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred so far as they are within his knowledge, and the extent of his loss. Any condition in said policy voiding the same shall not prevent a recovery, unless it is shown that the violation of such conditions contributed to the loss.

KANSAS. (Law passed in 1897, taking the place of the law of 1893.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages, and the payment of money as a premium for insurance shall be *prima facie* evidence that the party paying such insurance is the owner of the property insured; provided, that any insurance company may set up fraud in obtaining the policy as a defense to a suit thereon; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall in case of loss prevent the company insuring from adjusting the loss by rebuilding the property destroyed.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person, corporation, association, partnership, company, or individual issuing a policy insuring real property of any description against loss by fire or any of the risks usually insured against in their insurance policies, by itself or its agents, to make careful examination of the premises insured, and to place in such policy, a full, complete, and correct description of the property or premises insured thereby; and no failure to properly and fully describe such property or premises, nor any erroneous statement in the description of such property or premises shall be a defense in any action to collect for loss thereon or thereunder when such description shall be sufficient to enable a person of ordinary intelligence to find and fully identify the property or premises upon which said insurance was written, and upon which premiums have been paid, and this notwithstanding any provisions in said insurance policy contained.

Sec. 3. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter written in this State, and also to the renewals which shall hereafter be made of all policies written in this State, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 4. The court in rendering judgment against any insurance company on any such policy of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee to be deposited as a part of the costs.

KENTUCKY. (Law passed 1893.)

Section 1. That insurance companies that take fire or storm risks on real property in this commonwealth shall, on all policies issued after this act takes effect (in case of total loss thereof by fire or storm), be liable for the full estimated value of the property insured, as the value thereof is fixed in the face of the policy, and in case of partial loss of the property insured the liability of the company shall not exceed the actual loss of the party insured; provided, that the estimated value of the property insured may be diminished to the extent of any depreciation in the value of the property occurring between the dates of the policy and the loss. And provided, further, that the insured shall be liable for any fraud he may practice in fixing the value of the property, if the company be misled thereby.

LOUISIANA. (Law passed 1900.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property immovable by nature and situate in this State, and the said property shall be either partially damaged or totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the value of the property as assessed by the insurer, or as by him permitted to be assessed at the time of the issuance of the policy, shall be conclusively taken to be the true value of the property at the time of damage or destruction.

Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer previous to the damage or destruction of property from reducing the insurance thereon.

Sec. 2. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property situate in this State and the said property shall be totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of insured or his assigns, the full amount of the insurance on the property so destroyed shall be paid by the insurer, and that when the said property shall be partially damaged without criminal fault on the part of the insured, or his assigns, the insurer shall pay to the insured such amount as will permit the insured to restore the damaged property to its original condition. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer from replacing property partially damaged or totally destroyed at his own expense and without contribution on the part of the insured.

MINNESOTA. (Law passed 1895, as part of the Insurance Code.)

Any person, company, or association hereafter insuring any building or structure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or other hazard, by a renewal of a policy heretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, or his agent, and a full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by the insurer or his agent, the amount of which shall be stated in the policy of insurance; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer, and in the absence of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurer receives a premium shall be paid; and in case of a partial loss, the full amount of the partial loss shall be paid, and in case there are two or more policies upon the property, each policy shall contribute to the payment of the whole or the partial loss in proportion to the amount of insurance mentioned in each policy; but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount mentioned in the policy; provided, that in the absence of fraud the burden of proof to show an increase of risk, by reason of any change in the ownership or condition of the structure or building upon which insurance is effected, either before or after loss arises, shall be upon the insurer, anything in the application or the policy of insurance to the contrary notwithstanding.

MISSISSIPPI. (Act of 1904, amending the act of 1902 to establish an insurance department.)

Section 33. No insurance company shall knowingly issue any fire insurance policy upon property within this state for an amount which, together with any existing insurance thereon, exceeds the fair value of the property, nor for a longer term than five years. When real property or buildings, household and kitchen furniture, insured against loss by fire, and situated within this state, are totally destroyed by fire, the company shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth at the time of issuing the policy the full value upon which the insurance was calculated. And in case the policy contains a three-quarters valuation clause, the insurer shall not deny that the amount of the policy was but three-fourths the value at the date of its issuance, and a similar rule shall apply, it matters not what proportion the amount of insurance bears to valuation, according to the terms of the policy, but the measure of damages shall be the amount for which the property was insured. In case of partial loss or damage by fire to real property or buildings, the measure of damage shall be an amount equal to the damage done the property, not to exceed the amount written in the policy.

MISSOURI. (Revised Statutes, passed 1889.)

Section 6009. In all suits brought upon policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire hereinafter issued or renewed, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured thereby was worth at the time of the issuing of the policy the full amount insured therein on said property; and in case of total loss of the property insured, the measure of damage shall be the amount for which the same was insured, less whatever depreciation in value, below the amount for which the property is insured, the property may

have sustained between the time of issuing the policy and the time of the loss, and the burden of proving such depreciation shall be upon the defendant; and in case of partial loss the measure of damage shall be that portion of the value of the whole property insured, ascertained in the matter hereinafter prescribed, which the part injured or destroyed bears to the present property insured.

Section 609a. When fire insurance policies shall be hereafter issued or renewed by more than one company upon the same property, and suit shall be brought upon any of said policies, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth the aggregate of the several amounts for which it was insured at the time the policy was issued or renewed thereon, unless willful fraud or misrepresentation is shown on the part of the insured in obtaining such additional insurance; and in such suit the measure of damage shall be as provided in the preceding section; provided, that whatever depreciation in value below the amount for which the property is insured may be shown, as provided in the preceding section, shall be deducted from the amount insured in each policy, in the proportion which the amount in each such policy bears to the aggregate of all the amounts so insured on such property. This and the preceding section shall apply only to real property insured. Any condition in any policy of insurance contrary to the provisions of this act shall be illegal and void.

The legislature of 1895 enacted a law the concluding sentence of which reads:

No company shall take a risk on any property in this State at a ratio greater than three-fourths of the value of the property insured, and when taken its value shall not be questioned in any proceeding.

NEBRASKA. (Law passed 1889.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this State against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assignees, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages.

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made and written upon real property in this State and also to the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore written in this State, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this State.

Sec. 3. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policy of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee, to be taxed as a part of the costs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Law passed 1885.)

Section 15, Chapter 172, General Laws. In any suit that may be brought in this State against an insurance company to recover for a total loss sustained by fire or other casualty to real estate or to buildings on the land of another, the amount of damage shall be the amount expressed in the contract as the sum insured, and no other evidence shall be admitted on trial as to the value of the property insured; provided, whenever there is a partial destruction or damage to the property insured, it shall be the duty of the company to pay the assured a sum of money equal to the damage done to the property; and provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the admission of testimony to prove over-insurance fraudulently obtained.

OHIO. (Law passed 1879.)

Section 3643, Revised Statutes. Any person, company, or association hereafter insuring any building or structure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, by the renewal of a policy heretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and a full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer, and also of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or

renewal upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid; and in case there are two or more policies upon the property each policy shall contribute to the payment of the whole or the partial loss in proportion to the amount of insurance mentioned in each policy; but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount mentioned in this policy.

OKLAHOMA. (Law passed 1890.)

All insurance companies issuing policies in this Territory shall be required to pay in case of total loss the full amount, and in case of partial loss will be required to pay the amount of loss so sustained, for which the property is insured; provided, however, that no policy shall be issued which shall contain a greater sum than 75 per cent. of the value of the property so insured. Section 32, Article 2, Chapter XLIV.

If there is no valuation in the policy the measure of indemnity in an insurance against fire is the full amount stated in the policy, but the effect of the valuation in a policy of fire insurance is the same as in a policy of marine insurance. Section 4, Article 4, Chapter XLIV.

OREGON. (Section 3721, Statutes of Oregon, passed 1893.)

Section 3721. That the amount of insurance written in a policy of insurance on all buildings insured after the passage of this act shall be taken and deemed the true value of the property at the time of the loss, and the amount of the loss sustained, and shall be the measure of damage, unless the insurance was procured by the fraud of the insured, or the loss was caused by the criminal act of the insured. It shall be lawful for any insurance company liable to pay losses occasioned by fire to rebuild any structure or building wholly or partially destroyed, of the same style and materials and of equal value with the one so wholly or partially destroyed, but they shall make their election so to do within thirty days' notice of loss. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured no greater amount shall be collected than the damage sustained.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (Law passed 1896.)

Section 1. That hereafter no fire insurance company or individuals writing fire insurance policies, doing business within this State, shall issue policies for more than the value (to be stated in the policy) of the property to be insured, the amount of insurance to be fixed by the insurer and insured, at or before the time of issuing said policies, and in case of total loss by fire the insured should be entitled to recover the full amount of insurance and a proportionate amount in case of partial loss; provided that two or more policies written upon the same property shall be deemed and held to be contributive insurance, and if the aggregate sum of all such insurance exceeds the insurable value of the property as agreed by the insurers and insured, in the event of a total or partial loss, each company shall only be liable for its *pro rata* share of said insurance.

Sec. 2. That no statement in the application for insurance shall be held to prevent a recovery before a jury on said policy, in case of partial or total loss, provided after the expiration of sixty days the insurer shall be estopped to deny the truth of the statement in the application for insurance which was adopted, except for fraud in making their applications for insurance.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any insurance on chattels or personal property.

SOUTH DAKOTA. (Law passed in 1903.) The act was repealed in 1905, but was included in the standard policy form prescribed by an act passed in 1905. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

TEXAS. (Law passed in 1879.)

A fire insurance policy, in case of a total loss by fire of property insured, shall be held and considered to be a liquidated demand against the company for the full amount of such policy; provided, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property. Article 2971, Civil Statutes.

WASHINGTON. (Law passed in 1897, and amended in 1899.)

Section 6. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be hereafter written or renewed insuring real property or any building or structure erected thereon or connected therewith, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of the loss and measure of damages when destroyed. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured, no greater amount shall be collected than the injury sustained; provided, that the insurer shall have the option to repair, rebuild, or replace the property lost or damaged with other of like kind and quality if he gives notice of his intention so to do within twenty days after the receipt of notice of loss; provided, such insurer shall, within thirty days from the receipt of notice above, commence such rebuilding or replacing, and shall diligently prosecute the same to completion, and shall pay to the insured the reasonable rental value of the premises with the buildings thereon from the date of loss to the date of such completion.

WEST VIRGINIA. (Law passed in 1899.)

Section 1. All fire insurance companies doing business in this State shall be liable, in case of total loss by fire or otherwise, as stated in the policy on any real estate insured, for the whole amount of insurance stated in the policy of insurance upon said real estate; and in case of partial loss by fire or otherwise, as aforesaid, of the real estate insured, the basis upon which said loss shall be computed, shall be the amount stated in the policy of insurance effected upon said real estate, and the insured shall have the right to enforce his claim for said loss in any court having jurisdiction.

WISCONSIN. (Law passed 1874.)

Section 1943, Revised Statutes. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

The Missouri supreme court, in the case of *Robert E. Daggs vs. the Orient Insurance Company*, passed upon the constitutionality of the valued-policy law of that State on December 15, 1896. [For opinion of the court see *Cyclopedia* 1904-5.]

A movement to test the constitutionality of valued-policy laws in the Supreme Court of the United States was begun in March, 1898, and an agreement to that effect was signed by the principal fire insurance companies doing business in the United States.

The case was argued before the Supreme Court in the autumn of 1898, and the court rendered an opinion January 16, 1899. It sustained the opinion of the Missouri Supreme Court and the constitutionality of the valued-policy law in that State in an opinion written by Mr. Justice McKenna. [For summary of decision see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-5.]

For full text of vetoes of valued-policy bills in 1893 by Governor Pattison in Pennsylvania and Governor Altgeld in Illinois, see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1893-4. For full text of vetoes of valued-policy bills in 1899 by Governor Thomas in Colorado, Governor Wells in Utah, and Governor Atkinson in West Virginia, and Governor Shaw in Iowa in 1900, and Governor Orman in Colorado in 1901, and also for the opinions of Superintendent of Insurance Wagner of Missouri in 1902 and Auditor Scherr of West Virginia in 1903, see *Cyclopedia* for 1904-5. In the Kentucky de-

partment report for 1906 Commissioner Prewitt favoring the repeal of the valued-policy law said of it: "It is unjust, in that it permits the assured in many instances to collect more from the companies than was actually lost. If the people of the State expect the companies to deal honestly with them, no law should be upon the statute books that would in itself permit a citizen of the state to deal unjustly with the companies."

VAN ALLEN, GARRET A., president of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, N. Y., was born in that city, of Dutch ancestry, February 28, 1835. His education was obtained in the common schools and academies of his native city. He was five years a bank clerk and five years in the wholesale lumber business, and in 1859 organized the Commerce Insurance Company, of which he has been successively secretary, vice-president, and president. He has served the cause of fire underwriting in the National Board continuously since 1866, having been for many years on the committee on incendiaryism and arson, and since 1891 chairman of the committee. He has also been the Albany agent of the *Ætna* of Hartford since 1865. Mr. Van Allen was a commissioner of the Albany fire department from 1873 to 1878. He was president of the First National Bank of Albany for 21 years (until 1905, when he retired), but remains as director, as he has been since 1864, and is yet first vice-president of the National Savings Bank.

VAN CISE, JOEL GARRETSON, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born near York Springs, Adams County, Pa., February 8, 1844, and went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in October, 1857. He learned the trade of printer, entering an office in 1860, and worked at the case until 1863. He taught school one winter, and in 1864 went to the front with the Forty-fifth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, being then twenty years old. After his return home he was a bookkeeper until 1867, when he went East and joined the office force of the Equitable Life. In 1872 he was appointed assistant actuary, and on November 2, 1898, was elected actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George W. Phillips. Mr. Van Cise is a member of the Actuarial Society of America. He is very much interested in temperance work, and has for many years been an active member of the Prohibition party. His residence is Summit, New Jersey.

VAN CLEVE, JAMES A., insurance journalist, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich. He chose journalism as a profession, and was on the staffs of several newspapers in succession, until in 1887 he accepted an invitation from the late Dr. P. T. Kempson to be associate editor of the *Insurance Times*. On the death of Dr. Kempson, he was made one of the administrators of his estate and editor of the paper. He is now also a part owner of the paper as well as the trustee of the estate.

VANDERPOEL, ISAAC, chief examiner for the insurance department of the State of New York, is a native of Albany, and

obtained employment in the State department of insurance, where he has served over thirty years. He was appointed deputy superintendent of insurance to succeed Michael Shannon, deceased, in February, 1895. When Mr. Payn became superintendent, in February, 1897, he appointed Mr. Vanderpoel chief examiner of the department.

VANDIVER, WILLARD DUNCAN, superintendent of insurance of Missouri, was born in Hardy county, West Virginia, March 30, 1854. He was educated in the common schools and Central College, Fayette, Mo., from which he graduated in 1877, and engaged in teaching, and afterward was president of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was a member of Congress from Missouri from 1897 to 1905, and was chairman of the committee managing the campaign of Governor Folk in Missouri in 1904. He was also a delegate to the National Democratic convention in July, 1904.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in 1890. At the annual meeting in June, 1905, the following officers and executive committee were elected: President, H. C. Farrar of Rutland; vice-presidents, E. C. Blanchard of Newport and A. M. Aseltine of Enosburg Falls; secretary, H. H. Walker Burlington; treasurer, Thomas Magner of Burlington; executive committee, G. F. North, E. G. Mason, and R. G. Stone of Burlington. The association has withdrawn from the National Association.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized June 21, 1900, at Burlington, Vt., with the following officers: President, F. E. Alfred, Newport; vice-presidents, J. S. Hickok, Burlington; H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro; Crawford Ranney, St. Johnsbury; secretary and treasurer, G. E. Stratton, Burlington. The above are the last officers elected and the association is dormant.

VERMONT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1906. The insurance department of Vermont was organized under the law of 1852, the secretary of State and the State treasurer being *ex officio* insurance commissioners. Elections were held annually until 1870, when the biennial amendment to the constitution became operative. Since that time the elections have occurred every two years. The insurance commissioners of Vermont from the time the office was created in the year 1852 until now have been:

Secretary of State.	State Treasurer.	Term of Office.	
Ferrand F. Merrill,	George Howes,	Oct. 1, 1852	to Oct. 1, 1853
Daniel P. Thompson,	John A. Page,	Oct. 1, 1853	to Oct. 1, 1854
Daniel P. Thompson,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1854	to Oct. 1, 1855
Charles W. Willard,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1855	to Oct. 1, 1857
Benjamin W. Dean,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1857	to Oct. 1, 1860
Benjamin W. Dean,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1860	to Oct. 1, 1861
George W. Bailey, Jr.,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1861	to Oct. 1, 1866
George Nichols,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1866	to Oct. 1, 1882
George Nichols,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1882	to Oct. 1, 1884
Charles W. Porter,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1884	to Oct. 1, 1890
Chauncey W. Brownell, Jr.,	Henry F. Field,	Oct. 1, 1890	to Oct. 1, 1899
F. A. Howland,	John L. Bacon,	Oct. 1, 1899	to Oct. 1, 1901
F. L. Fleetwood,	John L. Bacon,	Oct. 1, 1901	to ———

VERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vermont. Organized 1828. Fred E. Smith, president; James T. Sabin, secretary.

VERNOR, FRANK A., Detroit, Mich., special agent for the Queen Insurance Company for Michigan, was born at Marshall, Mich., October 7, 1858. He was reared on a farm and taught school and attended Albion College for about three years. After studying law he was admitted to practice in the Michigan courts. His first insurance experience was acquired in the compact office of the Southwestern Michigan Underwriters' Union at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, where he was employed for some time as assistant manager. In 1886 he was appointed special agent for the Sun Fire Office for Michigan and Indiana, and the year following special agent of the Queen, Springfield Fire and Marine, and Guardian of England, for Michigan. Since then he has been connected with the Queen exclusively as special agent. ✓

VIEMAN, CHARLES L., Michigan State agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life, is a native of Harrisburg, Ohio, where he was born September 29, 1857. From 1875 to 1887 he was teaching school in Pickaway and Franklin counties, Ohio, and afterward was a salesman in one of the leading dry goods houses of Columbus, Ohio. In 1887 he entered the insurance business as a solicitor for the Mutual Life. In January, 1888, he was appointed special agent for Ohio and West Virginia for the John Hancock Mutual Life, and in 1891 was placed in charge of the Michigan State agency of that company. Mr. Vieman was elected president of the Michigan Life Insurance Underwriters' Association in 1894, and was chairman of the delegation which represented the association in the seventh annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters held at Washington, D. C. He was made a member of the executive committee of the association for 1902, and a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati in October, 1902. ✓

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Lynchburg September 20, 1899. The following were elected officers: President, L. W. Childrey; vice-president, W. L. Dechert; secretary and treasurer, George D. Dey, Norfolk. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in Richmond in May, 1906, are: President, W. T. Paxton, Buena Vista; first vice-president, B. F. Kirkpatrick; second vice-president, W. B. Chesney; secretary and treasurer, Samuel T. Pulliam, Richmond.

VIRGINIA FIELD CLUB was organized at a meeting of special agents, who only are eligible to membership, held at Richmond, September 25, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Wortham, Jr.; vice-president, E. W. Butcher; second vice-president, Oliver H. King; secretary and treasurer, William R. Robins; executive committee, U. O. Michaels, J. M. Leanke, A. M. Travers, J. M. Waller, B. D. Deckert, and A. H. Harris.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized 1832; capital, \$250,000. Wm. H. Palmer, president; W. H. McCarthy, secretary. Statement January 1, 1906: Assets, \$1,134,647.11; net surplus, \$349,570.37.

VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1878-1906. Under act of the legislature, approved April 6, 1866, the auditor of public accounts in Virginia is charged with the supervision of insurance interests. This official is elected every two years by the joint vote of the General Assembly. The auditors since 1878 have been: John E. Massey, whose term expired in 1882; S. Brown Allen, from 1882 to 1884, and Morton Marye, from 1884 to the present time. Under an act of the legislature creating the Corporation Commission the commission succeeded the auditor, having supervision of insurance, and took office March 1, 1903. The legislature of 1906 passed an act establishing a bureau of insurance "within the department and subject to the supervision and control of the State corporation commission," whose chief office shall be known as the "commissioner of insurance." The commissioner is elected by the joint vote of the legislature for a term of four years at a salary of \$3,500 per annum. Joseph Button was elected commissioner for the term beginning July 1, 1906, and extending to January 31, 1910.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized 1865; capital, \$200,000. George L. Christian, president; Robert Lecky, Jr., vice-president and secretary.

VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Organized 1903; capital, \$200,000. Z. C. Patten, president; E. B. Craig, vice-president; Albert S. Caldwell, secretary.

VOORHEES, FOSTER McGOWAN, former president of the Bankers Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Clinton, N. J., November 5, 1856. He received a common school education and graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1876. He engaged in the practice of law, and was prominent in the politics of New Jersey, serving as assemblyman, State senator, and being elected governor of the State. He is a director in numerous corporations, and trustee in several charitable and educational institutions. He resigned his connection with the Bankers Life in 1905.

VORYS, ARTHUR I., insurance superintendent of Ohio, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1856. He was educated in the Lancaster high school, and attended the Ohio State University one year. After leaving college he entered a planing mill and learned the trade of wood turner, but an accident unfitted him for a mechanic, and he took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practiced law in Lancaster, and was elected city solicitor on the Republican ticket. He was appointed to succeed Superintendent Matthews, and assumed his present position June 3, 1900.

VREDENBURGH, WILLIAM R., superintendent of insurance of Illinois, is a native of Illinois, and was born at Springfield, February 21, 1867. He received a public school education, and began his career in the lumber and grain business, subsequently entering the banking business. He was for some time connected with the Internal Revenue service, and subsequently was appointed to a position in the insurance department. He was appointed to his present position in 1903. ✓

VROOMAN, JOHN W., secretary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., March 28, 1844, and is a descendant of an ancient Holland family, of which the historic Count Egmont was a member, and also of the family of General Nicholas Herkimer of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Vrooman volunteered in the United States navy, and participated in several of the naval battles of the Civil War. When he returned home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native county. He was chief clerk of the surrogate's court of that county ten years. In 1876 and 1877 he was deputy clerk of the assembly of the state of New York. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the New York state senate and re-elected four successive terms, making a total of ten years' service as clerk of that body. He also served for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Committee, and was for eight years secretary of that committee. In 1891 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, running far ahead of his ticket, although he was not elected. On leaving the senate he engaged in the banking business in Herkimer. He was a presidential elector on the Republican state ticket in 1892. Colonel Vrooman is one of the most prominent Masons in the United States, and in June, 1889, was elected by a unanimous vote Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and unanimously re-elected in 1890. He is a member of Aaron Helmer Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Monitor Association of Naval Veterans; and is an aide on the staff of the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the state of New York. He has also been president and is now a trustee of the Holland Society of New York, a manager of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Herkimer Free Library, member Herkimer County Historical Society, a director in the Provident Savings Life, the Herkimer National Bank, and is officially identified with other financial and charitable institutions. He is an ex-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York and a present member of its executive committee, a member of the Union League Club, the Republican Club of New York, the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the New York Yacht Club, the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and other organizations. ✓

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✓ WAGGONER, SOL E., president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo., was born in Richland County, O., March 8, 1851. He obtained his education in the grammar and high schools, and graduated from a college at Oskaloosa, Ia., in 1872. He was first employed in telegraphy, but since 1873 has been engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Waggoner is a director in charge of the Masonic Home. He was president of the Salvage Corps for three terms and has always been active in Masonic circles, being past grand commander of Knights Templar of Missouri.

WARD, HUBERT HERRICK, ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born in Zanesville, O., June 26, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and the Ohio State University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1890. After a year of traveling he entered the life insurance business as cashier in the office of Olmsted Bros., Cleveland, state agents of the National Life. In 1896 he became junior member of the firm of Frank L. Ford & Co. of Cleveland, state agents for the State Mutual Life, and on the death of Mr. Ford he was appointed state agent for the State Mutual Life, a position he retains. He was national treasurer of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity from 1898 to 1900, and president from 1900 to 1902. He is a director of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, vice-president of the Champlin Printing Company, Columbus, and president of the Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is also president of the Phi Delta Theta Club, member of the Ohio State University Alumni Club of Cleveland, and is a member of the Union, and Euclid clubs, and of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, as well as trustee of the Cleveland Presbyterian Union. Mr. Ward resigned the state agency of the State Mutual Life in July, 1905, to accept the vice-presidency of the McClean Arms and Ordnance Company of Cleveland.

WARD, LESLIE DODD, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Madison, N. J., July 1, 1845. After an academical education at Newark and some months' war service in the Thirty-seventh New Jersey Regiment, in 1864, he entered the medical department of Columbia College, New York, from which he graduated in 1868. Dr. Ward practiced his profession until 1884, when he was chosen vice-president of the company. He was one of the original directors, and medical director from the beginning.

WARFIELD, RICHARD EMORY, president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York, was born at "Manor Glen,"

Baltimore county, Md., August 11, 1855. His business career began in 1871 as junior clerk in the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, of which he became secretary in 1878. Mr. Warfield resigned that office in 1882 to take the management of the department of Maryland and Delaware for the Continental of New York. In 1885 he transferred his services to the Royal, and was placed in charge of the Baltimore department, composed of the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. On January 1, 1896, the Baltimore and Philadelphia departments of the Royal were consolidated, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and Mr. Warfield was transferred to Philadelphia as assistant manager. He was appointed manager in 1905, and resigned in 1906 to accept the presidency of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

WARREN, NATHAN, resident secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Boston, Mass., was born at Waltham, same State, February 11, 1838. He was educated at the Waltham public schools, and was engaged in the wholesale dry goods and shipping business until 1862, when he went to the front with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, serving first in North Carolina and afterward in the Department of the Gulf. He was in the War Department at Washington in 1865, and later went to Africa on a business venture. His connection with the Equitable Life began over thirty years ago, and he is now its resident secretary at Boston. Mr. Warren has been a representative in the Massachusetts legislature two terms, and chairman of the committee on insurance while there. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1893-4, and has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Waltham public library several years, and is vice-president of the Waltham Savings Bank. He is the author of a history of "Insurance in Massachusetts," published in the "Compendious History of the New England States," which is considered valuable as a work of information and reference.

WARREN, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, resident secretary of the Western department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company at Chicago, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 10, 1848, and is a son of the late William Warren, who was the resident secretary from 1875 to the time of his death, in November, 1889. The younger Warren was Chicago local agent when that event occurred, and he was appointed, together with George Crooke, to succeed his father. Mr. Crooke withdrew in December, 1892, leaving Mr. Warren sole secretary. The entire business life of Mr. Warren, from his school days to the present, has been devoted to the service of his company.

WASHBURN, JOHN H., former president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1828. After graduating from Amherst College he studied law in Rutland, Vt., and Granville, N. Y. In 1850 he became interested in the insurance business in the office of the Washington County Mutual Fire

Insurance Company of New York. Four years later he became secretary of the Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Connecticut, and remained in that capacity until 1857. In 1859 he joined the Home, was elected assistant secretary in 1865, secretary in 1867, and vice-president in 1884. Mr. Washburn is a leader in all movements for the well-being of fire underwriting. He has been president of the Western Union, president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1894-5 and 1895-6, and on the organization of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange was elected its first president. He was elected president of the Home in April, 1901, to succeed President D. A. Heald, deceased. In April, 1904, he resigned the presidency and became chairman of the board of directors of the company. In May, 1904, Mr. Washburn was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and re-elected in 1905.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. At its biennial session in 1895 the legislature of the State of Washington enacted an anti-compact law, in the following terms:

"If a licensed insurance company shall enter into a contract of combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of controlling the rates to be charged for insurance upon property within this State, the commissioner shall forthwith revoke its license and those of its agents, and no renewal of licenses shall be granted until after the expiration of three years from the date of final revocation."

The statute taking effect June 9, 1897, the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific amended its constitution shortly before that date, eliminating the regulation of rates of premium in Washington from its functions. Finding themselves without any means for arriving at correct rates the agents called upon the Washington members of the executive committee of the Northwest Insurance Association to take action in their behalf. A meeting of representatives of all the local boards in Washington was held in Seattle June 6, 1897, at which all the leading towns were represented. This resulted in the formation of the Washington Insurance Association, with constitution and by-laws similar to that of the Northwest Insurance Association, membership being by local boards. The association elected the following: President, Frank Hanford, Seattle; vice-president, A. D. Jones, Spokane; secretary and treasurer, B. W. Baker, Seattle; executive committee, T. N. Ford, Olympia; A. D. Jones, Spokane; E. B. Whitman, Walla Walla; L. H. Baldy, New Whatcom; W. J. Ball, Tacoma.

The executive committee engaged Lee McKenzie to act as surveyor, with headquarters in Tacoma. The interests of the association were conserved on the part of the companies by Herbert Folger of San Francisco, whose former experience as secretary of the Northwest Insurance Association was of service, and who visited Olympia for the purpose of acquainting the insurance commissioner with the action of the companies in relinquishing control of rates, and of the agents in forming an association. The surveyor has power merely to recommend rates to companies, agents, and policy-

holders, but cannot enforce them. The constitution of the association was filed with the commissioner, and was found by him to contain nothing objectionable to the department. The expenses of the surveyor's office are met by voluntary contributions from all companies in the State in return for its services in inspecting and reporting upon their various risks. The association has done good work and demonstrated the ability of resident agents to handle the problems presented to them in their own State without other than financial assistance from abroad; and the community appears to be satisfied that the rates charged by the agents are reasonable.

The association is no longer a rating body, having discontinued its rating and surveying department July 1, 1906, in order to comply with a ruling of the insurance commissioner. J. R. Mason is president, and B. W. Baker, Seattle, secretary.

WASHINGTON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1906. The insurance department in the state of Washington was organized June 26, 1890, the secretary of state being charged with the duties of supervision. He is elected for four years by the people. Allen Weir was the first official, and was succeeded, in January, 1893, by James H. Price, and he by Will D. Jenkins in January, 1897. Sam H. Nichols is the present secretary of state, and J. H. Schively deputy, having direct supervision of insurance companies.

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York. Organized 1860; capital, \$500,000. John Tatlock, president; J. W. B. Van de Water, secretary.

WATKINS, GILBERT A., general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for Michigan, was born in Calhoun County, Michigan. He was educated at the State normal school, and from there entered the army upon the breaking out of the war, in which he served four years as private and officer. After the return of peace he was several years schoolteacher and farmer, and in 1870 entered the life insurance business. In 1878 he was appointed State agent of the Penn Mutual for several counties in the vicinity of Detroit. Two years later he was appointed general agent for Michigan, and has held that position since. He was president of the Life Insurance Agents' Association 1892-3, and for one year served on the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

WATKINS, DAVID O., commissioner of banking and insurance of New Jersey, was born in Woodbury, N. J., June 8, 1862. He received a public school education, and engaged in farming early in life. He was mayor of the city of Woodbury four terms, and president of the city council three terms. He was three times elected to the general assembly, and was twice speaker of that body. He was appointed United States district attorney in February, 1900, and held that office until April, 1903, when he resigned to accept his present position.

WATSON, CHARLES R., superintendent of agencies of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Oakland,

Cal., March 22, 1868. He received a high school education, and began his business and insurance career in the Pacific Coast office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, remaining with the company ten years and working his way through the various branches to the position of special agent. Later he was special agent of the Hartford in the eastern territory, and was for four years superintendent of agencies of the New York Underwriters' Agency. He was appointed to his present position on the reorganization of the Eagle Fire in 1905.

WATSON, EDWARD L., president of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., was born at Bristol, R. I., June 16, 1863. He began his insurance career in 1881 as clerk for the Providence-Washington Insurance Company. Later on he was special agent in New York State and the New England States for the same company, and was elected its secretary in 1889, which position he resigned on being elected president of the Providence Mutual in 1902.

WATT, ROLLA VERNON, Pacific Coast manager for the Royal and Queen Insurance companies, was born at Camden, Preble County, Ohio, February 19, 1857. Reached the Pacific Coast in 1876, where he was a clerk in a book store until 1882, when his first acquaintance with insurance was made. He entered the general agency office of Smith & Snow in San Francisco, and in 1884 had charge of their city desk. In 1887 the firm retired from the general agency business and Mr. Watt succeeded them, thus becoming Pacific Coast manager for their three companies, the American Central of St. Louis, Pacific Fire of New York, and Amazon of Cincinnati. The Liberty was in his agency from its organization until its retirement when the Pacific Coast business was reinsured by the American Central. The Delaware of Philadelphia came into the office succeeding the Liberty, the Amazon meantime having retired, reinsuring its business in the Royal. In March, 1894, Mr. Watt resigned the management of these companies to take that of the Royal and Norwich Union for the Pacific Coast. On January 1, 1896, he relinquished the management of the Norwich Union to take that of the Queen in connection with the Royal. Mr. Watt was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for the year 1894. He was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco for four years ending January 8, 1904, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is connected with several other business and charitable enterprises.

WAY, JOHN L., second vice-president and a director of The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Gilead, Conn., July 1, 1860. He received a common school education, and began his insurance career in the office of The Travelers in 1878. After filling various clerical positions at the Home Office, he became a special agent for the company in Iowa and Nebraska with headquarters at Des Moines, subsequently returning east, in 1889, as State agent for Rhode Island and Connecticut. One year later,

he was appointed State agent for Iowa and Nebraska, with headquarters at Omaha—twelve months later being transferred to St. Louis, and having Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas added to his territory—continuing the charge for about thirteen years. He was elected to his present position in May, 1903.

WEBSTER, FRANKLIN, insurance journalist, was born at La Salle, Ill., February 22, 1862, being a descendant of the New Hampshire branch of the Webster family. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of La Salle, and he prepared for college, but other demands on his time prevented the accomplishment of his wishes. He secured a scientific course at Cooper Institute, however, after coming to New York. Mr. Webster drifted naturally into journalism. His father, Edward Cushing Webster, was publisher for many years of the *La Salle County Press*, the leading county paper of Central Illinois, and the son learned to set type, work a job press, feed a cylinder, and write local items in his father's office while yet a youngster. These occupations were varied by writing up the special correspondence of the locality for the Chicago daily papers. Mr. Webster came to New York and to the assistant editorship of the *Chronicle* in June, 1881. Two years later, in October, 1883, on the retirement of Mr. Davis from the editorship, he was appointed to the vacant chair. In 1895 he resigned, and in September began the publication of the *Insurance Press*. He established *Insurance Engineering*, an illustrated monthly magazine, in April, 1901. ✓

WEDDELL, THOMAS R., insurance journalist, was born at Wooster, Ohio, October 26, 1864, and was educated in the high school at Piqua, Ohio, and at the University of Chicago, graduating in 1886. Mr. Weddell engaged in newspaper work, and was a reporter and night city editor on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* from 1886 to 1891, political editor for a year, and from June, 1892, to 1899 was editor and principal owner of the Peoria, Ill., *Transcript*. Since the latter year he has been engaged in insurance journalism, and is insurance editor of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and associate editor of the *Insurance Post*, as well as insurance "correspondent." He has also been secretary and vice-president of the Chicago Press Club. ✓

WEED, NATHAN HERBERT, editor and manager of *The Life Insurance Independent*, is a son of Samuel R. Weed of the underwriting firm of Weed & Kennedy, New York, and was born at St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1868. He was educated at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and connected with the local fire insurance business in New York city from 1884 to 1892, and was also correspondent of and regular writer for several insurance journals. In 1892 he became associated with P. J. Hanway, editor of *The Vigilant*. In 1895 he went to St. Louis to assume charge of the *Review*, and in 1898 bought the *Chicago Independent*, which he consolidated with the *American Journal of Life Insurance* in March, ✓

1901, now published as *Life Insurance Independent*, which was removed to New York city in April, 1902.

WEED, SAMUEL RICHARDS, fire underwriter, comes from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, and is a native of New York city, where he was born February 9, 1837. After a public school education he studied law in New York and California and removed from the latter State to St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. He organized a news bureau in that city for overland mail service for a syndicate of San Francisco journals. In 1864 he entered the local insurance agency business and was a general and special agent in the West some years. In 1875 Mr. Weed returned to his native city and has since been continuously a local agent and manager there. He was vice-president of the late Liberty Insurance Company of New York. At present he is a member of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, United States managers for the Alliance, Helvetia Swiss, Baloise, Netherlands, and Svea insurance companies. Mr. Weed is a director in the Nassau Bank of New York, also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and various New York clubs.

WEEKS, RUFUS WELLS, one of the vice-presidents of the New York Life Insurance Company and its chief actuary, was born at Newark, N. J., August 11, 1846, and is the son of Robert D. Weeks of that city, and grandson of the Rev. William R. Weeks, the noted abolitionist. He was educated in the public schools and entered the actuarial department of the New York Life in 1867, when twenty-one years of age. He became the head of the department in 1883, and was elected actuary of the company in 1885, second vice-president in 1903, and vice-president in 1906. Mr. Weeks is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America and is now its president. He is also an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland; a corresponding member of the Institute of French Actuaries, and a member of the Society of Insurance Science of Germany.

WEINMANN, LOUIS, secretary of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Benicia, Cal., August 23, 1853. His education was received at the Missionary College of St. Augustine, which was one of the foremost institutions of that day. After being graduated with honors at the head of his class in 1874, he was appointed principal of the public schools of his native town. He was for several years president of the Board of Education of Solano County. He entered the drug business about this time, and began his first insurance experience as local agent for the Fireman's Fund. He removed to San Francisco in 1886, and for the succeeding two years was in charge of the mathematical department of the Commercial High School, but he resigned this position in 1888 to become special agent for the Fireman's Fund. In 1892 he was elected assistant secretary of the company, and was appointed to his present position in January, 1900. Mr. Weinmann was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1898.

WELCH, ARCHIBALD ASHLEY, second vice-president and actuary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Hartford October 6, 1859. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1882. After graduation he entered the actuarial department of the Travelers Insurance Company, and in 1890 entered the service of the Phoenix Mutual Life. He is a member of the board of directors of that company, and is also a member of the Actuarial Society of America, and its treasurer. He has been chairman of the high school committee since 1900, and is a director and secretary for the American School for the Deaf of Hartford. He was elected to his present position January 1, 1905. ✓

WELLS, DANIEL H., actuary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Riverhead, Suffolk County, N. Y., August 19, 1845. He graduated from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1867, and remained there seven years as instructor in engineering and mathematics. In 1874 he became a clerk in the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual, and in 1876 was placed in charge of the actuarial work of the company, with the title of second assistant secretary. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1878, and actuary in 1881. During his connection with the company Mr. Wells has prepared and published its mortality experience. He was elected president of the Actuarial Society in 1906. ✓

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Capital, \$300,000. George R. Crawford, president; M. O. Brown, secretary.

WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. George A. Moore, president; Julian Sonntag, secretary.

WEST, HARRY F., president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, May 14, 1834. His ancestors for several generations were natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and warmly interested themselves in public affairs during the colonial days and thereafter. Some of them were connected with the merchant marine of the country, and others actively participated in the War of Independence and that of 1812. ✓

Mr. West entered the Philadelphia High School with the graduating class of July, 1852. The class organization has been maintained until now, and Mr. West, who is its president, presides over enjoyable annual reunions held in December.

On leaving the high school he entered the office of Samuel and William Welsh, who were at that time the largest shipping and importing merchants of Philadelphia. Mr. West here had the benefit of a strict business training in the service of gentlemen of established character, one of whom became minister to England under President Hayes' administration. Mr. West attained the highest position in their employ, and upon leaving their office entered into

partnership with John W. Powell, under the firm name of Powell & West, continuing for seven years in the mercantile business and achieving a large measure of success. He was then elected secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, and continued in this position until 1881, when he was made president of that company. During his incumbency as president of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company he was elected a director of the Girard National Bank, the Land Title and Trust Company, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and other organizations with which he has been closely identified for many years. He was also one of the trustees for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, 1886 to 1888, and was about the same time elected president of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

During the War of the Rebellion Mr. West had two tours of active duty in 1862 as first sergeant of Company D of the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1863, during the Gettysburg campaign, as second lieutenant of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. West was vice-president of the Union League of Philadelphia, is one of the managers of the Western Savings Fund Society, and is connected as director and otherwise with many social organizations. Mr. West was elected a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1884, and from the first bestowed very great attention to and interest in the affairs of the company, particularly with reference to his duties on the finance committee, having care of the investments of the company. On May 28, 1895, the then vice-president, H. S. Stephens, having resigned on account of advancing years, Mr. West was unanimously chosen vice-president to succeed him, and entered upon his duties July 1 of that year. He resigned his position as president of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, of which he is still a director, to give undivided attention to the duties and responsibilities of the new office. On April 7, 1897, the then president, Edward M. Needles, tendered his resignation to the board of trustees, to take effect July 1, 1897, and Mr. West was unanimously chosen to succeed him. Mr. West died July 3, 1906.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1888; capital, \$100,000. F. Caldwell, president; W. J. Williams, secretary.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Toronto, Canada, was organized and began business August 30, 1851. It transacts a general fire and marine and inland business throughout Canada and the United States, and its capital is \$1,500,000. The present officers are: Hon. George A. Cox, president; J. J. Kenny, vice-president and managing director; C. C. Foster, secretary. The directors are: Hon. George A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, G. R. R. Cockburn, George McMurrich, E. R. Wood, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, James Kerr Osborne, and J. J. Kenny. The department managers in the United States are: George J. Dexter, manager of the

southern department, Atlanta, Ga.: H. T. Lamey, manager of the western department, Denver, Col.; W. L. Perrin, manager Metropolitan district, New York city; F. B. Carpenter, general agent for New England, Boston.

In December, 1892, the proprietors of this company assumed the control of the British America Assurance Company of Toronto [see British America], and the general management of the two companies, while still kept distinct, is practically in the same hands. The business of the United States branch of the Western in 1905 was as follows: Premiums received, \$2,462,525.25; gross income, \$2,533,975.50; losses paid, \$1,543,464.07; total disbursements, \$2,383,396.21; amount at risk December 31, 1905, \$260,295,883. The United States assets were \$2,397,608; reinsurance reserve \$1,498,548.27; surplus over all liabilities, \$782,945.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT MANAGERS. [See Chicago Managers.]

WESTERN FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Address, Rialto Building, Chicago; W. E. Higbee, manager. This association of stock fire insurance companies, which include in their business the writing of manufacturing risks in the Western States, was reorganized in July and August, 1894. W. E. Higbee, State agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine for the Dakotas, and later state agent of New York Underwriters for Minnesota, was appointed manager, and Albert Blauvelt, late inspector for the insurance department of the American Cotton-Seed Oil Company, was appointed inspector and they continue in office.

The last annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago in April, 1906, when the following officers and executive committee were elected: President, W. J. Littlejohn of the North British; vice-president, P. D. McGregor of the Queen; secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Street of the Phenix of Brooklyn.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburg, Pa. Organized 1849; capital, \$300,000. John B. Jackson, president; D. Dallas Hare, secretary.

WESTERN MASONS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1886. C. J. Willett, president; Gilbert F. Stevenson, secretary.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.]

WESTERN NEW YORK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Western New York.]

WESTERN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1903; capital, \$200,000. M. E. Wagar, president; R. E. Gooch, secretary.

WESTERN SPRINKLED RISK ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting in Chicago in March, 1904, by representatives of companies not affiliated with the Western Union, for the purpose of writing sprinkled risks. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. L. Whitlock, Glens Falls; vice-president, William Trembor, German of Freeport; treasurer, E. G. Halle, Germania; secretary, R. D. Harvey, New Hampshire. Directors, the officers and Charles E. Sheldon, American of Newark, and O. C. Kemp, Delaware and Reliance. These officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in 1905, with the exception of William Trembor, who was succeeded by Fred M. Gund.

WESTERN UNION. [See Union, The.]

WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Wheeling, September 5, 1899. The following officers were elected: W. S. Foose, president; W. D. Paden, F. E. Nichols, vice-presidents; A. F. Faulkner, Wheeling, secretary; William Lohmeyer, treasurer. At the annual meeting in September, 1905 officers were elected as follows: President, W. E. Foose, Wheeling; first vice-president, Major J. V. L. Rogers, Wheeling; second vice-president, Herbert Alexander, Martinsburg; secretary-treasurer, J. N. Hendrix, Wheeling; executive committee, J. W. Werninger; C. B. Alexander, D. C. Harkins, Joel A. Shrewsbury, J. L. Stroehlein.

WEST VIRGINIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in February, 1900, with the following officers: President, F. Riester, Wheeling; first vice-president, William Lohmeyer, Charleston; second vice-president, L. J. Bonar, Mansfield; third vice-president, Robert Lackay, Richmond; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Bowie, Wheeling; executive committee, J. F. Paull, Wheeling; Grayson Burruss, Baltimore; Hall Turner, Baltimore; D. G. Morgan, Wheeling; R. E. Gooch, Cleveland; Harry Bush, Louisville; H. M. Gibbs, Columbus. For the purposes of supervision the State is divided into five districts, each district being in charge of a committee of five. At the annual meeting in January, 1906, the following officers were elected: President, U. O. Michaels, Richmond; vice-president, W. N. Sweeney, Baltimore; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Brown, Wheeling; executive committee, S. E. Bickford, chairman; L. A. Lent, W. B. Goodwin, R. T. Huggard, F. Reister, D. H. Collinson, H. S. Multon.

WEST VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1906. By act of March 4, 1864, to the auditor of the state was assigned the duty of supervision of insurance. The term of the auditor is for four years. The officials since March, 1882, when the insurance law was revised, have been: Joseph S. Miller, whose term expired in 1885; Patrick F. Duffy, from 1885 to 1893, and I. V. Johnson from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897. He was succeeded on that date by L. M. La Follette, who was succeeded in March, 1901, by Arnold C. Scherr.

WHAT CHEER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1873. Lewis T. Downes, president *emeritus*; Roland G. Hazard, president; A. T. Vigeron and Chas. A. Tompkins, assistant secretaries.

WHILDEN, WILLIAM GILBERT, secretary and general manager of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York was born at Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., and the Greenville, S. C., Military Institute, and entered the fire insurance business in 1885. Special agent for Continental in Pennsylvania and West Virginia in 1890, and assistant to the secretary at the home office of the Continental in 1891. Two years later he was appointed New England special agent for the Norwich Union, and 1894 was assistant to the general agent at the home office of the Merchants of Newark. In 1896 Mr. Whilden was appointed assistant secretary of the Globe and Rutgers, N. Y., in 1899 superintendent of agents of the Fidelity of Baltimore, and was appointed assistant United States manager of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Germany January 1, 1901. He was appointed to his present position in 1905.

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY, treasurer of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a native of Hartford, where he was born July 3, 1858. He entered the Hartford High School at the age of twelve years, but left at the close of the junior year to enter the service of the Hartford Trust Company. He was then fifteen years old. Four years later he accepted an offer of a clerkship in the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford with which he was connected for twenty years, rising by successive promotions to assistant cashier, which position he held nine years, until his election to the secretaryship of the Connecticut Mutual Life, which took place January 21, 1899. He had previously been for four years an auditor of that company. On March 23, 1906, the office of treasurer was created and he was advanced from the secretaryship and elected to the new office. Mr. White was a member of the Hartford Common Council for six years, serving four years as councilman and two years as alderman. He was president of the council board for one year, 1896. In February, 1900, Mr. White was elected president of the Colonial Club of Hartford, and continued to hold the office until the union of the Colonial and Hartford clubs in April, 1901.

WHITING MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, Mass., was organized to do a dwelling-house insurance business on the factory mutual plan, in October, 1898. Charles E. Stevens, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary.

WHITTEMORE, B. B., Boston department manager for the Aetna of Hartford, is a native of Boston and a graduate of its public schools and the Lancaster, Mass., Academy. He was engaged in teaching for some years in Massachusetts and at Norwich, Conn., where he was secretary of the board of education. In that city his

first relations with the insurance business began in 1864, as secretary of the Thames Fire Insurance Company. In 1871 he was a general agent of the Merchants of Hartford, and in 1872 of the National Fire of that place. He removed to Boston in 1873, and has since been a prominent special and local agent for fire insurance companies. Mr. Whittemore is deeply interested in the educational affairs of his State and city, and has a fine taste both as a musician and writer of verse. He was president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters 1891-3, and was again elected to that office November, 1902, and re-elected in 1903 and 1904.

WILDER, DANIEL WEBSTER, insurance journalist, was born at Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832, and is the son of Dr. Abel Wilder of that place, who was the sixth in descent from Thomas Wilder of Charlestown and Lancaster, Mass., the pioneer. Mr. Wilder was educated at the Public Latin School of Boston and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856. He studied law at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Boston bar December, 1857. He practiced his profession there and in Kansas, to which he removed soon after, and until President Lincoln, in 1863, appointed him surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska. He was elected State auditor of Kansas by the popular vote two terms, and served one term of four years, 1887 to 1891, as superintendent of insurance. But most of his life has been devoted to journalism. On retiring from office Mr. Wilder established at Kansas City, Mo., the *Insurance Magazine*. In 1895 his son Carter became his partner under the firm name D. W. Wilder & Son. Mr. Wilder is the author of the "Annals of Kansas," published in 1875, with a later edition in 1885, and of the "Life of Shakespeare," published in 1893. He organized the Kansas State Historical Society in 1875, and was its president in 1886. The library of the society now contains 50,000 volumes.

WILLIAMS, ALMERON NEWBERRY, an assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, entered the insurance business, after receiving a common school education, as a stenographer in the office of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and later represented the company in the Western New York field, having headquarters at Rochester. He was born in Hartford, January 19, 1862. From the western New York field he was called to the home office and placed in charge of the western New England field. In May, 1897, he was appointed special agent in the same field for the Aetna, and in December, 1902, was appointed to his present position.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn. Organized 1853; capital, \$250,000. M. S. Driggs, president; F. H. Way, secretary.

WILLOCK, JAMES H., president of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Pa., was born in Allegheny, Pa., September 11, 1853. He was educated in a private school and Chester Military Academy, graduating therefrom in 1870, and a year

later began his business career as a clerk in an Allegheny bank. He was elected president of the bank in 1888, and has since been prominent in banking circles, being a member of the executive council of the National Banking Association. He has taken a prominent part in all efforts of past recent years to maintain the gold standard, and is at present chairman of the committee on finance and banking of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce as well as its vice-president. He is also interested in other banking institutions and associations, and he is a director or officer in several of Pittsburg's manufacturing and business corporations. He is also one of the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, and is a member of the Duquesne, Americus, and New York clubs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a past commander of Allegheny Commandery.

WILMERDING, HERBERT, special agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. [See death roll.]

WILSON, GEORGE THOMSON, third vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born September 23, 1859. He comes from Scotch-Irish stock. While a student at the College of the City of New York, in 1875, he saw a newspaper advertisement for an errand boy in the office of the Equitable Life, applied for the position, received it, and went to work vigorously for the company. Shortly afterward Vice-President Alexander wanted a stenographer and private secretary and appointed Mr. Wilson. The young man became general utility in the company's offices, and known to all callers on business. His rise was rapid. He was successively general executive clerk, second assistant secretary, assistant secretary, fourth vice-president, and was elected third vice-president in the early part of 1900. Mr. Wilson received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University in 1892. He is a director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Union Exchange Bank, and of Equitable Trust Company.

WILSON, JOHN SCOTT, of Mann & Wilson, Pacific Coast fire insurance managers, was born in Galena, Ill., April 16, 1849. He went to San Francisco in 1854, and has since resided there. He was a member of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board for eleven years, and served as its president one term. In July, 1885, he became a member of the firm of Hutchinson & Mann, now Mann & Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Kenyon College, Ohio.

WING, ASA S., president of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 29, 1850. Educated at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., he entered the service of the Provident in 1867, two years after the organization of the company, as an assistant to Rowland Parry, actuary. He was appointed assistant actuary in 1873, and upon Mr. Longstreth's death in 1881, was elected vice-presi-

dent, still retaining the office of assistant actuary. In 1883 on the retirement of Mr. Parry he was made actuary, and served until 1899, when David G. Alsop was made actuary and Mr. Wing retained the title of vice-president only. In January, 1906, he was elected president, Samuel R. Shipley, who had been president of the company continuously since organization in 1865, having declined re-election. He is one of the Board of Managers of Haverford College and also of the committee in charge of the William Penn Charter School.

WINONA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Winona, Minn. Organized 1902; capital, \$160,000. Fred C. Van Dusen, president; H. G. Smith, secretary. The company's principal office is in Minneapolis, Minn.

WINSLOW, EUGENE H., president of the Metropolitan Casualty Company of New York, who was elected president of the company September 19, 1895, following the death of President Henry Harteau, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born in March, 1856. He received his education in that city and entered the office of John G. Schumaker for the study and practice of law. In February, 1874, he was induced by Mr. Harteau, then organizing the Metropolitan, to engage in the business of plate glass insurance. Mr. Winslow began as a clerk, being the first man employed in any capacity by that company. He has been in continuous service with the Metropolitan ever since, and worked his way up through the various steps to the position of secretary in 1887, and president in 1895.

WINTHROP, HENRY ROGERS, treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Newport, R. I., July 2, 1876. After graduating from Yale College, in the class of '98, he studied law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1901, and after practicing law for a year accepted a confidential position with the Equitable. He was elected assistant secretary in February, 1902, financial manager in October, 1904, and treasurer in January, 1906. He is a trustee of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, and a director of the Adams Trust Company of Boston, Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia, Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, Lawyers' Mortgage Company of New York, and in numerous other trust and banking companies.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in Milwaukee in June, 1891, as the Wisconsin Life Insurance Agents' Association, the first officers being: H. A. Kinney, president; Edward Ferguson and W. W. Macomber, vice-presidents; and Harry S. Fuller, secretary. The association was re-organized in March, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, James S. Norris, Phoenix Mutual; first vice-president, James G. Albright, New England Mutual; second vice-president, Joseph Herzberg; secretary, A. L. Saltzstein, New England Mutual;

treasurer, Thomas G. Baggs, Mutual Life. The above are the present officers.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in 1899, and the following officers were elected: E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee, president; E. E. Baker, Portage; P. P. McDermott, Fond du Lac; James Jenkins, Oshkosh; and W. H. Hardy, Jr., Waukesha, vice-presidents; and F. C. Hazelton, Janesville, secretary and treasurer. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting held at Milwaukee in August, 1905, are: President, F. J. Meyer, Milwaukee; vice-presidents, Charles Cleophas, O. S. Morse, Joseph Jenkins, W. B. Buckingham, H. O. Burnhardt, J. Deitrich, E. S. Baker; secretary and treasurer, M. M. Patten, Milwaukee; executive committee, E. J. Tapping, John N. Manson, Henry Fetzer.

WISCONSIN FIELD CLUB, composed of general agents of Union companies, at the annual meeting at Green Lake, in June, 1906, elected officers and executive committee as follows: Dr. W. E. Golden of the Atlas, president; S. Herdegren of the Phoenix of Hartford, vice-president; J. W. Lancaster, secretary; E. A. Rademacher, treasurer. Executive committee, M. M. Hawkhurst, C. H. Silkworth, W. W. Conklin, and George Heller, Jr.

WISCONSIN, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1906. By Chapter 56, Section 32, general laws of 1867, the secretary of State was commissioner of insurance *ex officio*, until the passage of Chapter 214, laws of 1878, creating the office of commissioner of insurance. The office was made elective by the people by Chapter 300, laws of 1881. The commissioners since 1878 have been:

Philip L. Spooner, Jr.,	April 1, 1878—January 3, 1887
Philip Cheek, Jr.,	January 3, 1887—January 5, 1891
Wilbur M. Root,	January 5, 1891—January 5, 1895
William A. Fricke,	January 5, 1895—October 1, 1899
Emil Giljohann,	October 1, 1899—January, 1903
Zeno M. Host,	January 10, 1903—

Dr. Fricke was re-elected in 1896 for a second term, expiring January 1, 1899. He resigned in October, 1898, to accept an appointment under the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, and the deputy commissioner, Emil Giljohann, was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy. Mr. Giljohann was elected by the people for the regular term of 1901-1903. Zeno M. Host is the present commissioner.

WISCONSIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Madison, Wis. Organized 1895. R. B. Anderson, president; C. M. Putnam, secretary.

WISTER, CHARLES J., JR., secretary of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Germantown, Pa., May 26, 1868. He entered the service of the Reliance when eighteen years old as a clerk. In 1889 he became a special agent for the company, and in 1892 was elected secretary, being then twenty-four

years old. He was then the youngest secretary of a prominent fire insurance company in the United States.

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WOHLGEMUTH, EDWARD JAY, president of the Western Underwriter Company of Cincinnati and Chicago, is a native of Michigan and was born at Detroit September 26, 1875. He comes of Swiss-American stock, his father, now dead, having come to this country when a young man. Mr. Wohlgemuth was raised on his father's farm in Lapeer County, near Imlay City, Michigan. He received his early education in the country district schools and in the Imlay City High School; later he took a course at the University of Michigan. When sixteen he removed to Detroit, and two years later became a special writer for the insurance and daily press, in 1894 publishing the Michigan Insurance Directory. When nineteen he accepted an offer from the *Insurance Herald*, and removed to Louisville in the spring of 1895. A few months later he became assistant to Young E. Allison, editor of that paper. In February, 1897, he established the *Ohio Underwriter*, which was later changed to the *Western Underwriter*. In July, 1898, the Western Underwriter Company opened an office at Chicago, changed the *Western Underwriter* to a weekly, and purchased and absorbed *Black and White* of Chicago.

WOLFE, S. HERBERT, consulting actuary, is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born March 19, 1872. After a preliminary training in the schools of Baltimore, he received further education in the New York College and Queen's Laboratory. He first became connected with the insurance department of Connecticut when placed in charge of the investigation of the assessment companies of that state which resulted in radical changes taking place in their management. On the resignation of Mr. Wilson he was appointed actuary of the department. Mr. Wolfe is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, of the American Statistical Association, and other scientific societies, and maintains an office in the city of New York as consulting actuary. He is also connected with the insurance departments of various states and with various companies.

WOLF, E. MYRON, insurance commissioner of California, was born in San Francisco, and was educated in the public and high schools and the University of California. He was admitted to the bar, being a practicing attorney when appointed to his present office in April, 1902.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Lincoln, Neb.
A. O. Faulkner, president; C. E. Spangler, secretary.

WOOD, SILAS P., fire underwriter, was born in North Hempstead, N. Y., May 15, 1842. His early life was spent on a farm, and he served during the Civil War. He entered the insurance arena in 1865. He was fifteen years with the Niagara of New York, holding positions in both field and office—the last five years as general agent at the home office of the company. This

position he resigned in 1882 to accept the managerial chair of the British-American, which necessitated his removal to Toronto, the parent office of the company. In 1886 he returned to New York to take a place on the agency staff of the American Fire. He was elected a director of the company in April, 1896, and subsequently vice-president and secretary, and in April, 1897, he was advanced to the presidency. Mr. Wood resigned as president and was re-elected as vice-president, which office he resigned December 31 to accept the management of the Metropolitan Department of the Western Assurance Company and the British-America Assurance Company, the Western appointing him a United States trustee for the company. About the same time Mr. Wood assisted in the organization of the British-American Insurance Company of New York, of which he was elected president. By reason of a severe illness he resigned as manager of the Metropolitan district of the Western and British America in November, 1900, but continued as president of the British-American of New York. This position he resigned in 1901, and he has since remained out of active business. Mr. Wood is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, and of U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of Brooklyn, N. Y., Azore Lodge of the Masonic order, Casino Club, and president of the Golf and Automobile and Gun Clubs of Cranford, N. J.

WOOD, WILLIAM, fire underwriter, was born in Scotland in 1847, and studied law in Glasgow. He was chief clerk in the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1872 to 1877, with the Queen Insurance Company from 1877 to 1882, first in the agency department and latterly in charge of the metropolitan district. In 1882 he was appointed assistant manager, and in 1884 manager of the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, which company was absorbed in 1892 by the Palatine. He was joint manager for the United States of this company, with William Bell until the death of the latter in June, 1898, when he was appointed manager, continuing as such until 1900, when the Palatine was absorbed by the Commercial Union of London. In February, 1901, Mr. Wood was appointed general manager of the Merchants of Newark, continuing in that position until the Merchants retired in 1902. In November, 1902, Mr. Wood became secretary and general manager of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, O., which position he retained until 1906, when he was appointed manager of the newly organized Surplus Line Association, Chicago, composed of twenty of the larger companies to write surplus lines in Western Union territory.

WOODMAN, STEPHEN F., Boston, general agent for the Travelers of Hartford, was born December 6, 1844, at Southampton, N. H. His youth was passed at Amesbury, Mass. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and served under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863 through the siege of Port Hudson. In September, 1865, he entered the service

of the Travelers, with which he has remained over forty years. He was first clerk and cashier in the company's Boston office, then for two years represented the company at Montreal, and in 1878, with Mr. Hatch, became one of the Boston general agents. The copartnership was dissolved January 1, 1891, when Mr. Woodman became sole general agent. He has always been active in the affairs of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, and was its president in 1896. He has been for several years on the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters and was its chairman for three years. Mr. Woodman is president of the West Roxbury (Mass.) Coöperative Bank, a member of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Middlesex and Home Market Clubs, and of the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., of which he was president for two years.

WOODS, WILLIAM T., president of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city July 20, 1851, and received his education in the public schools. He went into an insurance broker's office in New York when seventeen years old, and was in the brokerage business until 1879, when he became interested in plate glass underwriting. He was the first secretary of the Lloyds Plate Glass, which was established in 1882. He succeeded to the presidency in January, 1893.

WOODWARD, GEORGE B., third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born at Haverhill, Mass., August 17, 1852, and received his education in the Boston grammar and high schools. He has been devoted to the business of life insurance from the time of leaving school. At the age of 16 years he entered the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, where he learned the details of the business, and six years later, on August 1, 1874, he accepted the appointment of correspondence clerk of the John Hancock Life. Mr. Woodward was elected secretary of the company in February, 1875. In May, 1894, he was elected secretary of the Metropolitan Life, and in October, 1901, was made third vice-president. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

WOODWARD, P. HENRY, vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in Franklin, Conn., March 19, 1833. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1855. He is prominently connected with the business interests of Hartford, and was for several years secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade. He is also president of the Dime Savings Bank.

WOODWORTH, C. H., president of the Woodworth-Hawley Co., local fire insurance agency at Buffalo, N. Y., was born upon a farm in Northern Ohio in 1845. He worked on the farm and studied in the common and academic schools there until 1864, when he removed to Buffalo. He was employed in mercantile houses until 1866, when he accepted a clerkship in the fire insurance office of Dirck V. Benedict. He was appointed agent of the Niagara

Fire of New York August 1, 1868. Other companies afterward joined his agency, and in January, 1884, he formed a partnership with Edward S. Hawley. The business was incorporated May 1, 1898. Mr. Woodworth is a charter member of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and was vice-president of that organization from 1896 to 1898, and its president from 1898 to 1900.

WORCESTER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1855. Waldo E. Buck, president; Charles S. Bacon, secretary.

WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1823; began business 1824. Lewis N. Gilbert, president; Roger F. Upham, secretary.

WRAY, ALEXANDER H., United States manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and the Palatine Insurance Company of London, and president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the city of New York. In February, 1869, he entered the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company as application clerk. He was appointed secretary of the Northern of Watertown in 1874, and on the reinsuring of that company in 1881 entered the field as an independent adjuster. From 1883 he was general agent of the Commercial Union for New England, until, on May 1, 1889, he was appointed assistant manager. On the death of Manager Sewall in December, 1898, Mr. Wray was appointed his successor. The Palatine of London was organized late in 1900 to succeed the Palatine of Manchester (which was acquired by the Commercial Union, and was retired from business at close of 1900).

WRIGHT, JAMES WILLIAM, State manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company for Connecticut, was born in Boston, Mass., July 7, 1862. He obtained his education in the Dorchester, Mass., high school, and after leaving school was book-keeper and assistant cashier for the old Rand-Avery Company of Boston, Mass., and at the same time secretary of the Hop Remedies Company. He was connected with the Massachusetts State Labor Bureau at one time, and has been manager of the Union Central for Connecticut since 1894.

WRIGHT, WALTER CHANNING, life insurance consulting actuary, was born at Boston, Mass., August 24, 1846, and is the son of the late Elizur Wright, the distinguished mathematician and actuary. At the age of thirteen years he was a clerk in the Massachusetts State Insurance Department, of which his father was commissioner, and so remained until his appointment as actuary of the New England Mutual Life in May, 1866, which position he retained till February, 1900. Mr. Wright is a fellow of the American Statistical Association, and a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America; also a member of the American Association

for the Advancement of Science, and the American Mathematical Society.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM A., comptroller-general and insurance commissioner of Georgia, is a native of Louisville in that State, where he was born January 19, 1844. On the impeachment and removal of Comptroller-General Goldsmith in 1879, Mr. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected to fill a full term in 1880, and since then has been biennially re-elected by the people.

WYMAN, WILLIAM D., Illinois state manager for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., April 24, 1859. His first occupation was that of a schoolteacher. In December, 1883, he began his life insurance career as a solicitor at Chicago for the Massachusetts Mutual Life. June 1, 1885, he was appointed one of the general agents of the company at Chicago. April 22, 1889, he assumed his present position with the Berkshire Life. He was the president in 1892 and 1897 of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association, and of the National Association of Life Underwriters for 1901-1902.

WYMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, general agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, Omaha, Neb., was born at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 21, 1831, and was educated in the common schools and also had a term at the Beloit and Milton academies, Wisconsin, but his principal education was received in the printing offices, where he spent much of his time during early boyhood. In the insurance business he first engaged as a junior clerk at the Cincinnati office of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford. On the failure of the Protection he entered the office of the Ætna at Cincinnati, on September 15, 1854, and after a year of travel through the South and West as special agent, he went to Madison, Wis., as State agent for the Ætna until 1869. He established a local agency at Milwaukee, from which place he was called at the expiration of a year, to Cincinnati, to act as assistant general agent for the Ætna, and removed to Omaha in 1891 as general agent for the same company. He has taken great interest in historical matters relating to the Northwest, and also compiled a book on the subject (a Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Literature), and published other Shakespearean matters in the magazines.

WYOMING. INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1877-1906. In Wyoming the first insurance legislation by act of December 13, 1877, placed the duties of supervision with the Territorial auditor. The succession of auditors was:

James France,	.	.	.	.	.	December 13, 1877—January 4, 1880
J. H. Nason,	.	.	.	.	.	January 4, 1880—March 31, 1882
Jesse Knight,	.	.	.	.	.	April 1, 1882—March 31, 1884

Under a law approved March 6, 1884, the office of insurance commissioner was established, and J. B. Adams was insurance commissioner from April 1, 1884, to March 31, 1888. Under the law of

March 8, 1888, the office of insurance commissioner was discontinued, and the auditor was made *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The officials under this law have been:

M. N. Grant,	.	.	.	.	March	8, 1888—November	8, 1890
Charles W. Burdick,	.	.	.	.	November	9, 1890—January	7, 1895
William O. Owen,	.	.	.	.	January	7, 1895—January	7, 1899
Leroy Grant,	.	.	.	.	January	7, 1899—	

Mr. Grant is the present incumbent of the office. The territory became a State under act of Congress July 11, 1890.

WYPER, JAMES, Secretary of the Orient Insurance Company, was born in Dumfries, Scotland, January 26, 1864. He was educated in the public and high schools of Liverpool and for a time was employed as a hardware salesman in New Zealand. He entered the New York office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in April, 1888, and filled, at various times, all positions in the underwriting department, up to chief clerk. In January, 1896, he was appointed special agent for New York State, and entered the service of the Union of London as special agent for large cities in the West, April, 1897. He was appointed agency manager for the Western department of Hall & Henshaw Companies, in April, 1899, and October 1, 1900, was appointed to his present position.

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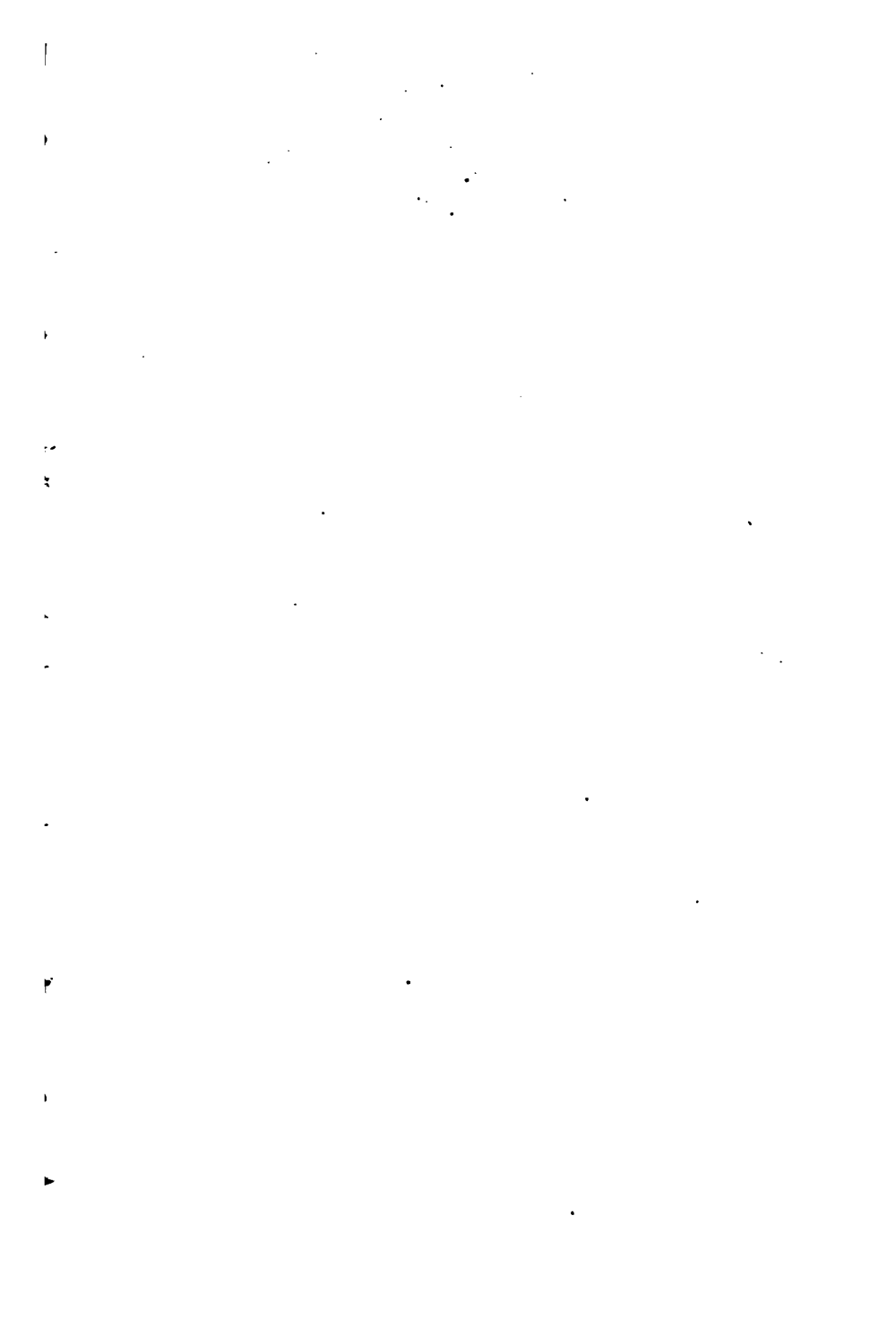
YEREANCE, JAMES, New York metropolitan manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born January 17, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and the male normal college. Before entering the life insurance business in 1892, Mr. Yereance was for thirty-three years one of the most widely-known fire underwriters of the metropolis. From 1859 to 1867 he was clerk and assistant secretary of the Greenwich Insurance Company; from 1867 to 1871 secretary of the Astor Fire of New York; from 1871 to 1879 secretary and president of the Safeguard Fire of New York; from 1879 to 1887 manager of the New York department and special agent for the United States of the London and Lancashire of Liverpool, and from 1887 to 1892 president of the Alliance Insurance Association of New York, which retired from business in 1892. He then accepted the important offer of the Equitable Life. Mr. Yereance is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a Sunday-school superintendent, and for some years has been one of the directors of the New York Port Society and American Sabbath Union. He was elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New

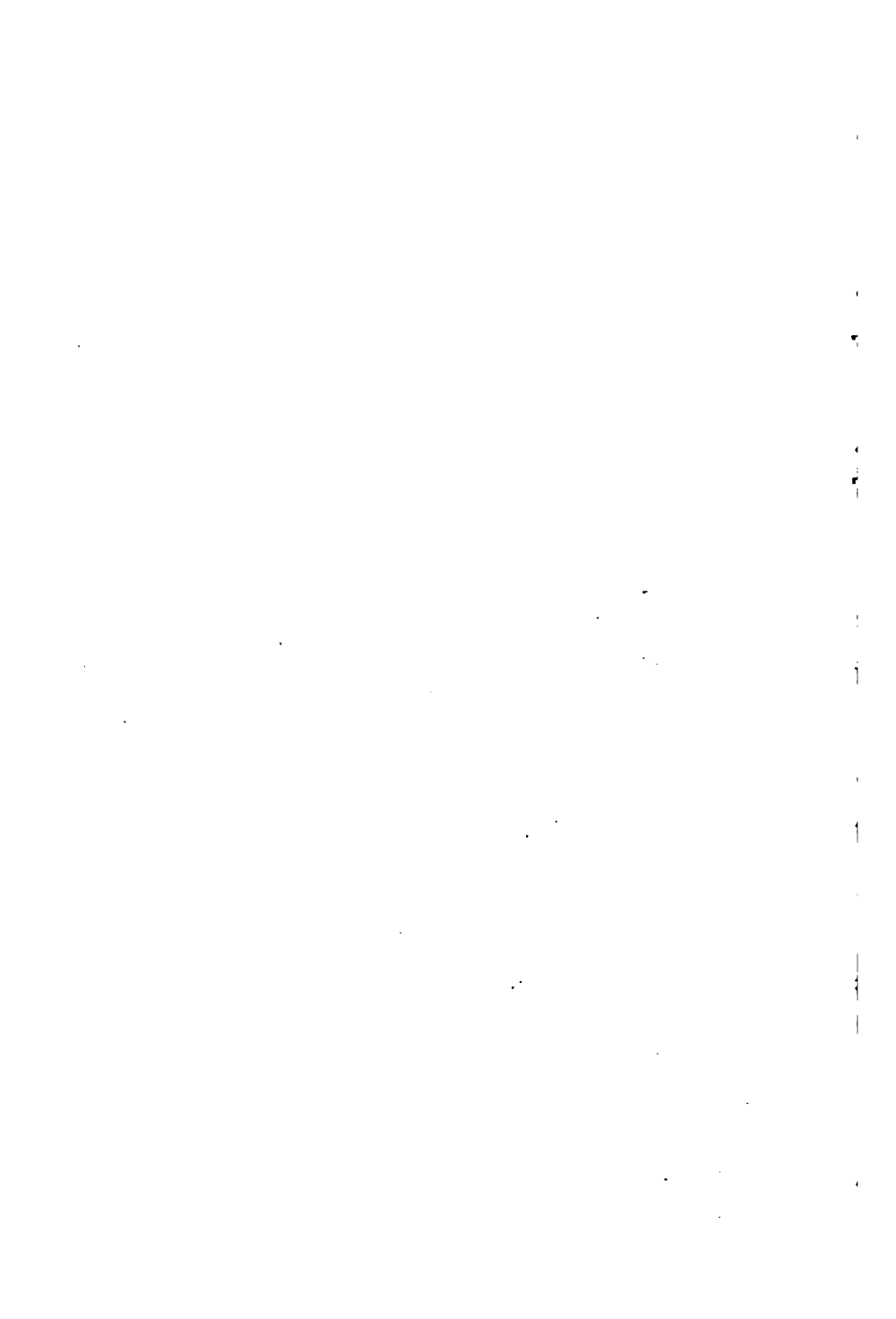
York in 1897. He is also a member of the Lawyers' Club and Republican Club, was president of the Presbyterian Union, is the secretary and treasurer of the trustees of the Presbytery of New York, is a member of the Republican County Committee of New York, and is a transfer tax appraiser of the state of New York.

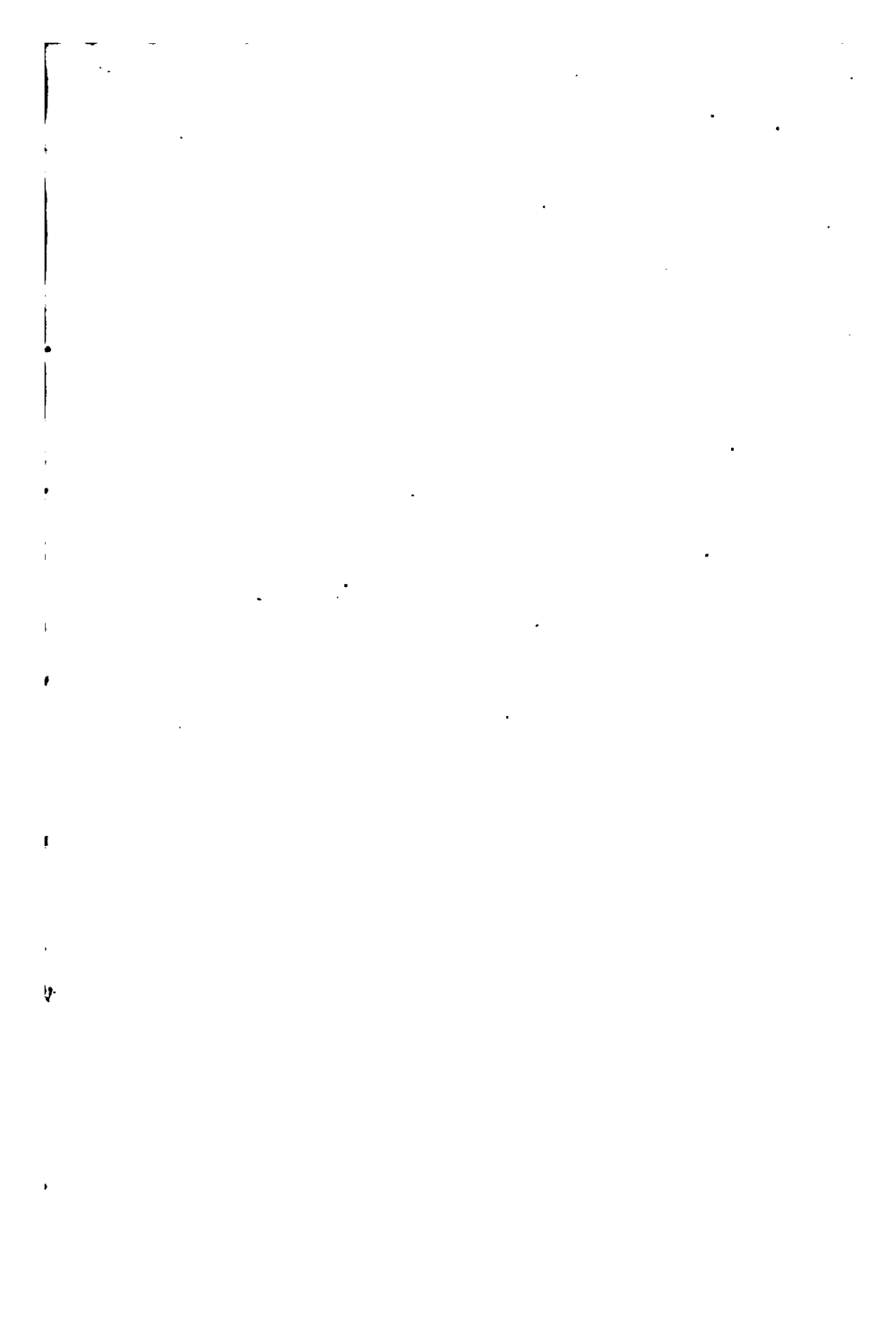
YOUNG, GEORGE S. A., former manager of the United States branch of The Manchester Assurance Company, New York city, and president of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born April 5, 1851, at Providence, R. I. At the age of fifteen years he entered the home office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company as office boy. After twenty years of office training the company appointed him, in July, 1886, its special agent for eastern New York, with headquarters at Albany. In 1889 he was appointed assistant manager of the metropolitan department at New York, and in November, 1891, he became manager. On the death of the late George W. Wensley, the United States manager of the Manchester, he was appointed manager of that company, but retired in 1904, when the company's business was taken over by the Atlas Assurance Company, and is not now actively engaged in the business.

YOUNG, JAMES R., insurance commissioner of North Carolina, was born in Granville County, N. C., February 17, 1853. He attended the Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, and for a time was engaged in the drug business. He was clerk of the Superior Court of Vance County, N. C., for ten years, and has done a general insurance business for twenty-five years, and was general agent for the Nederland Life Insurance Company. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party, being chairman of the executive committee of the Congressional District and a member of the State committee. When the insurance department of North Carolina was established in 1899 he was elected commissioner by the legislature. He has made a success of the new department, and in 1901 was re-elected unanimously for a term of four years.

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